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ABSTRACT

This Michigan Kids Count data book for 1997-98 describes the condition of children in each of Michigan's 83 counties. As in previous data books, an overview of general trends in the state and developments in each major area of child well-being are presented. This year's book also displays data for counties arranged into five groups based on metropolitan status and geographic location. Following an introduction focusing on the special issues of immunization and lead poisoning, data are presented for the state and for each county in five areas: (1) economic security (child poverty, free and reduced price lunch); (2) child health (inadequate prenatal care, low birth-weight babies, infant mortality, child deaths); (3) child safety (investigations of child abuse or neglect, child abuse and neglect victims, out-of-home care); (4) adolescence (births to teens, teen deaths, index crime arrests, high school dropouts); and (5) education (special education, inadequate reading skills). Overall, the report indicates that child well-being in Michigan declined between the mid-1980s and the mid-1990s, with 13 of the 19 key indicators worsening. Of the six indicators showing improvement, the rates for infant mortality and for child death registered the most significant declines. The report concludes with data notes and sources. (EV)

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two and one-half times more active

they stay that way throughout the first decade of life ...

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Kids Count in Michigan

1997-98

COUNTY PROFILES OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL BEING

3

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By the age of three, the brains of children

are two and one half times more active

than the brains of adults ...

and they stay that way throughout

the first decade of life.

Rima Shore. Rethinking the Brain: New Insights into Early Development. New York, New York: Families and Work Institute. 1997. p. 21.

kids count in Michigan

Kids Count in Michigan Data Book 1997-98

COUNTY PROFILES OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING

Kids Count in Michigan is part of a broad national effort to measure the well-being of children at state and local levels, and use that information to shape efforts which can improve the lives of children. The partners in the Michigan project include:

- Michigan League for Human Services
  A statewide citizens' organization which seeks to improve human services through research, information dissemination, advocacy, and support services to the state's charitable organizations.

- Michigan's Children
  A statewide, multi-issue, independent, broad-based advocacy group which works with policy-makers, other organizations and the public to improve the quality of life for children and their families.

Additional copies of the 1997-98 data book are available for $15 (plus tax) from:

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Introduction

The early years shape the potential of a child's life in ways more profound and irrevocable than previously imagined. New research on brain development emphasizes the importance of the environment, both physically and emotionally, in the early years of a child's life. Findings about the "windows" of learning opportunities confirm the critical role of early intervention and prevention in the lives of children and their families. While these findings provide powerful incentive to redouble efforts targetting the state's youngest children, such emphasis should not lessen efforts to improve the lives of children at all stages of their development.

In assessing factors that primarily affect the state's youngest children, this year's *Kids Count in Michigan* data book highlights two issues:

1. Immunization
2. Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention

Current county-level information is scant on these two issues, but with the state immunization registry and the new reporting requirement for lead tests, county-level data should become more available.

While much is being done to ensure that all the state's toddlers receive adequate immunizations and to address the widespread contamination of lead in Michigan's housing, too many children still remain at risk. Sustained and coordinated local and state efforts could assure a healthy future for even more children — currently 80,400 of the state's toddlers remain without adequate immunization and an estimated 38,500 children suffer from undetected lead poisoning.

This year's data book continues to monitor trends in child well-being through standard indicators used by all states in the nation, as well as additional measures available across the state's 83 counties. As in previous books, an overview of general trends in the state and developments in each major area of child well-being are presented. This year's book also displays data for counties, arranged into five groups, based on metropolitan status and geographic location. The county group averages provide another point of comparison for particular counties on specific indicators, supplementing the county ranking system.

Community efforts to address the needs of children *of all ages* must be redoubled as almost one in four of the state's children faces the risks and obstacles resulting from a poverty-level existence. Nationally, one in three poor children lives in a family with at least one parent working full-time all year. Almost half of Michigan's newborns in 1996 were to families with incomes below 185 percent of the poverty level. One in four of the state's families with children is headed by a single parent, often the sole support of the family.

Ever more parents of very young children will be employed outside the home as real wages continue to lose ground and recent changes in public assistance policies impose stiffer work participation requirements for parents with infants over 12 weeks old. In the early months of fiscal year 1997, children ages 0-3 represented roughly 30 percent of all children in families assisted by Michigan's Family Independence Program (FIP). As more mothers join the workforce, the availability, affordability and quality of child care are essential issues to address in order to ensure the healthy development of young children. Very little information is available about child care in Michigan and its communities.

In its seventh year *Kids Count in Michigan* maintains its focus on providing and disseminating data about child well-being in the state and its counties to improve the status of children and their families through the development of public policy and community action based on the best available information. The purpose is to encourage individuals, families and communities to seek ways to promote healthy development and enhance the potential of children through addressing these issues. The data book provides an information base to those invested in shaping a better future for all our children.

New Findings from Brain Development Research

Shadowy images from new medical imaging technology have provided many insights into the development of the human brain and the dynamics of learning in children. These findings have many implications for parents, teachers and child care providers, as well as employers and government officials who forge policies and programs that affect children. Relevant findings include:

- *Human development hinges on interplay between nature and nurture.*
  The impact of environmental factors on the young child's brain development is dramatic and specific, influencing not only the general direction of development but the actual intricate circuitry of the brain.

- *Early care has decisive and long-lasting effects on how people develop and learn, cope with stress, and regulate emotion.*
  Warm and responsive early care helps babies thrive and plays a vital role in early development. A strong, secure attachment to a nurturing adult can have a protective biological function.

- *The human brain has remarkable capacity to change, but timing is crucial.*
  The brain experiences optimal periods when the brain is particularly efficient at particular types of learning. In the first decade of life, the brain's ability to change and compensate is especially remarkable.

- *Negative experiences or the absence of appropriate stimulation at critical periods are more likely to have serious and sustained effects.*
  Early exposure to nicotine, alcohol and drugs, and the risks associated with poverty may have more harmful effects than previously expected.

Source: Rima Shore. *Rethinking the Brain: New Insights into Early Development.* Preface (Ellen Galinsky and Michael Levine). New York, New York: Families and Work Institute. 1997. pp. xvii-xviii.

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Immunization

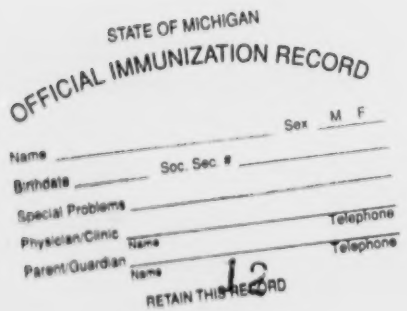
1997 Immunization Rates for Michigan and Selected Counties

County	Immunization Rate*
Michigan	79.8%
Southeast Michigan	
Detroit	65.0**
Macomb	81.1
Oakland	82.7
Wayne (without Detroit)	76.1
Flint Metropolitan	
Genesee	72.2
Lapeer/Shiawasee	83.7
West Michigan	
Allegan, Ionia, Montcalm, Ottawa	86.3
Kent	86.4
Upper Peninsula	84.5

* Percent of children, ages 19-35 months, with adequate immunizations.

** 1996 rate from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Immunization Survey.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health Statewide Immunization Surveys, 1997.


STATE OF MICHIGAN
OFFICIAL IMMUNIZATION RECORD
Name _____ Sex M F
Birthdate _____ Soc. Sec # _____
Special Problems _____
Physician/Clinic _____ Telephone
Parent/Guardian Name _____ Telephone
Name _____
RETAIN THIS RECORD

IN 1991, well under half of Michigan's toddlers (19 to 35 months of age) were fully immunized.[1] The state had the lowest immunization rate (61%) in the nation in 1994, according to a national survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. By December of 1997, the state immunization rate had climbed to almost 80 percent, according to the latest state survey. Among the counties surveyed in 1997, Kent led the state with more than 86 percent of its toddlers immunized while Genesee lagged behind with a rate of 72 percent.

High immunization levels, in the high 80s for most diseases, offer adequate protection against preventable diseases in a community. These diseases, such as measles, whooping cough and *haemophilus influenzae* Type b (Hib), result in unnecessary illness, expenditures on expensive health resources, disability or even death.

A concerted action, supported with federal and state funds, by the state and local health departments and health care providers, has steadily lifted the state's immunization rate over the past seven years. One key strategy involved encouraging doctors and clinics to capitalize on "lost opportunities," by immunizing children who are brought to a provider to be treated for a minor ailment.

As a cornerstone of its efforts to continue to raise the level of childhood immunizations, the Michigan Department of Community Health initiated plans for the Michigan Childhood Immunization Registry (MCIR) in 1995. With a rapidly changing health care delivery system and family mobility, ever more children obtain their immunizations from several different providers over time. Unless a parent or guardian maintains acceptable documentation of the child's immunization status, over- or under- immunization can easily occur.

The MCIR lets health providers know immediately the current immunization status of a child. Accessible to both private and public health providers, the registry will contain birth records for all the state's children born in Michigan on or after January 1, 1994. Health care providers can then update a child's record as immunizations are administered. Health providers are mandated to submit immunization information unless a parent or guardian objects.

Beginning in southeast Michigan in the spring of 1997, all six designated immunization registry regions went "on-line" by the end of the year. According to department sources, the MCIR when fully implemented will also identify individuals in need of vaccinations and generate reminder notices to parents when immunizations are due. Generally, immunizations can be completed in five visits.

Michigan is the first state in the nation to implement a comprehensive statewide immunization registry. Roughly $2 million a year was invested in the MCIR in fiscal years 1996 and 1997, with about the same amount allocated in 1998; most of these dollars are supplied by the Healthy Michigan Fund.[2]

Endnotes

[1] This rate was based on a retrospective study by the Michigan Department of Community Health. Adequate immunization reflects four doses of DTP, three doses of polio and one dose of MMR – referenced as 4:3:1. The DTP dose immunizes against diptheria, tetanus and pertussis (whooping cough); the MMR prevents measles, mumps and rubella.

[2] Funding comes from one state tobacco tax revenue.

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Lead Poisoning (1996)

County	# of Children under age 6 Screened	% of Children Screened Confirmed
Michigan	48,367	6.8%
Metropolitan Central		
TOTAL	**30,555**	**5.7%**
Bay	449	0.5%
Calhoun	514	0.9%
Ingham	3,047	2.1%
Jackson	171	2.3%
Kent	10,285	2.9%
Washtenaw	1,351	3.9%
Kalamazoo	1,942	5.7%
Saginaw	1,473	6.2%
Genesee	2,102	6.3%
Wayne	7,926	9.7%
Berrien	986	15.2%
Muskegon	309	17.2%
Metropolitan Fringe		
TOTAL	**4,298**	**5.4%**
Lapeer	43	0.0%
Livingston	22	0.0%
Clinton	226	0.4%
St. Clair	111	0.9%
Midland	65	1.5%
Allegan	60	1.7%
Eaton	145	2.1%
Van Buren	583	2.6%
Ottawa	274	3.3%
Monroe	373	4.3%
Lenawee	302	5.3%
Macomb	588	6.8%
Oakland	1,506	8.5%
Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**5,810**	**1.2%**
Gratiot	351	0.0%
Newaygo	164	0.0%
Tuscola	381	0.3%
St. Joseph	666	0.5%
Sanilac	216	0.5%
Shiawassee	779	0.8%
Mecosta	483	1.0%
Oceana	98	1.0%
Isabella	157	1.3%
Cass	136	1.5%
Hillsdale	366	1.6%
Barry	177	1.7%
Huron	234	1.7%
Ionia	423	1.7%
Montcalm	554	1.8%
Branch	625	3.0%
Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**2,095**	**1.5%**
Alcona	3	0.0%
Antrim	90	0.0%
Arenac	25	0.0%
Benzie	6	0.0%
Charlevoix	204	0.0%
Clare	82	0.0%
Crawford	3	0.0%
Emmet	245	0.0%
Iosco	17	0.0%
Leelanau	4	0.0%
Mason	85	0.0%
Missaukee	46	0.0%
Montmorency	14	0.0%
Ogemaw	33	0.0%
Otsego	104	0.0%
Presque Isle	8	0.0%
Roscommon	81	1.2%
Lake	72	1.4%
Wexford	118	1.7%
Cheboygan	100	2.0%
Grand Traverse	50	2.0%
Gladwin	142	2.1%
Alpena	173	2.3%
Manistee	96	3.1%
Osceola	195	4.1%
Kalkaska	85	7.1%
Oscoda	14	7.1%
Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula		
TOTAL	**803**	**2.0%**
Alger	54	0.0%
Baraga	1	0.0%
Chippewa	52	0.0%
Gogebic	9	0.0%
Houghton	0	0.0%
Iron	7	0.0%
Keweenaw	1	0.0%
Mackinac	98	0.0%
Menominee	39	0.0%
Ontonagon	0	0.0%
Schoolcraft	186	0.5%
Luce	105	0.9%
Delta	111	1.8%
Dickinson	31	3.2%
Marquette	109	7.3%
Unknown	4,806	25.0%

*Confirmed means lead blood levels at/over 10mcg/dL.

Note: Counties which test children at high risk may have a greater share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Lead Poisoning

The most common and preventable health problem among children

An estimated 38,600 of the state's children have lead poisoning that remains undetected, according to the Michigan Department of Community Health. While the amount of environmental lead across the U.S. dropped significantly with the removal of lead from gasoline, food cans and paint in the late 1970s, lead continues to endanger children.

Michigan ranks second in the nation with Illinois and Ohio, after New York, in the extent of its environmental lead hazard.[1] Lead poisoning has been linked to criminal behavior, reduced IQ and behavioral problems such as impulsiveness, restlessness and short attention span. Even relatively low levels of lead in the body can cause irreversible damage to the nervous system of a child.[2]

The very young and the unborn are the most vulnerable to lead because their immature organs enhance lead's absorption and toxic effects. Small children standing at window sills to look outside may discover the sweet-tasting chips of lead-based paint or inhale lead-laden dust. Lead's effects on behavior and cognitive development can severely impair a child's ability to learn. Efforts to improve educational and health outcomes for children must encompass a serious and targeted effort to reduce childhood lead poisoning.

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Who is at risk?

Children living in any of Michigan's 1.2 million housing units constructed before 1950 are in the most jeopardy. Of primary concern are children living in older houses with the original windows, particularly children in minimally maintained properties. Children living in older housing that is being remodeled without attention to procedures to prevent lead contamination may also be at risk. In the state's older urban and rural areas almost two of every three housing units were built before 1950 and probably contain lead-based paint.

Poverty compounds vulnerability because inadequate nutrition lowers resistance to lead. Regular meals and a diet rich in calcium and iron help protect against absorption of lead dust. The fact that so many African-American children live in older housing and chronic poverty makes them especially susceptible. National surveys suggest more than a third of young African-American urban children suffer from excessive lead.[3] Rural children also face higher than average risk: estimates predict as many as 20 percent with lead poisoning.

Although not nearly as susceptible as young children, older children and adults with elevated blood lead levels can suffer kidney damage, anemia, high blood pressure and aching joints. ***Most lead-poisoned children, however, do not exhibit any obvious symptoms and most cases go undiagnosed.***[4] Some undetected children may have life-threatening lead levels. For example, in 1997 a Kent County two-year-old screened through the Women, Infant and Children (WIC) program had a blood lead level of 66 micrograms per deciliter (mcg/dL), requiring immediate hospitalization to reduce the life-threatening effects of lead toxicity.[5]

In 1996, less than 7 percent (48,000) of the state's 839,000 children ages 1 through 5 were screened for lead, according to state records. More than 3,200 (7%) of these children were identified as lead poisoned with blood lead levels at or above 10 mcg/dL — the threshold of childhood lead poisoning set by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Over a third of those children had blood lead levels at or above 15 mcg/dL.

In the nation, about 4.4 percent of all young children have elevated blood lead levels, but the likelihood increases five-fold for children in poverty (21%) and six-fold for those in pre-1946 housing (27%).[6] The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention now encourages targeted screening of high-risk children: those in poverty and in pre-1950 housing. In Wisconsin, which has screened a much larger share of its children than Michigan, the percentage of all children with elevated blood lead levels (19%) was more than four times the national average in fiscal year 1996.[7]

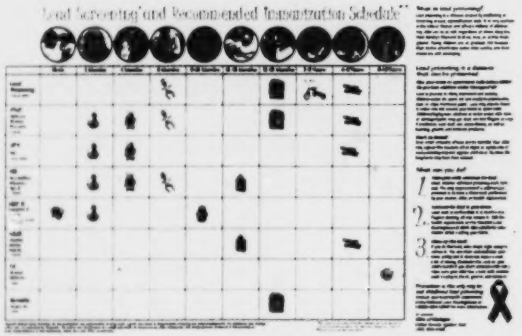
What can be done to remove lead danger?

Since older, poorly maintained houses with their original windows pose the greatest hazard, temporary and permanent removal or remediation of lead from these homes would protect many children now at risk. This strategy involves a steady campaign to educate families, particularly low-income families in rental housing, about lead hazards and recommended strategies to reduce lead exposure in housing. While "clean sweeps" with specialized vacuums and cleaning procedures and compounds can reduce the hazard at least temporarily, structural problems, particularly those caused by moisture, must sometimes be addressed to keep paint from chipping or flaking. Simply applying another layer of paint over the lead-based coat on window frames may increase the danger by making the window more difficult to open. The resulting friction could generate the even more hazardous lead dust. The vibration of window fans can also produce and spread the lethal dust.

Removing lead permanently by addressing structural damage, replacing windows or enclosing a wall or porch with siding costs approximately $3,000 to $30,000 per house.[8] In some communities such removal is done by either local contractors or resident volunteers appropriately trained to the level of work in which they are involved. Other communities may be attempting to address lead hazards but have no trained individuals to complete this work safely.

After an analysis of the state's lead threat in 1995, the Michigan Environmental Science Board, appointed by the Governor, recommended piloting a community-based urban lead hazard reduction program similar to that the City of Baltimore has developed.[9] They recommended the following program components:

1. ***Comprehensive lead-exposure data base***
2. ***Identification/prioritization of lead problem areas***
3. ***Abatement of critical lead problems***
4. ***Education of resident families on home maintenance and nutrition***



What is being done in Michigan to identify and decrease lead poisoning among children?

The state of Michigan is about midway through a three-year grant (1996-99) of roughly $4.9 million in federal funds; the City of Detroit and Wayne County also have about $5 million each, for lead detection and abatement. The state has targeted eleven urban counties with relatively large populations of children in poverty and a significant share of pre-1950 housing. Only housing where lead poisoned children currently reside or housing to be occupied by families with young children qualifies for remediation or abatement. This year's state funding will cover the costs for abatement in about 36 houses in each of the eleven sites.

Currently the state is offering registration and training to contractors and lead professionals on a voluntary basis. Registration provides assurance that contractors, lead professionals and workers have proper training, credentials and experience in remediating lead hazards. Through the registration process, these contractors and workers are available to all individuals in the state.

While minimizing children's contact with lead hazards is by far the most effective strategy to prevent poisoning, efforts continue to identify lead-poisoned children as well as to target housing units for lead abatement. Annual blood lead screening is required for children ages 6 months through 6 years of age insured by Medicaid, which covered two of every five of the state's newborns in 1996.[10]

The numbers of children reported as screened for lead have dropped by roughly half since Medicaid enrolled children began to be served by managed care providers. In 1996, only 48,367 children in Michigan were reported as having received blood lead screening, compared to 77,000 in 1994. This dramatic drop may result from insufficient lab reporting or inadequate provider compliance in completing required screening. Wisconsin's more extensive testing program has revealed that children in the Medicaid program are about twice as likely to have elevated blood lead levels as non-Medicaid children.[11]

Since fall of 1997, laboratories that conduct blood lead screenings of Michigan residents have been required to report all results to the state Department of Community Health. If the screen indicates lead poisoning, the state department will then alert the local health department, which offers a range of services to lead poisoned children and their families. In 1996, a third of the 3,200 children with confirmed blood lead poisoning in Michigan could not be provided follow-up and treatment by local public health departments because of incomplete data about the county or city of residence of the lead-poisoned child.[12]

Once children have been identified with blood lead levels at or above 20 mcg/dL or two readings of 15-19 mcg/dL, treatment and intevention involves identifying the source of the lead in the environment. Currently local health departments in Michigan offer services that

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include providing families educational materials about household lead sources, assessment of the child's health and nutritional status, home visits to identify the source — often leaded paint dust in windows, cribs or carpets — and to assist in its elimination. They also can determine if structural deterioration, renovation or remodeling is causing paint to chip or peel or creating lethal lead dust and recommend methods to minimize or eliminate the risk. In follow-up visits health department personnel ensure that the house is lead-safe and assist parents in preventing additional exposure to lead hazards.

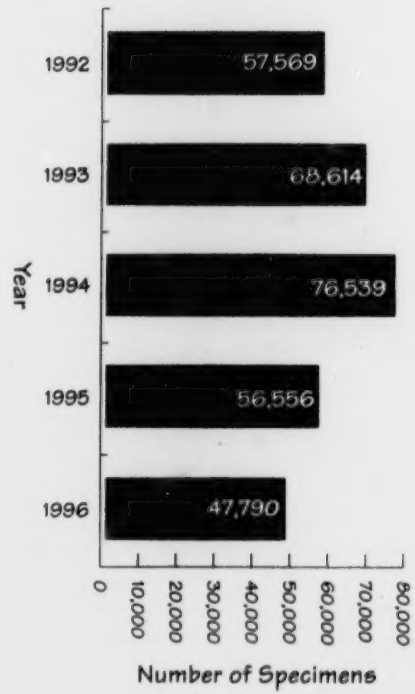
Follow-up by health care and environmental health professionals to assess lead levels after the initial intervention has proven difficult in some areas because of the high mobility of low income families. In one county, local health department professionals estimate that rental properties in some areas experience turnover every three months. This level of mobility also makes it difficult to determine and eliminate the original source of the lead poisoning. Highly mobile families struggling desperately to meet their basic needs of food and shelter often cannot address the less well understood threat of lead.

The scope of the need for lead abatement is evident from efforts in Ingham County, where in one target area of Lansing that houses most of the children identified with high blood lead levels, almost all of the 106 houses revealed some lead risk, and 45 had lead levels in the window wells above 10,000 micrograms per square foot (over 800 is considered hazardous). About half the houses required structural remedies for lead abatement while "clean sweeps" or wet scraping, priming and repainting temporarily lowered the lead hazard sufficiently in others.

Eligibility for lead abatement with federal funds is restricted by the income level of the owner or renter. Rental properties qualify for remediation with federal funding if the household income of the renters is at or below $24,000 for a family of three.[13] Upper income limits for owner-occupied units range from $30,650 to $38,400. A landlord's income level is not taken into consideration in determining eligibility for lead abatement in rental properties. The state has developed a formal agreement that requires a landlord to retain ownership of property remediated with public funds for at least 18 months following remediation and to keep the rental payment within low income rates and in good repair. Some counties enforce local codes to place responsibility on landlords, but no state requirements exist. For example, landlords who receive vendored rental payments could be required to have their properties tested for lead hazard. Most of their tenants, by definition, constitute the risk population: young children in extremely poor families. Counties that have appealed to landlords to take responsibility report uneven compliance. For example, one landlord in Genesee County developed a crew to superclean all his rental units while others, when faced by enforcement of local building ordinances, have simply abandoned properties.

Recent regulation could heighten awareness and knowledge about lead dangers among owners and renters. Under a new federal rule by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Housing and Urban Development (HUD) issued on March 6, 1996, sellers or landlords must disclose all known information and provide available reports about lead-based paint in their housing before ratification of a rental or sale contract for residential housing built before 1978. They must also supply a copy of the pamphlet "Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home." Sellers or landlords, however, are not required to conduct an inspection prior to sale or rental nor to correct any known lead hazards.[14] The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency began enforcement of this rule in the fall 1997.

The number of children screened for lead dropped to a five-year low in 1996.



Source: Michigan Department of Community Health LeadTrack Database (March 1997)

What more can be done?

1. **Contact your local health department** to find out about childhood lead poisoning prevention efforts in your local community (most health departments have a childhood lead poisoning prevention specialist)
2. **Find a way for yourself or your group to support those efforts**
3. **Contact groups active on the issue of childhood lead poisoning** to coordinate efforts, strategies and information (See "Resources.")
4. **Talk to your state legislator** about supporting legislation or policies:
   - ***to require training*** *and certification of lead abatement contractors in order to assure the availability of qualified lead abatement and inspection officials as well as the state's eligibility for federal funds to continue lead abatement in the state's housing*
   - ***to devote funding*** *from the state budget to augment federal funds to help local communities address this issue more broadly, particularly for abatement work for houses and testing high risk children*
   - ***to require quality assurance measures*** *regarding blood lead screening in well child clinics and EPSDT for managed care providers*
5. **Help spread the word** about the dangers of lead poisoning among parents of small children and landlords renting to young families
6. **Encourage parents of small children to have their children tested for lead**
7. **Encourage your family health care provider to become knowledgeable about the risk** and prevention of lead poisoning

Endnotes

1. U.S. EPA Fiscal 1994 T.S.C.A. Title IV Cooperative Agreement of Guidance.
2. Jacobs, David E. "The Health Effects of Lead on the Human Body." *Lead Perspectives*. November/December 1996. p. 10.
3. In Michigan, no racial/ethnic status was reported in 1996 for two-thirds of children with elevated blood lead levels.
4. Jacobs, David E. "The Health Effects of Lead on the Human Body." *Lead Perspectives*. November/December 1996. p. 12 (referencing a 1991 CDC statement on preventing lead poisoning in young children (Report No. 99-2230)
5. reported by Childhood Lead Poisoning Program, Michigan Department of Community Health, 1997. (Blood lead levels above 45 usually require hospitalization.)
6. Findings from the CDC's third National Health And Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III, Phase 2). A presentation by the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, MI Department of Community Health. May 1997.
7. Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Activities GY 1995-1996. Madison, WI: Bureau of Public Health.
8. Lead Hazard Remediation Program, Michigan Department of Community Health. 1997.
9. Bulkley, J.W., R.Y. Demers, D.T. Long, G.T. Wolff and K.G. Harrison. *The Impacts of Lead in Michigan*. Lansing, MI: Michigan Environmental Science Board, March 1995. p vii.
10. Lead screening is a component of the Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) program required for all Medicaid children, but only a small fraction (25% in some cases) actually receive an EPSDT.
11. Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Activities GY 1995-1996. Madison, WI: Bureau of Public Health.
12. New reporting formats require an address in order to be filed.
13. Income limits vary by county and reflect Section 8 very-low-income limits established by HUD.
14. Euler, Jonathon. "Federal Rule Offers Unparalleled Opportunity to Educate Families and Property Owners about Threat of Lead Poisoning." *United Parents Against Lead* [newsletter]. Chicago, IL: UPAL. Vol. 2 No. 1 Winter/Spring 1996. p. 4.

Resources

- **Lead Prevention Coordinator** at the local health department
- **Alliance to End Childhood Lead Poisoning**
  227 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Suite 200
  Washington, DC 20002
  Tel: 202/543-1147 Fax: 202/543-4466
- **Association for Retarded Citizens (ARC) of Michigan**
  Eric Richards
  333 S. Washington Square, Suite 200
  Lansing, MI 48933
  Tel: 517/487-5426
- **Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program**
  Mary Scoblic
  Michigan Department of Community Health
  Tel: 517/335-8885
- **Michigan Healthy Mothers Healthy Babies Coalition**
  Paris Wilson, state chair (a list of regional chairs is available)
  Tel: 313/868-8420
- **Lead Hazard Remediation Program**
  Michigan Department of Community Health
  Wesley Priem
  Tel: 517/335-9390
- **Michigan Council for Maternal and Child Health**
  Alana Aronin
  Tel: 517/482-5807
- **Michigan Environmental Council**
  Dave Dempsey
  119 Pere Marquette Drive, Suite 2A
  Lansing, MI 48912
  Tel: 517/487-9539
- **National Lead Information Center**
  1019 19th Street, N.W., Suite #401
  Washington, D.C. 20036-5105
  Tel: 800/LEAD-FYI
- **United Parents Against Lead (UPAL) of Michigan**
  Margaret Sauser (also President of national organization)
  54127 C.R. 657, Paw Paw, MI 49079
  Tel: 616/668-8183

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Child Well-Being in Michigan: An Overview

Child well-being in Michigan declined overall between the mid-1980's and mid-1990's, with 13 of 19 key indicators worsening. The most dramatic change occurred in the rate of inadequate prenatal care, which jumped by 66 percent—the almost 9 percent of the state's mothers who gave birth to 11,600 new babies did not have minimal prenatal care, as measured by the Kessner index.[1] Mothers who do not obtain adequate prenatal care are not likely to have a strong connection to a health provider to obtain essential care for their infant in the critical early months and years of life.

The dramatic 36 percent increase in participation in free and reduced price school lunch between the 1989-90 and 1996-97 school years suggests child poverty has deepened in the state since the last census (1990). Almost one of every three of the state's public school students in grades K-12 participated in the program during the 1996-97 school year, compared to less than one in four at the beginning of the decade.

Family poverty threatens a child's development in a multitude of ways. It increases the likelihood of:

- Hospitalization during childhood
- Lower quality medical care
- Low-quality child care
- Substandard schools with inadequate heating, plumbing, lighting, safety, capacity, textbooks, instructional supplies, and access to technology
- Hunger and malnutrition
- High levels of interpersonal domestic conflict
- Exposure to environmental toxins
- Neighborhood violence
- Delays in physical, cognitive, language and emotional development

The more profound and extended the poverty, the higher the likelihood of long-lasting and extensive impact.

The rate of out-of-home placement for delinquency (1.3 children per 1,000) has also increased by almost a third. Each year from 1994 through 1996, 3,100 children were placed out-of-home for delinquency, compared to 2,300 annually in 1986 through 1988.

Significant increases in investigations of child abuse and neglect, child poverty and high school dropouts affected relatively large numbers of the state's children. The rate of children in families investigated for alleged abuse or neglect climbed by 29 percent between fiscal years 1988 and 1996; 142,700 children were involved in such cases in 1996. Child poverty rose 27 percent between 1989 and 1993, with 607,000 children living in families with income levels below poverty in 1993. A total of 26,371 high school students dropped out in the 1995-96 school year—an annual rate of 6.7 percent. This rate represented a 19 percent increase since the 1991-92 school year.

On the six indicators where child well-being in Michigan improved, the rates for infant mortality and for child death registered the most significant declines. The infant mortality rate dropped by 25 percent, and the child death rate by 24 percent. While the rate of substantiated victims of abuse or neglect dropped by 18 percent, some concerns exist about Michigan's unusually low substantiation rate compared to similar states and its rising rates of investigation in the same trend period.

While the 19 percent decline in juvenile arrests for index crimes is encouraging, the 4 percent increase in juvenile arrests for violent index crimes signals that more of those arrests are for more serious offenses.[2] Roughly three of five juvenile index crime arrests involved larceny, often shoplifting. While eight other indicators did not show significant change over the trend period, most reflected worsening trends.

Endnotes

1 The Kessner index classifies the adequacy of prenatal care by the month of pregnancy when care began, the number of prenatal visits and the length of the pregnancy, i.e. fewer visits are considered adequate for shorter pregnancies.

2 The eight index crimes include murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, larceny, burglary, motor vehicle theft and arson. The first four are considered the violent index crimes.

Michigan Trends in Child Well-Being

Trend period for most indicators: 1986-88 to 1994-96

Indicator	% Change in State	# Counties Ranked
Changed for the Better		
• Infant mortality	25.3	25
• Child deaths	23.6	20
• Substantiated victims of abuse/neglect	18.0	82
• Index crime arrests	15.0	79
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide (Ages 15-19)	13.6	15
• Students with inadequate reading skills (4th grade)	7.6	82
Changed for the Worse		
• Students with inadequate reading skills (7th grade)	0.6	82
• Violent index crime arrests	3.7	42
• Children in out-of-home care	6.5	82
• Out-of-home care for abuse or neglect	7.1	72
• Low birth weight	8.2	78
• Births to teens (Ages 15-17)	9.4	72
• Students in Special Education	10.8	82
• High school dropouts	18.5	78
• Child poverty (Ages 0-17)	27.1	83
• Children in investigated families	29.0	82
• Out-of-home care for delinquency	31.6	56
• Free/reduced price lunch	36.3	82
• Inadequate prenatal care	65.5	70

Note: *Declines in rates are classified as "better"*

Sources: *U.S. Census, Michigan Departments of Community Health and Education, Michigan Family Independence Agency and State Police*

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Economic Security

All indicators of economic security suggest that more of the state's children are becoming vulnerable to deprivation. Between 1989 and 1993, poverty among Michigan's school-aged children grew to roughly 21 percent from 17 percent, and from 21 to 27 percent among young children, ages 0-4, according to recent estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau. Despite a very robust economy in the state, participation in the free and reduced price lunch program, which is based on family income levels below 185 percent of poverty, jumped 37 percent between 1989 and 1996.

Although Michigan experienced long-term economic growth over the past two decades, the poorest families with children in the state experienced significant decline in their inflation-adjusted income. While the fifth of the state's families with the lowest income saw their real income plummet by almost a third, the richest fifth experienced an increase of 22 percent between the late 1970s and mid-1990s.[1] Michigan was one of ten states in the nation where the poorest fifth of families lost the most.

In Michigan, the gap between the richest and poorest widened by 77 percent, more than in all but ten other states.[2] The average income of the bottom fifth of families with children stood at $9,257, while the income of the top fifth averaged $117,107.

Over the past two decades, structural changes in the economy fueled such economic inequities. The percentage of poor working families with children in Michigan jumped by 152 percent between 1977 and 1995, three times as fast as the rest of the nation.[3] Most new jobs in the service and retail sectors pay roughly two-thirds of wages previously garnered from low-skilled manufacturing. The decline of wages at the bottom and middle of the scale has resulted in stagnating incomes.

Such strategies as increasing the minimum wage, broadening unemployment insurance, raising cash assistance payments, and changing tax policies can offset these large income disparities. The federal minimum wage, increased to $5.15 an hour in September 1997, still lacks the purchasing power it had between 1961 and 1984.[4] At its current level, annual full-time minimum wage income still falls roughly 17 percent below the 1997 poverty level. The 1997 hourly minimum wage would have to be raised to $5.80 to regain its 1981 purchasing power.

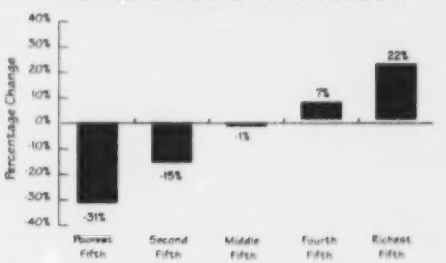
Another strategy to reduce income inequity involves strengthening the unemployment insurance system to help workers experiencing spells of unemployment as a result of weak economic growth or seasonal employment. In 1995, only one in three unemployed workers in the nation received unemployment insurance.[5] Broadening the receipt of unemployment insurance could prevent the unemployed from falling into poverty or relying on welfare. For instance, the state could include the loss of child care or transportation in the list of acceptable reasons for a "voluntary quit."

Increased income inequity has also resulted from changes in the cash assistance program where the real value of the maximum assistance payment has fallen about 34 percent between 1975 and 1997. Benefit levels have not increased in Michigan for a decade — since 1987. The 1997 maximum grant for a mother and two children was $459 per month, which represented cash support at less than half the poverty level. Currently the entire grant, which is intended to cover all the family's basic needs other the portion of their food which can be purchased with food stamps, does not even cover the fair market rent ($512) on a modest two-bedroom unit in 1997.[6] Even under stringent work requirements, almost two-thirds of families on assistance have no other source of income. Families are considered self-sufficient by the state at income levels well below poverty: in 1997 families no longer qualified for cash assistance at gross earnings of $775 a month — 27 percent below the poverty level.

While the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) helps offset the disproportionate tax burden on low- and moderate-income working people and assists in the transition from welfare to work, many families remain poor even with these benefits. A state EITC would offer further relief, reduce the gap between the poorest and richest families, and offset the sales tax burden that takes a larger share of the incomes of poorer families. Michigan also is one of 22 states that taxes families with incomes below the poverty line.[7] Even at gross earnings at full-time year-around work, well below the poverty level, a single-parent family of three in Michigan has tax liability.[8]

Without the implemention of some strategies to reverse child poverty trends, the state will continue to see more children being raised in families without adequate income to meet their basic needs. High levels of deprivation for young children will further tax the systems of health, education, and child welfare. The human as well as financial loss will affect the economic and social well-being of all the state's residents.

Michigan's poorest families lost the most ground in real income between the late 1970s and the mid-1990s.



Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

Endnotes

1. Lazin, Kathryn and Elizabeth McNichol. Pulling Apart: A State-by-State Analysis of Income Trends. Washington, D.C.: Center of Budget and Policy Priorities. December 16, 1997. p. 7.
2. Ibid., p. 12.
3. Lazere, Edward. The Poverty Despite Work Handbook. Washington, D.C.: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. April 1997. p. 78.
4. Lazin, op. cit., p. 38.
5. Lazere, op. cit., p. 39.
6. This rate is for Wayne County, the county with the largest population.
7. McNichol, Elizabeth C. and Edward Lazere. State Income Tax Burdens on Low-Income Families in 1996: Assessing the Burden and Opportunities for Relief. Washington, D.C.: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. April 9, 1997. p. 14. Table 2A.
8. Ibid., p. 17. Table 3A.

Child Health

IN the area of health, the state's children have experienced the most dramatic improvements and also the largest declines in well-being on the available trend indicators. While the likelihood of low birth-weight increased only slightly over the trend period (1986-88 and 1994-96), mothers of newborns were 63 percent less likely to obtain adequate prenatal care. This rise in the rate of inadequate prenatal care is troubling because it suggests a serious disassociation from the health system for a significant number of the state's mothers. The state averaged 11,600 mothers with inadequate prenatal care and 10,300 low birth-weight babies each year between 1994 and 1996.

At the same time infant mortality and child deaths dropped by roughly 25 percent. Nonetheless, the state's average rate of 8.3 deaths among every 1,000 infants means that over 1,000 infants lost their lives each year between 1994 and 1996. Michigan's rate remains higher than most other states in the nation. Experts suggest the improvement in these rates has resulted mostly from improvements in medical technology. Widespread public education campaigns to prevent Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) have also made an impact on the infant mortality rate.

While the state's immunization rate improved through a focused effort by public and private agencies, other indicators suggest decreased access to health care for children and their families. Although Michigan ranks 13th in the nation with a relatively large share of children covered by private health insurance plans, that share dropped from 79 to 74 percent between 1987-89 and 1994-96.[1] Those families with children which do have private health insurance must often pay ever higher premiums, deductibles, and copayments, and often dental, vision or mental health are not included.

Lack of health insurance provides the most substantial barrier to health care access. Uninsured children are much less likely to see a doctor during the year or obtain treatment for acute or chronic conditions, such as earaches and asthma, which can cause long-term disability. When these conditions precipitate emergency treatment, they often require costly hospitalizations. Uninsured children were eight times more likely to lack a regular provider and twice as likely to lack adequate immunizations.[2]

Publicly provided Medicaid has been expanded to cover the ever-growing number of uninsured children. In Michigan, infants and pregnant women in families with incomes below 185 percent poverty qualify for Medicaid, as do children ages 1 through 15 in families with incomes below 150 percent of poverty. Even though the state extended eligibility for Medicaid coverage for children, conservative estimates indicate that roughly 206,000 of the state's children still lacked any health insurance in 1996.[3] Recent survey findings indicate about half of these uninsured children in the state are income-eligible for Medicaid.[4]

Analysts predict changes in welfare policy will result in even more children eligible for Medicaid being uninsured unless states improve outreach and redesign Medicaid enrollment procedures. Many children in families no longer eligible for the state's cash assistance program often still quality for Medicaid, as do children whose families have never been in the program; yet roughly one in four of the state's children with incomes between 100 and 149 percent of the federal poverty level was uninsured in 1996.[5]

Before the state's transfer of health care for children in Medicaid families to managed care organizations (MCOs), many families had difficulties finding providers willing to accept the low level of Medicaid reimbursements. Although in the MCO system, a "medical home" is assured, access to care still appears to be a problem. For example, health coordinators in the Head Start program, where 70 percent of children are enrolled in Medicaid, reported a significant increase in the share of children needing medical treatment and a substantial decrease in those receiving medical or dental treatment between 1996 and 1997.

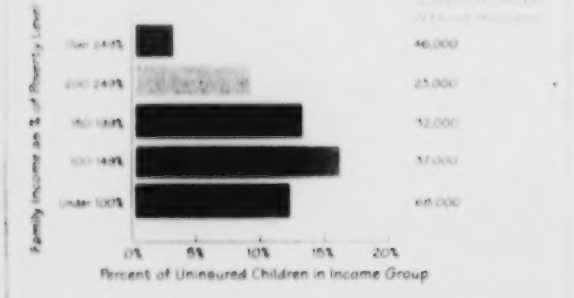
Although transition issues may be the critical factor, access to health care for children seems to have been compromised. In one region, program nurses reported many Medicaid-insured children in their program had not received vision, hearing and lead poisoning tests required in Medicaid's core preventive child health care program—Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment.

New federal dollars will expand eligibility in states' child health insurance programs (SCHIP) this year; states may expand Medicaid eligibility and/or develop a new program. Michigan has chosen to develop its *MIChild* ("my child") plan.[6] The federal funds, available from 1998-2002, allows the state to expand health insurance for children in families with incomes up to 200 percent of poverty. For example, children in a family of four who are ineligible for Medicaid and have family income below $32,000 would qualify.

Under the proposed state plan, sustained access to a "medical home" may prove a problem for children in low income families who lose Medicaid eligibility and have to shift into the new *MIChild* program, returning to Medicaid if their parents suffer a reduction in wages or hours, a not uncommon phemomenon in such marginal families.

As health care delivery systems continue to evolve, it is vital to track their impact on children and their families, particularly since consistent and adequate health care in the critical years of a child's growth and development significantly affects his or her lifelong potential.

Children in Michigan's "near-poor" families were most likely to lack insurance.



Source: [illegible]

Endnotes

1. Bureau of the Census, March 1988 through 1996 Current Population Surveys. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund, 1997. (A rank of 1 is the best.)
2. *One Out of Three: Kids Without Health Insurance, 1995-1996.* Washington D.C.: Families USA Foundation, (March 1997), p. 15.
3. Based on the U.S. Census, March Current Population Survey, 1995-97. Created for the KIDS COUNT project at the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD. (February 15, 1998).
4. Health Issues Update XX. Lansing, MI: Michigan Department of Community Health (May 12, 1997) p. 7.
5. The state's cash assistance program, called the Family Independence Program (FIP), replaced the federal Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program at the end of 1996.
6. The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 created new Title XXI of the Social Security Act (the State Children Health Insurance Progam –SCHIP), new sections of the Act added by Public Law No. 1-5-33, 111 Stat. 251.

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Child Safety

The safety of most children in the state is assured by the care of loving parents or guardians, but in some cases parents are unable or unwilling to provide for their children or may actually cause them harm. In such cases, if the extended family lacks the resources to intercede, the state may become involved.

In recent years, reports of child abuse and neglect have risen as more professionals are mandated to report suspected cases, and the public has become more aware of the dangers and long-term effects of abuse or neglect. Growth in the prevalence of risk factors such as poverty, teen parenthood and substance abuse since the mid-1980s, has also contributed to increased reports. Between 1986 and 1995 the rate of children in families investigated for alleged abuse or neglect rose by 46 percent in Michigan, compared to a 37 percent increase in the nation.[1] Despite this trend, experts believe that a significant number of maltreated children still never come to the attention of child welfare agencies. Well over half of the children who died of abuse or neglect in the nation between 1994 and 1996 had no prior or current contact with state protective services agencies.[2]

The child safety indicators essentially assess the response of the state's child welfare system to the cases to which it was alerted, and the trends for key indicators seem contradictory. While more children were involved in investigations of suspected abuse or neglect in Michigan, fewer were confirmed as victims. Over the trend period between fiscal years 1988 and 1996, children were 29 percent more likely to be involved in an investigation of suspected abuse or neglect, but the likelihood of the allegation being substantiated fell by 18 percent. Even while the rate of substantiated victims fell, the rate of children removed from their families into out-of-home care rose slightly—by about 7 percent.

Michigan's 1996 substantiation rate remained inexplicably low compared to states with similar levels of reports and investigations. Michigan's rate of 8.7 confirmed victims per 1,000 children represented about half those of Illinois (17.2), and Ohio (21.7). Some suggest that the requirement of written notifications to perpetrators about their inclusion on a registry has inhibited substantiations, yet other states with significantly higher substantiation rates have similar registries and requirements for notification.[3]

Child Abuse and Neglect in Michigan

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, FY1996

*Estimate based on number of children in investigated families

Children Maltreated	Reported Abuse/Neglect	Investigations	Confirmed Victims
Unknown number of child injuries and fatalities caused by abuse or neglect.			
Number Unknown	298,226* children	142,700 children	21,073 children

Many children in the state suffer chronic abuse or neglect: a review of 1995 child abuse and neglect cases revealed that more than two of every five substantiated cases had been confirmed at least once before.[4] In two counties, more than three of four substantiated cases had been previously substantiated. In 12 percent of the total substantiated cases in the state, abuse or neglect had been substantiated three or more times before.

Michigan is one of five states that did not report maltreatment-related fatalities for 1995. An estimated rate in Michigan, based on similar states with available data, would mean roughly 61 of the state's infant and child deaths would be related to child abuse or neglect. With the expansion of the Child Death Review Project in the state in 1998, such data may soon be available. National statistics indicate that 85 percent of all children who die from maltreatment are five years old or younger.[5]

Even though the state had one of the lowest substantiation rates in the nation, its out-of-home care rate stood near the national median.[6] With the lowest percentage of children in long-term spells of foster care, Michigan's performance compared well in a six-state foster care study.[7] Roughly half of all adoptions in Michigan occur before more than two years in foster care have elapsed. Recent federal and state legislation seeks to shorten the time children spend in foster care by terminating parental rights more quickly and requiring more frequent reviews of foster placements.[8]

Research has well documented the links between poverty and increased abuse and neglect of children. Pressures have increased on the child welfare system as child poverty has deepened in the state, and publicly supported family support programs, such as emergency services and cash assistance, have dwindled. The ten-year freeze in Michigan's cash assistance grant means that the three of five families without earned income in the caseload subsist on a grant that has lost roughly 30 percent of its purchasing power. In the event of an economic downturn, many more families would be adversely affected. The State Emergency Relief program instituted in 1992 restricts eligibility and limits benefits primarily to those families who can demonstrate they will not require such assistance in the future.[9] With this program, expenditures and the number of families served by public emergency services dropped by roughly two-thirds between 1987-91 and 1992-95.

While the recent emphasis on strengthening the state's investigative power and broadening its authority to remove children from their families protects children in dire circumstances, the safety of many children is threatened by the systemic barriers to adequate supervision and health care. The most effective strategy for the state to address child abuse and neglect is to seek ways to enhance the ability of individual families to keep their children safe.

Endnotes

1. Petit, Michael A. and Patrick A. Curtis, *Child Abuse and Neglect: A Look at the States*. Washington D.C.: CWLA Press, Table 11, p. 10.
2. Ibid., p.54.
3. The registry is used to investigate complaints of abuse or neglect and to screen applicants for licensed child care organizations, foster care home operators and adoptions.
4. *Child Abuse and Neglect in Michigan: Are Children Safer?* Kids Count in Michigan: A Closer Look at the Issues Facing Michigan's Children. Lansing, Michigan: Michigan's Children, April 1997.
5. Petit, op. cit., Figure 23, p. 60.
6. Ibid., pp. 13 and 73.
7. Wulczyn, Fred H., Allen W. Hansen, Robert M. Goerge, *An Update from the Multistate Foster Care Data Archive: Foster Care Dynamics 1983-1994*. The Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, p. 22-23. Data from 1988 through 1994.
8. The federal Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-89) does not require states to make reasonable efforts to keep families together in cases of "aggravated circumstances" (abandonment, torture, chronic abuse or sexual abuse). Except in specific circumstances, the new federal act requires states to initiate proceedings to terminate parental rights after a child has been in foster care for 15 of the previous 22 months. Michigan's PA 169 requires termination of parental rights for certain types of serious abuse and establishes time periods and deadlines on such petitions.
9. Homeless in Michigan: Voices of the Children. Lansing, MI: Michigan League for Human Services. Kids Count in Michigan, 1998, p. 20.

Adolescence

Three of the five key indicators measuring the well-being of the state's adolescents worsened. The most substantial change occurred in the 19 percent jump in the high school dropout rate between the 1991-92 and 1995-96 school years. This trend will result in larger numbers of Michigan's youth struggling to find good-paying jobs in a labor market that values a solid base of skills and training.

The rates of births to teens, ages 15-17, and arrests for violent index crimes also climbed, although slightly — 9 percent and 4 percent, respectively.[1] During the same time, two other indicators improved: rates of juvenile arrests for index crimes dropped by 15 percent, and teen deaths from accidents, homicide, and suicide declined by 14 percent between 1986-88 and 1994-96.[2]

For the first time, a reliable set of survey findings about behaviors that affect these key indicators of adolescent well-being can be generalized across all the state's high school students.[3] Although survey findings from the 1997 Michigan Youth Risk Behavior Survey of public school students in grades 9 through 12 do not deviate dramatically from the national norms for risk behaviors, the relatively large shares of youth affected on some indicators are nonetheless troubling. For example, almost half of twelfth graders reported riding in a vehicle within the last 30 days with a driver who had been drinking alcohol, and almost a third drove after drinking alcohol.[4] White males were almost twice as likely as their female or African-American counterparts to drive under the influence. (Only African-Americans and whites represented large enough samples to generalize findings.) Motor vehicle accidents continue to be the leading cause of death for young people, and a fatal crash is almost six times as likely when one of the drivers is reported as having been drinking.[5]

In general, male students were also significantly more likely to be involved in behaviors leading to intentional injury. They were three to four times more likely than female students to have carried a weapon, carried a weapon onto school property, or been involved in a physical fight. Almost a third of males in grades 9 through 12 reported carrying a weapon in the previous 30 days, and one of

Risk Behaviors among Michigan Youth 1997

	Michigan	Male	Female	White	Black	9th	12th
Injury							
• Rarely or never used a seat belt as passenger	19%	23%	14%	15%	30%	18%	23%
• Rode in vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol*	37	37	37	37	37	33	45
• Drove under influence*	17	21	12	18	10	8	30
• Carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club*	19	31	7	18	19	20	15
• Were in a physical fight **	36	48	25	35	39	39	29
• Thought seriously about attempting suicide**	24	19	28	25	16	24	21
Tobacco, Alcohol and Other Drug Use							
• Smoked cigarettes*	38	38	38	41	19	32	47
• Smoked two or more cigarettes on those days	27	28	26	29	10	21	36
• Have tried to quit smoking cigarettes	38	35	40	37	37	36	38
• Had at least one drink of alcohol *	51	52	49	54	37	44	62
• Had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, within a couple of hours*	31	36	29	36	15	25	45
• Used marijuana*	28	32	24	47	53	34	61
• Ever used any other type of illegal drug, such as LAD, PCP, ectasy, mushrooms, speed, ice, or heroin	20	22	18	22	5	13	25
• Were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property**	36	43	30	36	33	32	35
Sexual Behaviors							
• Ever had sexual intercourse	49	51	47	45	67	32	65
• Of students who had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months, used a condom	58	62	55	56	75	67	48
Dietary Behaviors and Physical Activity							
• Trying to lose weight	45	27	63	46	38	42	49
• Ate fruit one or more times in previous day	62	69	67	65	46	65	60
• Regular vigorous physical exercise	59	67	51	62	48	69	52
• Played on one or more sports teams run by school**	51	56	45	54	39	55	47

*One or more times in the previous 30 days.
**One or more times in previous 12 months.

Note: *An interpretative report reviewing all 84 items on the Youth Risk Behavior survey is available from the School Health Programs Unit at the Michigan Department of Education (517-373-7247).*

Source: *Michigan Department of Education*

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three times the weapon was a gun. No significant differences occurred by age or race on this indicator. Accessibility to firearms or other weapons can transform a fight into a lethal event.[6]

The state's African-American youth were considerably less likely to use tobacco, alcohol or other illegal drugs than white youth.[7] White youth were twice as likely to have smoked cigarettes within the last month (41% compared to 19% African-American) and three times as likely to have smoked more than two cigarettes a day (29% compared to 10%). Smoking is the leading cause of preventable deaths in Michigan, and 90 percent of smokers began before the age of 21.[8] Across all age, gender, or ethnic groups of Michigan youth, about two of five reported having tried to quit smoking.

Alcohol has a critical impact on the health of the state's youth: nationally it is a major factor in roughly half of all youth motor vehicle crashes, homicides and suicides.[9] Well over half of white youth in Michigan reported drinking alcohol in the previous 30 days compared to over a third (37%) of African-American youth. White youth were more than twice as likely to indulge in binge drinking (five or more drinks in a row) – 36 percent compared to 15 percent African-American. Almost one of four white youth reported ever having sniffed glue or other substances and using illegal drugs such as LSD, PCP, etc. – two to three times the rate among African-American youth. Drug and alcohol abuse heightens the risk of injury, unprotected sex, school failure and delinquency.[10]

While the state's rate of suicide among youth, ages 15-19, reached a thirteen-year low in 1996, one of four of all Michigan high school students reported having seriously considered it in the previous 12 months One in ten reported at least one attempt in that same time. Although females and whites were significantly more at risk for suicidal thought, no particular groups were at significantly more risk for actual attempts.

While rates of teen pregnancy and births in Michigan have fallen in the 1990's, almost two of every three twelfth graders in the state have had sexual intercourse at least once, and about a third of all high school students had been sexually active in the previous three months.

Of those sexually active in the previous three months, two of five did not use a condom, which considerably reduces the risk for HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases. "The major risks of early sexual activity include unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV, as well as negative effects on social and psychological development."[11]

With information from the 1997 Michigan Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which shows such clear differences for some risk behaviors among the state's youth by gender, race and age, programs can target interventions to the most susceptible groups. Even if practicing such risky behaviors during adolescence does not lead to illness, injury or death, it can severely impede a student's chances to perform well in school, form a healthy lifestyle and make a successful transition to adulthood.

Rates of juvenile arrests for index crimes dropped 15% and teen deaths from accidents, homicide, and suicide declined by 14% between 1986 and 1996

Endnotes

1. Violent index crimes include murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault.
2. Index crimes include the four violent index crimes and burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson.
3. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was developed by the National Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Conducted by state and local education agencies across the U.S. since the spring of 1990, it assesses the prevalence of six categories of health risk behaviors among youth in grades 9 through 12. The 1997 Michigan YRBS, administered to 3,933 students in 71 randomly selected public high schools across the state, is the first such study where the findings can be generalized across the state.
4. It is important to note that the survey did not include youth who have dropped out of school and are even more likely to engage in risky behaviors, according to previous studies.
5. Office of Highway Safety Planning, Michigan Department of State Police. (Oct. 2, 1997). Michigan Traffic Crash Data (Available on line at http://www.ohsp.msp.state.mi.us/crshdata.htm)
6. Rivara, F.P. (1985) Traumatic Deaths of Children in the United States: Currently Available Prevention Strategies. Pediatrics. Vol. 75 No. 3 pp. 456-62.
7. Illegal drugs other than marijuana such as LAD, PCP, ecstasy, mushrooms, speed, ice, heroin, etc.
8. Critical Health Indicators 1997. Lansing, Michigan: Michigan Department of Community Health.
9. Perrine, P., R. Peck, & J. Fell. Epidemiological Perspectives on Drunk Driving. In Surgeon General's Workshop on Drunk Driving: Background Papers. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1988.
10. Healthy People: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service. Conference Edition. September 1990.
11. Hofferth, S.L. & C.D. Hayes (Eds.) Risking the Future: Adolescent Sexuality, Pregnancy and Childbearing. Panel on Adolescent Pregnancy and Childbearing, Committee on Child Development Research and Public Policy, Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, National Research Council. Washington D.C.: National Academy Press.

Education

Education continues to be a center of discussion in Michigan. The steady growth in the share of students in Special Education, now at 12 percent of total enrollment, has garnered much attention. A recent settlement of a long-running lawsuit resulted in roughly $1 billion in reimbursements to local school districts for past state underpayment for special education services.

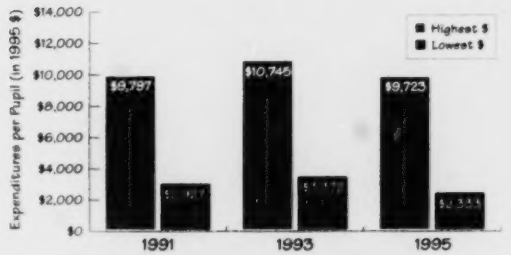
Student achievement, measured by performance on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program, is also an area of grave concern, with scores only holding steady over time and large shares of students (over half in the 4th grade, and a full 60 percent in the 7th grade) failing to score satisfactorily in the basic skill area of reading. While Michigan 8th graders improved the most in the nation on the National Assessment of Education Progress math tests, performance remained dismal. The share of Michigan students passing jumped from only 19 percent of all eighth graders in 1992 to 28 percent, still less than a third, in 1996.[1]

Educational success strongly affects an individual's life earnings and ability to support a family. Public education has a responsibility to provide opportunities for success that mitigate larger economic and social trends that place some youngsters at greater disadvantage. Young people who acquire good intellectual, social and emotional skills will more likely command a stable income, succeed in the job market, and successfully care for their families.

Michigan's system of public education has undergone significant changes in the last few years, and continues to be challenged by on-going revisions in governance, structure, and financing. The differences that exist in funding and opportunity should reflect the needs of children. Policies and practices that place children at risk by virtue of their disability, their color, their poverty status, or the geographic area in which they happen to live are unacceptable.

Locally elected school boards have the authority and responsibility to decide how individual school budgets will be spent. In doing so, however, they must balance multiple funding restrictions and competing priorities. Despite great variance in local circumstances, national studies show that most school districts have remarkably similar patterns of spending: roughly 60 percent for instruction, including staff support; 10 percent for administration; 10 percent for facilities maintenance and operation; 10 percent to transportation and food service; and 10 percent to student services such as counselors, school social workers, etc. Wealthier districts simply purchase more or higher-quality goods in the same categories.[2]

Per-pupil spending gap persisted after Proposal A.



Note: These expenditures represent only current operating expenditures. Proposal A began to affect per-pupil state aid in 1995.

Source: K-12 Public Education in Michigan: Selected Characteristics and Services by County and School District (1997).

To provide certain students additional educational support, Michigan's school financing system includes a program to provide school districts with additional funding for pupils considered to be most at risk of school failure. The "At-Risk" program funding is calculated based on the number of students in the district who meet the income eligibility for fully subsidized or "free" school lunches. Although this targeted At-Risk funding ($250 million in the current school year) helps serve disadvantaged students, the overall ability of some school districts to provide services to all students continues to be hampered by funding inequities that have not been eliminated nor substantially reduced with the 1993 financing changes.

Concerns persist about the adequacy of funding for those school districts with such challenges as significant numbers of disadvantaged children, older buildings, and security needs. Several recent surveys of Michigan schools show library and technology facilities to be lacking in virtually all school districts, including those able to spend larger amounts of money per pupil. Much national attention has focused on these issues. The General Accounting Office (GAO) documented that nationally, the average school district reports needing $1.7 million to upgrade its facilities. The financing of construction, renovation and maintenance of school facilities has been borne primarily at the local level, resulting in very poor conditions particularly in older school buildings. At least three-fourths of schools do not have the building infrastructure for modern technology like the Internet; and about 40 percent cannot meet the functional requirements of laboratory science.[3]

School districts vary widely in the services available. Significant differences exist in their ability to recruit and retain teachers, costs related to vandalism and security, and additional needs related to transportation or other support services. Improvements in education are even more difficult in impoverished communities, compounded by the disproportionate challenges faced by the students, families, and other institutions in these resource poor areas.[4]

Wide differences occur among different school buildings in the same school district. An example is the common practice of allowing the middle grades to be the "pressure valve" for school systems by putting these students in hand-me-down buildings with outdated resources. Much more detailed information is needed about how school districts divide funding among school buildings, among grade levels, and among academic programs to assess adequately the ability of individual schools to serve all of its students.

The most academically and fiscally challenged schools are those serving a concentration of students in poverty. To make on-going, informed decisions about the use of education funding, educators and other policy-makers at all levels should consider all the information available about how education budgets are spent and how resources are utilized to benefit the students in their charge.

Endnotes

1. *Quality Counts '98: The Urban Challenge.* Washington, DC: Education Week in Collaboration with the Pew Charitable Trusts, Volume XVII, Number 17. January 8, 1998.
2. Ibid.
3. *School Facilities.* Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office. GAO/HEHS-96-103. June 1996.
4. *1997 KIDS COUNT Data Book.* Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation. 1997.

Child Population in Michigan (1995)

County	# children	% of total
Michigan	2,509,104	
Metropolitan Central		
TOTAL	**1,290,262**	**51.4%**
Wayne	568,430	22.7%
Kent	149,876	5.0%
Genesee	120,174	4.8%
Ingham	73,639	2.9%
Washtenaw	68,240	2.7%
Kalamazoo	58,788	2.3%
Saginaw	57,965	2.3%
Muskegon	45,799	1.8%
Berrien	43,375	1.7%
Jackson	38,971	1.6%
Calhoun	37,017	1.5%
Bay	27,987	1.1%
Metropolitan Fringe		
TOTAL	**787,834**	**31.4%**
Oakland	277,519	11.1%
Macomb	169,459	6.8%
Ottawa	62,589	2.5%
St. Clair	41,594	1.7%
Monroe	38,191	1.5%
Livingston	36,275	1.4%
Allegan	28,453	1.1%
Eaton	26,066	1.0%
Lenawee	26,050	1.0%
Lapeer	23,004	0.9%
Van Buren	21,068	0.8%
Midland	20,938	0.8%
Clinton	16,626	0.7%
Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**210,402**	**8.4%**
Shiawassee	19,292	0.8%
St. Joseph	16,845	0.7%
Ionia	16,266	0.6%
Montcalm	15,806	0.6%
Tuscola	15,373	0.6%
Isabella	15,322	0.6%
Barry	14,102	0.6%
Cass	12,960	0.5%
Hillsdale	12,704	0.5%
Newaygo	12,600	0.5%
Branch	11,762	0.5%
Sanilac	11,274	0.4%
Gratiot	10,395	0.4%
Mecosta	9,841	0.4%
Huron	9,159	0.4%
Oceana	6,703	0.3%
Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**144,320**	**5.8%**
Grand Traverse	18,381	0.7%
Wexford	8,014	0.3%
Alpena	7,588	0.3%
Clare	7,247	0.3%
Emmet	7,106	0.3%
Mason	7,000	0.3%
Osceola	6,152	0.2%
Gladwin	5,983	0.2%
Charlevoix	5,907	0.2%
Iosco	5,778	0.2%
Cheboygan	5,499	0.2%
Otsego	5,488	0.2%
Ogemaw	5,115	0.2%
Manistee	5,067	0.2%
Antrim	4,827	0.2%
Leelanau	4,679	0.2%
Roscommon	4,486	0.2%
Kalkaska	3,957	0.2%
Arenac	3,956	0.2%
Missaukee	3,775	0.2%
Presque Isle	3,415	0.1%
Crawford	3,413	0.1%
Benzie	3,124	0.1%
Lake	2,320	0.1%
Alcona	2,075	0.1%
Montmorency	2,047	0.1%
Oscoda	1,921	0.1%
Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula		
TOTAL	**76,269**	**3.0%**
Marquette	16,728	0.7%
Delta	9,691	0.4%
Chippewa	8,918	0.4%
Houghton	8,762	0.3%
Dickinson	6,793	0.3%
Menominee	5,958	0.2%
Gogebic	4,004	0.2%
Iron	2,764	0.1%
Mackinac	2,732	0.1%
Alger	2,209	0.1%
Baraga	2,100	0.1%
Schoolcraft	1,943	0.1%
Ontonagon	1,881	0.1%
Luce	1,432	0.1%
Keweenaw	355	0.0%

Source: MI Information Center

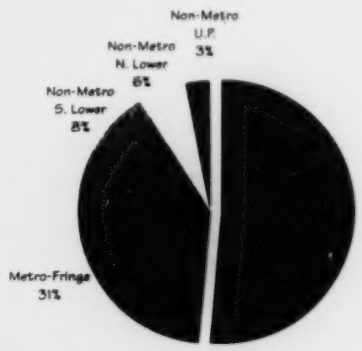
A wide variation in child population among counties makes comparisons on child well-being indicators across individual Michigan counties difficult.

Michigan County Groups

IN Michigan, children represent about one of every four residents across the state. While the share of children remains relatively stable across the counties, the sizes of county populations vary dramatically. County child populations range from roughly half a million (568,000) in the metropolitan county of Wayne, in the state's southeastern industrial heartland, to a few hundred (350) youngsters in the non-metropolitan Upper Peninsula county of Keweenaw, jutting into Lake Superior. Twice as many children reside in Wayne County as Oakland County, which has the second largest child population.

Such wide variation in child population among Michigan counties makes comparisons across individual counties on child well-being indicators difficult. Although individual county rankings are still presented for each indicator on the county profile pages in this data book, average rates for most trend indicators are also presented for five county groups to

One of two children in Michigan lived in a Metropolitan county with a central city.



Source: Michigan Information Center (1995 Population Estimate)

provide another frame of reference. County groups are based on population and geographical characteristics, so individual counties can be more easily measured against similar counties.

Counties are divided into two major groups:

- *Metropolitan*
- *Non-Metropolitan*

In 1995 more than four of every five of the state's children lived in a metropolitan county. Twenty-five of Michigan's 83 counties are considered "metropolitan," part of a continuous urbanized area with at least one large city with a population of 50,000 or more, and a total population of at least 100,000.

The metropolitan counties are divided into two sub-groups:

1. *Metropolitan Central counties contain the most populated city of a metropolitan area.*
2. *Metropolitan Fringe counties are socially and economically linked to an urban nucleus.*

Fully half of all the state's children reside in the twelve Metropolitan Central counties; and almost a third reside in the thirteen Metropolitan Fringe counties. All of Michigan's metropolitan counties are located in the southern lower peninsula.

The three sub-groups of Non-Metropolitan counties are defined by their geographic location:

3. *Southern Lower Peninsula*
4. *Northern Lower Peninsula*
5. *Upper Peninsula*

Among the Non-Metropolitan county groups, the Southern Lower Peninsula has the largest share (9%) of the state's children. While the Northern Lower Peninsula group includes the most counties (27) of all five groups, it contains only about 6 percent of the state's children.

Note: These county groupings were developed by the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

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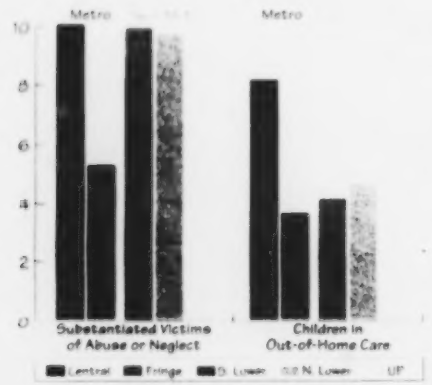
Child Well-Being in Michigan's County Groups

Child Well-Being Indicator	Michigan	Metropolitan		Non-Metropolitan		
		Central	Fringe	S Lower Peninsula	N Lower Peninsula	Upper Peninsula
Child poverty, ages 0-17	23.6%	***31.3%***	**12.7%**	20.9%	23.0%	19.3%
Free and reduced price lunch	31.5%	***39.8%***	**17.7%**	29.5%	36.2%	32.2%
Inadequate prenatal care	8.9%	***11.1%***	5.9%	5.9%	4.9%	**4.1%**
Low birth-weight babies	7.7%	***8.9%***	6.5%	6.4%	6.2%	**5.2%**
Infant mortality	8.3	***10.0***	**6.1**	7.3	7.5	6.8
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	26.2	28.2	**20.3**	***29.1***	27.3	24.4
Children in investigated families	56.9	***69.4***	**34.4**	61.9	65.0	47.0
Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	8.4	***10.0***	**5.2**	9.9	9.7	7.1
Children in out-of-home care	6.1	***8.1***	**3.6**	4.1	4.6	4.5
Births to teens, ages 15-17	30.6	***39.7***	18.7	25.0	26.7	**16.7**
Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide, ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	65.0	***73.1***	**47.9**	69.6	71.2	59.8
Index crime arrests, ages 10-17	19.0	23.7	12.7	**12.5**	18.8	***24.2***
High school dropouts	6.7%	***8.9%***	3.7%	3.7%	4.7%	**2.4%**
Students in Special Education	12.1%	12.0%	12.2%	***13.0%***	11.9%	**11.3%**
Students with inadequate reading skills -7th grade	63.0%	62.5%	**55.1%**	64.2%	***64.3%***	58.8%

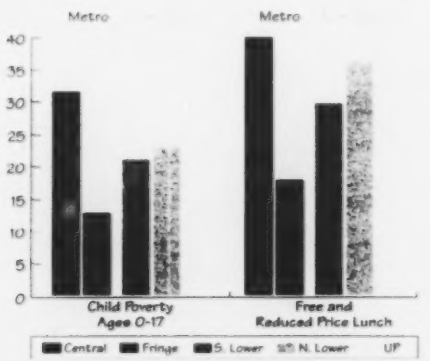
Note: The highest rates are ***bold italic***, the lowest are **orange bold**. All rates are per 1,000 unless otherwise noted.

Children in Metropolitan Central counties faced almost double the risk of out-of-home placement.



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, FY 1996.

Child poverty varied considerably among county groups.



Source: Child Poverty Estimates, Census Bureau, 1993; Michigan Department of Education, 1996-97.

Children in the Metropolitan Central counties fare worse than their counterparts in other county groupings on most child well-being indicators. These counties averaged the highest rates for the negative outcomes measured by eleven of the fifteen indicators presented regionally. With half of the state's child population concentrated in these twelve counties, these disproportionately high rates affect significant numbers of the state's children. This finding has troubling implications for the state's social and economic future.

For some indicators such as out-of-home placement, high school dropout, and inadequate prenatal care, children in Metropolitan Central counties experienced almost double the risk of children in all other county groups. Although children in the Metropolitan Central counties had about the same likelihood of being substantiated victims of abuse and neglect as those in the Non-Metropolitan counties in the Southern and Northern Lower Peninsula, they were twice as likely to end up in out-of-home care. Compared to other county groups, the Metropolitan Central counties also had significantly higher rates of child poverty, infant mortality, low birth-weight babies and births to teens.

Although the highest rates for predictor indicators like low birth-weight babies and child poverty — those that signal higher risk of delayed development, lack of school readiness and low performance — occurred in the Metropolitan Central counties, these counties did not register the highest rates on education indicators. The largest shares of K-12 students participating in Special Education occurred in the Non-Metropolitan counties of the Southern Lower Peninsula, and the Northern Lower Peninsula had the largest share of seventh graders with inadequate reading skills.

The predictor indicators varied significantly among county groups, but the education indicators showed relatively little variation. Participation in Special Education ranged from a low of 11.3 percent of K-12 students in the Upper Peninsula to 13.0 percent in the Non-Metropolitan counties in the Southern Lower Peninsula. Students in the Metropolitan Fringe counties — those counties having the best rates on almost all child well-being indicators — participated in

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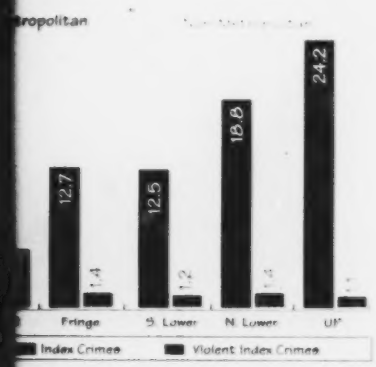
on at higher rates than those in the Metro- counties. The availability of school resources ation services, rather than the level of stu- drive student participation in the program.

seventh graders failing to attain satisfactory scores ranged from a low of 55 percent in n Fringe counties to a high of 64.5 percent tropolitan counties in the Northern Lower tropolitan Central county averages on this lly fell slightly below both Northern and r Peninsula Non-Metropolitan Counties. urces directed to disadvantaged student ough the federal Title I remedial program At-Risk program may be responsible for e of the effects of poverty in certain areas.

litan Fringe counties had the lowest rates dicators—inadequate prenatal care, low bies, teen births, juvenile index crime ar- ol dropouts and students in Special Educa- ese indicators except juvenile arrests for he Upper Peninsula counties reflected the nically, the Upper Peninsula represented among the five regions for juvenile arrests

Juvenile arrest rates for crimes varied more among regions than for violent index crimes.



Source: Michigan State Police, 1994-96

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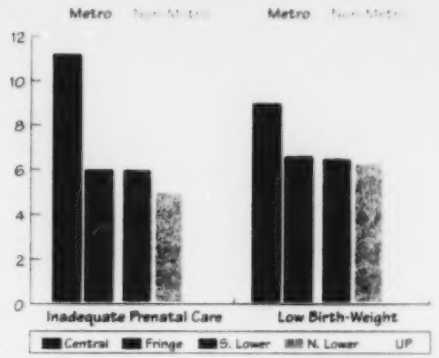
Rates of inadequate prenatal care and low birth-weight were much higher in Metropolitan Central counties.



Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Office of the State Registrar & Division for Health Statistics, 1994-96

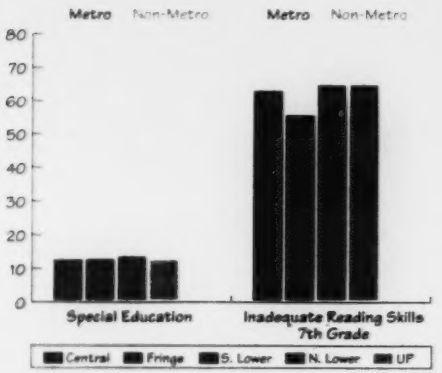
for index crimes, significantly higher than that of all other county groups except the Metropolitan Central. On the other hand, the Upper Peninsula had the lowest rate among the five county groups for juvenile arrests for the four violent index crimes, while the Metropolitan Central counties had by far the highest. In general, the disparity in the rates between juvenile arrests for index and violent index offenses in the Metropolitan Fringe and Non-Metropolitan counties meant that youth in those county groups were much more likely to be arrested for property offenses, particularly larceny, than youth in the Metropolitan Central counties.

Rates in the Non-Metropolitan counties of the Southern and Northern Lower Peninsula almost matched the Metropolitan Central on four indicators:

1. ***Children in families investigated for child abuse or neglect;***
2. ***Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect;***
3. ***Child deaths (ages 1-14)***
4. ***Teen deaths (ages 15-19) by accident, homicide or suicide.***

On most child well-being indicators the Non-Metropolitan counties of the Southern and Northern Lower Peninsula had similar rates. The biggest differences occurred in the higher rates of participation in free and reduced price lunch and juvenile arrests for index crimes in the counties of the Northern Lower Peninsula.

Little variation occurred among county groups on education outcomes despite significant differences in predictor measures.



Source: Michigan Department of Education, 1995-96 and 1996-97

Resources directed to disadvantaged student populations through the federal Title I remedial program and the state's At-Risk program may be responsible for mitigating some of the effects of poverty in certain areas.

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Children Below Poverty, Ages 0-17 (1993)

	# Poor Children	% Poor Children	County	# Poor Children	% Poor Children
	607,192	23.6			
...litan Central			*Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula*		
	407,222	**32.6%**	**TOTAL**	**35,218**	**25.2%**
...w	8,742	13.5	Grand Traverse	2,538	13.1
	26,693	17.5	Otsego	809	13.8
...o	11,016	19.2	Emmet	1,053	14.3
	14,995	20.9	Leelanau	746	15.6
	8,336	20.9	Charlevoix	986	15.7
	6,898	23.0	Benzie	636	19.5
	10,108	26.8	Antrim	1,013	19.8
	12,665	28.3	Presque Isle	752	20.5
...n	13,420	28.6	Kalkaska	958	22.0
	38,822	31.2	Alpena	1,852	22.4
	18,929	31.2	Mason	1,656	22.9
	236,598	41.5	Wexford	1,979	24.0
...litan Fringe			Missaukee	985	24.5
	103,690	**13.7%**	Cheboygan	1,507	25.2
...n	2,623	7.0	Osceola	1,621	25.4
	5,300	8.6	Crawford	903	25.7
	1,807	10.1	Iosco	1,727	26.6
	3,219	11.7	Alcona	606	26.9
	20,810	11.7	Manistee	1,491	27.4
	33,913	11.8	Oscoda	586	28.4
	3,182	12.9	Montmorency	656	28.8
	5,509	13.7	Arenac	1,304	30.0
	4,449	15.2	Roscommon	1,420	30.6
	3,779	17.1	Gladwin	2,019	31.5
	4,612	17.2	Ogemaw	1,724	31.5
	8,498	19.6	Clare	2,701	36.7
...n	5,989	27.3	Lake	990	41.1
...tropolitan ...n Lower Peninsula			*Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula*		
	45,437	**22.5%**	**TOTAL**	**15,625**	**20.1%**
	2,178	14.7	Dickinson	962	13.4
	2,973	17.5	Marquette	3,003	15.9
...ee	3,710	17.7	Menominee	1,123	17.0
...h	3,487	19.7	Alger	433	17.8
	2,585	20.0	Ontonagon	396	19.0
	3,323	20.1	Keweenaw	72	19.4
	2,324	21.2	Delta	2,121	20.0
	2,996	22.3	Mackinac	585	20.4
	3,044	22.4	Iron	635	21.7
...n	3,696	22.4	Gogebic	902	22.0
	2,183	22.6	Chippewa	1,969	23.0
	2,744	22.8	Baraga	503	23.2
...o	2,929	22.9	Houghton	1,955	23.7
	2,767	23.1	Schoolcraft	537	24.7
	2,461	27.5	Luce	429	27.1
	2,037	28.5	Source: U.S. Census Bureau		

Children Below Poverty, Ages 0-17

Includes all children in households with incomes under poverty.

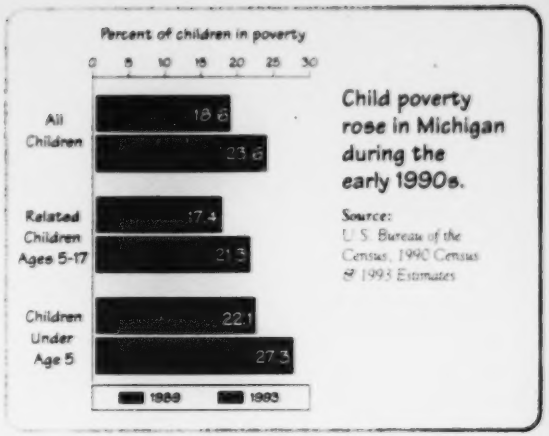
Between 1989 and 1993, poverty among the state's children climbed by 27 percent, according to recent U.S. Census Bureau estimates. (These estimates, released in January 1998, mark the first attempt of the Census Bureau to produce county-level child poverty estimates more frequently than every ten years based on the decennial census.) In 1989, roughly 19 percent of the state's children lived in families with incomes below poverty; by 1993 that share had risen to almost 24 percent.

Poverty among young children has been consistently higher than among older children. In 1989, the poverty rate for young children under the age of 5 reached 28.3 percent, more than one of every four of the state's youngest children, compared to 18.6 percent for school-aged children.[2] The state's largest city, Detroit, had the highest poverty rate (60.0%) for children under age three among the nation's 12 largest cities.[3]

A 1993 Census Bureau study determined that economic factors, such as low-wage jobs accounted for almost all the increase in child poverty over the 1980s.[4] Economic analysis of trends in the 1990s show that wages for the non-college educated, who represent 75 percent of the workforce in the U.S., have continued to lose value. In 1995, a young man entering the workforce with a high school diploma earned 27 percent less than his counterpart in 1979, a young woman 11 percent less.[5]

Among Michigan's 83 counties, Livingston County had the lowest child poverty rate with 7.0 percent, compared to 41.1 percent in Wayne County — more than two of every five children in the county. More than a third of children in the rural counties of Lake and Clare also lived in poverty. Similarly high poverty rates were experienced by children in the populous metropolitan counties of Saginaw and Genesee. In contrast, roughly one in nine children experienced poverty in Oakland and Macomb counties. Ottawa, Clinton and Eaton counties also experienced relatively low child poverty rates.

In only six counties did child poverty decline between 1989 and 1993, led by the relatively small drop of 11 percent in Keweenaw County. The largest increase, 59 percent, occurred in one of Michigan's most prosperous counties, Macomb, where the poverty rate rose from roughly 7 to almost 12 percent of children. Several other large counties with relatively low child poverty rates, such as Kent and Oakland also suffered increases of over a third. In some counties with high child poverty, such as Wayne and Genesee counties, poverty deepened significantly.



Among the county groups, the Metropolitan Central counties had the highest child poverty in 1993 with almost 33 percent, roughly one of every three children. Their average rate was more than double that in the Metropolitan Fringe counties (13.7%), which was significantly lower than any other county group. Child poverty in the Non-Metropolitan counties ranged from roughly 20 percent in the Upper Peninsula to roughly 25 percent in the Northern Lower Peninsula.

Endnotes

1. The most recent child poverty rates available for counties are estimates developed by the U.S. Census for the U.S. Department of Education to distribute Title I funds to school districts for programs to aid disadvantaged children.
2. The percentage for school-aged children includes only related children, that is, related to the head of the family by birth, marriage or adoption.
3. *Early Childhood Poverty: A Statistical Profile.* New York, NY: National Center for Children in Poverty, Columbia School of Public Health. Poverty rates were obtained from data collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in its Current Population Survey (CPS). Five years of data were aggregated to increase the statistical reliability of the estimates.
4. Mexford, MA. *Statement of Key Welfare Reform Issues: The Empirical Evidence.* Tufts University, Center on Hunger, Poverty and Nutrition Policy, p. 10.
5. Bernstein, Jared. "Growing Poverty in a Growing Economy." *Poverty & Race.* Washington D.C.: Poverty and Race Research Action Council November/December 1996. Volume 5: Number 6. p.2.

Participation in Free/Reduced Price Lunch Program (1996-97)

County	#	%
Michigan	516,265	31.5
Metropolitan Central		
TOTAL	**327,692**	**39.8**
Washtenaw	8,294	20.9
Jackson	8,259	27.9
Kent	27,755	29.7
Bay	5,212	30.2
Ingham	15,031	30.5
Kalamazoo	10,604	31.2
Calhoun	9,069	35.4
Genesee	29,411	36.2
Saginaw	14,393	39.0
Muskegon	13,180	41.3
Berrien	12,105	42.3
Wayne	174,379	48.9
Metropolitan Fringe		
TOTAL	**90,512**	**17.7**
Livingston	1,809	7.0
Clinton	1,310	13.6
Eaton	2,528	16.2
Oakland	29,475	16.7
Macomb	19,053	16.8
Ottawa	5,933	16.9
Lapeer	2,549	17.1
Monroe	4,424	18.5
Allegan	3,514	20.0
Midland	2,881	20.6
Lenawee	3,991	21.3
St. Clair	6,451	25.0
Van Buren	6,594	38.0
Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**42,525**	**29.5**
Shiawasee	2,956	19.7
Barry	1,653	20.7
Isabella	1,779	24.7
Branch	1,660	24.9
Ionia	3,191	26.3
St. Joseph	3,208	26.8
Hillsdale	2,230	28.8
Sanilac	2,550	29.8
Tuscola	3,623	30.0
Huron	2,009	31.6
Montcalm	4,441	31.6
Gratiot	2,324	32.8
Cass	2,537	34.4
Newaygo	3,685	38.3
Mecosta	2,713	38.7
Oceana	1,966	47.6
Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**38,864**	**36.2**
Leelanau	565	20.0
Charlevoix	1,108	26.3
Grand Traverse	3,534	27.1
Emmet	1,450	28.7
Otsego	1,343	29.1
Alpena	1,928	32.2
Wexford	1,863	33.1
Antrim	1,386	33.5
Gladwin	1,372	35.0
Presque Isle	795	35.1
Cheboygan	1,345	35.4
Benzie	873	36.1
Arenac	1,197	36.8
Mason	1,897	36.8
Missaukee	947	38.5
Manistee	1,436	38.8
Ogemaw	1,136	39.7
Kalkaska	1,211	40.8
Iosco	2,729	43.3
Alcona	466	43.8
Osceola	2,557	43.9
Montmorency	539	44.9
Roscommon	1,986	45.3
Crawford	1,092	47.2
Clare	2,730	48.0
Oscoda	715	49.7
Lake	664	80.6
Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula		
TOTAL	**17,336**	**32.2**
Dickinson	1,153	22.8
Marquette	2,593	24.6
Delta	2,130	28.0
Alger	554	32.1
Menominee	1,482	33.9
Iron	831	35.1
Houghton	2,173	36.4
Chippewa	2,318	37.7
Baraga	571	38.2
Gogebic	1,156	40.2
Ontonagon	564	41.0
Mackinac	757	41.6
Luce	530	41.7
Schoocraft	524	44.4
Keweenaw	NA	NA

Sources: MI Department of Education

Children Receiving Free and Reduced Price School Lunches

Percentage of all children in K-12 public schools receiving free or reduced price school lunches. Students from families with incomes below 130 percent poverty income qualify for a fully subsidized lunch; those with family incomes between 130 and 185 percent poverty qualify for a reduced price lunch.[1]

The share of children receiving free and reduced price school lunches in Michigan has risen every year since the 1990 census. The participation rate jumped 37 percent between the 1989-90 and the 1996-97 school years. In 1989-90 roughly one in four K-12 students participated, compared to almost one of three by 1996-97. This eight-year trend suggests that income levels for more of the state's families were failing to keep up with inflation even while the unemployment levels continued to drop to record lows.[2] More than four of five children in the program qualify for a fully subsidized lunch.

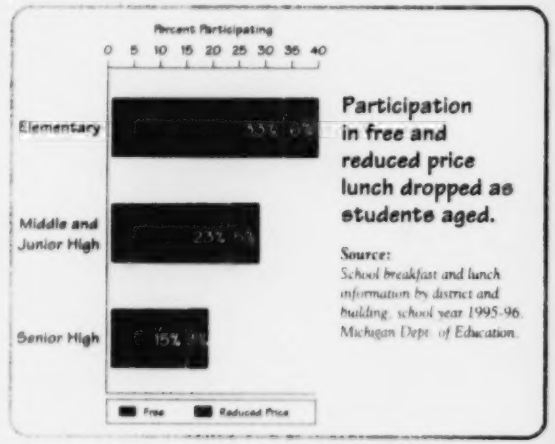
Although free and reduced price lunches are available to all children who qualify, not all eligible children participate. The age of a child seems to play a critical role: program participation decreases dramatically at the middle grades and high school levels.[3] While almost four of ten elementary students receive their subsidies through this program, fewer than three of ten middle grades students do. By high school only 15 percent of students participate.

While some of this decline may be explained by a rise in family income among older families with more seniority in the labor force, the stigma attached to program participation, particularly as peers exert more pressure, also has an impact. Many schools have countered by making school lunch an attractive option to more students and employing mechanisms to mask payment methods, but overall participation rates continue to show substantial decline over the grades. The importance of the school lunch program to low-income children, however, is demonstrated by the fact that half the school lunches consumed by the state's students are fully subsidized.[4]

Participation rates ranged from a low of 7 percent in Livingston County schools to a high of 81 percent in Lake County schools. Rates in all other counties spread from roughly 14 to 50 percent participation.

Over the last eight years only nine of 82 counties[5] in Michigan experienced declines in participation in their free and reduced lunch program. These decreases were slight and in counties with small populations. The largest drops occurred in Houghton and Charlevoix counties, 11 and 9 percent respectively. Participation rates jumped most in the metropolitan counties of Macomb (96%) and Wayne (57%).

Children in the Metropolitan Central counties participated in the free and reduced price school lunch program at more than double the rate of the Metropolitan Fringe counties: 40 percent compared to 18 percent. The rate in the Metropolitan Fringe counties, however, was significantly lower than all the other county groups where participation stood at 30 percent or more.



Participation in free and reduced price lunch dropped as students aged.

Source:
School breakfast and lunch information by district and building, school year 1995-96. Michigan Dept. of Education.

Endnotes

1. In 1996 family income at 130 percent of poverty was $20,280 for a family of four; at 185 percent poverty was $28,860.
2. Michigan's unemployment dropped to 4.1 percent in 1997, lower than the national average for the fourth consecutive year, and the lowest state rate since 1969. (*Gongwer News Service, Inc.* January 12, 1998. Michigan Report #12, p. 3)
3. Robotham, Michele. *K-12 Public Education in Michigan: Selected Characteristics and Services by County and School District.* Lansing: Michigan League for Human Services. September 1997. pp 10-11.
4. Ibid., p. 10.
5. No schools in Keweenaw County participated in the federal school lunch program.

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Inadequate Prenatal Care (Avg. 1994-96)

County	#	%
Michigan	**11,623**	**8.9%**
Metropolitan Central		
TOTAL	**8,055**	**11.1%**
Bay	33	2.4%
Kalamazoo	113	3.6%
Genesee	254	3.9%
Calhoun	90	4.7%
Kent	444	5.0%
Saginaw	181	6.0%
Ingham	318	8.0%
Muskegon	200	8.7%
Berrien	231	10.5%
Jackson	347	16.6%
Wayne	5,844	17.6%
Washtenaw	*	*
Metropolitan Fringe		
TOTAL	**2,519**	**5.9%**
Midland	21	2.0%
Ottawa	114	3.5%
Lapeer	43	3.9%
Allegan	61	4.4%
Monroe	90	5.0%
Clinton	41	5.1%
Oakland	899	5.6%
Lenawee	68	5.8%
Eaton	75	6.2%
Van Buren	71	6.7%
Macomb	726	7.4%
St. Clair	163	7.8%
Livingston	147	8.3%
Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**577**	**5.9%**
Barry	17	2.5%
Shiawassee	30	3.3%
Gratiot	18	3.7%
Isabella	23	3.9%
Newaygo	28	4.6%
Tuscola	34	4.7%
Ionia	45	5.5%
St. Joseph	46	5.5%
Huron	26	6.4%
Oceana	22	6.5%
Montcalm	56	7.2%
Cass	44	8.2%
Hillsdale	47	8.3%
Branch	45	8.7%
Sanilac	48	9.2%
Mecosta	45	10.8%

County	#	%
Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**335**	**4.9%**
Otsego	6	2.3%
Cheboygan	7	2.6%
Charlevoix	10	3.2%
Emmet	13	3.4%
Ogemaw	9	3.7%
Missaukee	6	3.7%
Leelanau	8	3.9%
Roscommon	10	4.7%
Grand Traverse	43	4.9%
Iosco	14	5.2%
Clare	20	5.4%
Wexford	22	5.7%
Mason	19	6.0%
Osceola	17	6.2%
Arenac	12	6.5%
Manistee	16	6.6%
Kalkaska	13	6.7%
Antrim	17	7.1%
Benzie	11	7.3%
Oscoda	7	7.4%
Lake	9	7.9%
Gladwin	27	9.7%
Alcona	2	*
Alpena	5	*
Crawford	5	*
Montmorency	2	*
Presque Isle	4	*
Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula		
TOTAL	**139**	**4.1%**
Marquette	21	2.9%
Houghton	12	3.1%
Gogebic	6	3.5%
Chippewa	17	4.0%
Delta	17	4.1%
Dickinson	17	5.8%
Menominee	18	6.6%
Iron	10	8.4%
Alger	2	*
Baraga	4	*
Keweenaw	1	*
Luce	2	*
Mackinac	4	*
Ontonagon	3	*
Schoolcraft	4	*

Source: MI Department of Community Health

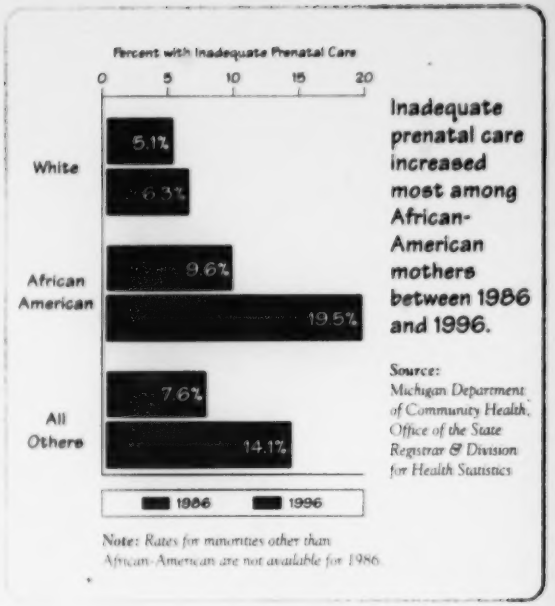
Inadequate Prenatal Care

The Kessner index classifies the adequacy of prenatal care by the month of pregnancy when care began, the number of prenatal visits and the length of pregnancy, i.e. fewer prenatal visits are considered adequate for shorter pregnancies. The locality reflects the mother's place of residence, not necessarily the place of the infant's birth.

The rate of inadequate prenatal care worsened by 66 percent in Michigan between 1986 and 1996, rising from roughly 5 percent of all births to almost 9 percent. In 1996 approximately 11,600 babies were born to Michigan mothers who had received inadequate prenatal care.

Prenatal care provides the most effective strategy for ensuring a healthy birth. Such care includes nutritional counseling and supplements to ensure the health of the mother and the optimal development of the baby. In order to prevent complications during pregnancy and delivery, modern medical care also employs an array of tests and exams to monitor the mother's weight, uterine growth and blood pressure, as well as the baby's heart beat. Through amniocentesis, ultrasounds, fetal monitoring, and biomedical tests, doctors can get early warning of potential problems. Parents also obtain helpful education during prenatal visits about the process of pregnancy, labor, delivery, parenting and family planning.

Women with the highest rates of inadequate prenatal care, such as teens and African-American women, have the highest risk of low birth-weight and infant mortality. African-American women, who bear low birth-weight infants at roughly double the rate of any other racial or ethnic group (14% compared to 6-7%) also have the highest likelihood of obtaining no prenatal care. Roughly 26 of every 1,000 African-American women giving birth in 1996 had received no prenatal care, compared to 6 of every 1,000 white women and 10 of every 1,000 American Indian women. Over the trend period, African-American mothers also lost the most ground as the share receiving inadequate prenatal care virtually doubled.



Inadequate prenatal care increased most among African-American mothers between 1986 and 1996.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Office of the State Registrar & Division for Health Statistics

Note: Rates for minorities other than African-American are not available for 1986.

Among Michigan counties the rate of inadequate prenatal care ranged from 2 percent in Midland to almost 18 percent in Wayne. Some of the counties with large numbers of births — Jackson, Washtenaw and Berrien — experienced the highest rates of inadequate care. As a group, the Metropolitan Central counties reflected rates that were about double all other regions. The lowest incidence of inadequate prenatal care occurred in the Upper Peninsula with an average of roughly 4 percent of all babies born to mothers who had received inadequate prenatal care.

The counties were almost evenly divided in trends over the time period — 36 counties experienced improved rates; 32 had worsening ones. Inadequate prenatal care rates climbed in the more populous counties, with rates roughly doubling in the southeastern counties of Wayne, Jackson, Livingston and St. Clair. In the northern counties of Leelanau, Chippewa, Otsego and Cheboygan the rates dropped by more than half.

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Low Birth-Weight Babies (Avg. 1994-96)

County	#	%	County	#	%
Michigan	10,448	7.7%			
Metropolitan Central			***Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula***		
TOTAL	**6,453**	**8.9%**	**TOTAL**	**425**	**6.2%**
Washtenaw	249	6.4%	Charlevoix	13	4.2%
Bay	94	6.9%	Benzie	7	4.4%
Kent	613	6.9%	Presque Isle	6	4.0%
Kalamazoo	223	7.2%	Grand Traverse	44	5.0%
Jackson	151	7.2%	Osceola	14	5.2%
Calhoun	141	7.4%	Ogemaw	12	5.2%
Muskegon	173	7.5%	Wexford	21	5.5%
Ingham	303	7.7%	Leelanau	11	5.5%
Berrien	193	8.8%	Antrim	14	6.0%
Genesee	609	9.4%	Roscommon	13	6.1%
Saginaw	282	9.4%	Cheboygan	16	6.2%
Wayne	3,424	10.3%	Mason	19	6.3%
Metropolitan Fringe			Emmet	24	6.3%
TOTAL	**2,758**	**6.5%**	Manistee	16	6.5%
Livingston	98	5.5%	Gladwin	18	6.6%
Ottawa	186	5.7%	Kalkaska	13	6.6%
Allegan	82	5.9%	Clare	26	7.1%
Lapeer	65	5.9%	Alpena	25	7.3%
Clinton	49	6.0%	Iosco	20	7.4%
Lenawee	71	6.0%	Otsego	20	7.6%
Midland	67	6.3%	Arenac	14	7.9%
Macomb	624	6.4%	Oscoda	8	8.0%
Monroe	116	6.5%	Missaukee	14	8.0%
Eaton	82	6.8%	Lake	9	8.2%
Oakland	1,101	6.8%	Montmorency	8	8.3%
St. Clair	142	6.8%	Crawford	15	9.2%
Van Buren	77	7.2%	Alcona	5	*
Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula			***Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula***		
TOTAL	**631**	**6.4%**	**TOTAL**	**177**	**5.2%**
Oceana	14	4.1%	Dickinson	13	4.4%
Mecosta	21	4.8%	Chippewa	20	4.7%
Isabella	34	5.6%	Houghton	21	5.2%
Montcalm	44	5.6%	Menominee	14	5.2%
Barry	40	5.7%	Marquette	39	5.2%
Gratiot	29	5.8%	Delta	23	5.6%
Huron	25	6.1%	Gogebic	9	5.6%
Shiawassee	58	6.4%	Baraga	5	5.7%
Ionia	53	6.5%	Schoolcraft	7	6.9%
Hillsdale	37	6.6%	Iron	9	8.2%
Tuscola	48	6.8%	Luce	6	8.5%
Branch	37	7.0%	Alger	4	*
Cass	40	7.5%	Keweenaw	1	*
Newaygo	46	7.5%	Mackinac	4	*
Sanilac	41	7.8%	Ontonagon	2	*
St. Joseph	65	7.9%			

Source: MI Department of Community Health

Low Birth-Weight Babies

The percentage of newborns weighing under 2,500 grams (approximately five and a half pounds). The locality reflects the mother's residence, not necessarily the place of birth.

Michigan newborns in 1996 had a slightly increased risk of low birth-weight compared to 1986 — from about 7 percent of all births to almost 8 percent. Roughly 10,500 infants weighed less than five and a half pounds at birth each year between 1994 and 1996. These rates and numbers remained quite steady over those years. Low birth-weight is a major cause of illness and death for infants. Long-term outcomes include higher rates of below normal growth, adverse health conditions, and developmental problems.

Almost one of every five low birth-weight infants was classified as very or extremely low birth-weight. Very low birth-weight infants weigh between roughly three and a half pounds to slightly under two pounds. At ever lower weights, risks of disease and mortality increase. Very low birth-weight infants have 100 times the risk of cerebral palsy as average weight babies.[1]

The share of low birth-weight babies among the 78 Michigan counties ranked on this indicator ranged from a low of roughly 4 percent in Oceana County to over 10 percent in Wayne County. The lowest rates occurred in counties with relatively small numbers of newborns, while the large metropolitan counties, such as Saginaw and Genesee, had the highest rates.

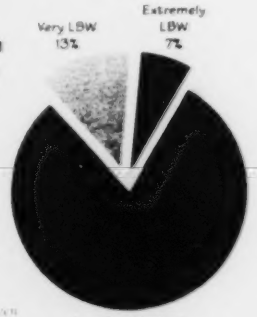
Smaller counties experienced the largest changes on this indicator in the trend period.[2] Only 16 Michigan counties witnessed a drop in their incidence of low birth-weight: the largest occurred in Benzie County where the rate fell by over a third. Rates worsened most dramatically for Iron County — by 73 percent. In several Northern Lower Peninsula counties, such as Otsego, Missaukee, Emmet and Iosco, rates climbed by half. Although Wayne County had the highest rate in 1996, it remained essentially unchanged over the trend period. Low birth-weight rates in other metropolitan counties, such as Ingham, Saginaw and Genesee, rose 17 to 21 percent.

Among the county groups, the Metropolitan Central counties had the highest incidence of low birth-weight babies: 8.9 percent of all newborns, compared to the lowest rate (5.2 %) among the counties of the Upper Peninsula. The other county groupings shared similar rates: 6.2-6.5%.

Endnotes

1. *The Brain Quiz # 7.* The Dana Alliance for Brain Initiatives. 1996. (Brain Awareness Week March 17-23, 1997).
2. Counties with small populations and relatively few incidences are more likely to sustain dramatic rate changes.

One in five low birth-weight babies in Michigan weighed less than 3 lbs. 5 oz. in 1996.



Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Office of the State Registrar & Division for Health Statistics

Note: Very low birth weight is between 1,499 and 750 grams (3 lbs. 5 oz and 1 lb. 10 oz.); extremely low birth weight is under 750 grams.

The societal costs for babies born at low birth-weight are many ...

- **Medical costs**
  Initial hospital care *for each low birth-weight infant averages $20,000.*
  Total lifetime medical costs *for a low birth-weight infant average $400,000.*
  Brain and central nervous system disorders *are the leading cause of disability for low birth-weight children, accounting for more hospitalizations and prolonged care than almost all other diseases combined.*
- **Special education:** The increased risk of developmental delay means more children in need of special support services in the school system.
- **Specialized child care:** Specialized child care services may be needed if severe disability or disease occurs.
- **Strained family resources:** Parents may find working outside the home severely curtailed by the needs of a disabled child compounded by the scarcity and expense of specialized child care.

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Infant Mortality (Avg. 1994-96)

County	#	per 1000
Michigan	1,122	8.3
Metropolitan Central		
TOTAL	**724**	**10.0**
Bay	9	6.4
Calhoun	12	6.5
Washtenaw	25	6.5
Jackson	16	7.7
Kalamazoo	25	8.0
Kent	73	8.2
Berrien	19	8.5
Saginaw	26	8.8
Ingham	35	8.8
Muskegon	22	9.7
Wayne	380	11.4
Genesee	83	12.7
Metropolitan Fringe		
TOTAL	**259**	**6.1**
Livingston	9	5.2
Oakland	91	5.6
Lenawee	7	5.7
Eaton	7	5.8
Macomb	61	6.2
Allegan	9	6.6
Midland	7	6.8
St. Clair	15	7.2
Ottawa	24	7.4
Monroe	14	7.8
Clinton	4	*
Lapeer	5	*
Van Buren	5	*
Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**72**	**7.3**
St. Joseph	6	6.8
Tuscola	6	8.9
Sanilac	6	10.8
Barry	3	*
Branch	4	*
Cass	5	*
Gratiot	4	*
Hillsdale	5	*
Huron	4	*
Ionia	5	*
Isabella	5	*
Mecosta	3	*
Montcalm	5	*
Newaygo	5	*
Oceana	2	*
Shiawassee	4	*

County	#	per 1000
Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**51**	**7.5**
Alcona	0	*
Alpena	2	*
Antrim	2	*
Arenac	2	*
Benzie	1	*
Charlevoix	1	*
Cheboygan	3	*
Clare	3	*
Crawford	2	*
Emmet	1	*
Gladwin	3	*
Grand Traverse	5	*
Iosco	3	*
Kalkaska	1	*
Lake	2	*
Leelanau	1	*
Manistee	2	*
Mason	1	*
Missaukee	1	*
Montmorency	1	*
Ogemaw	2	*
Osceola	1	*
Oscoda	2	*
Otsego	3	*
Presque Isle	3	*
Roscommon	2	*
Wexford	2	*
Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula		
TOTAL	**23**	**6.8**
Alger	1	*
Baraga	1	*
Chippewa	2	*
Delta	4	*
Dickinson	1	*
Gogebic	1	*
Houghton	2	*
Iron	0	*
Keweenaw	0	*
Luce	0	*
Mackinac	1	*
Marquette	5	*
Menominee	2	*
Ontonagon	1	*
Schoolcraft	2	*

Source: MI Department of Community Health

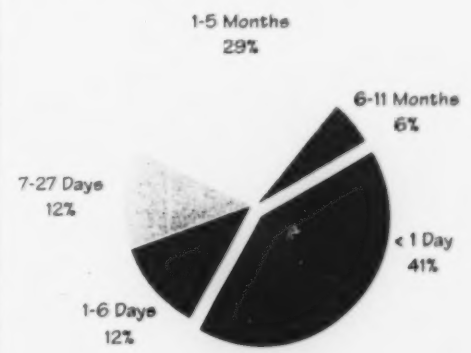
Infant Mortality

The number of infants who die before their first birthday. The locality reflects the infant's residence, not necessarily the place of death.

Michigan's infant mortality rate continued its decline into 1996, with roughly 8 of every 1,000 infants dying in their first year, compared to 11 in 1986. In the trend period the infant mortality rate improved by a substantial 25 percent.

Infant mortality is associated with a variety of factors, such as maternal health, prenatal and neonatal care, quality and access to medical care and socio-economic conditions. Communities with multiple problems, such as poverty, poor housing conditions, and unemployment tend to have higher infant mortality rates than other communities.[1] The African-American infant mortality rate at 17.3 deaths of every 1,000 infants is almost three times that of white infants (6.2). It is also much higher than those of other minorities, such as American Indian (8.8), and Asian/Pacific Islanders (5.3).

Two of five infant deaths in Michigan occurred in the first day.



Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Office of the State Registrar & Division for Health Statistics, 1996.

The infant mortality rate improved by a substantial 25 percent.

Most infant deaths occur in the first week of life. Almost half of the infants who do not survive their first day suffer from disorders related to premature delivery or low birth-weight. Congenital anomalies and respiratory conditions are the major causes of infant death in the first month. Between the first and sixth month, over a third of the deaths result from Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).

Among the 25 Michigan counties ranked on this indicator, Livingston County claimed the lowest infant mortality rate — roughly five of every 1,000 infants. Genesee County, with the highest rate, sustained more than double that incidence of infant death — almost 13 of every 1,000 infants. Among the county groups, the Metropolitan Central counties averaged a significantly higher infant death rate — ten of every 1,000 infants, compared to the Metropolitan Fringe counties with the lowest rate — six of every 1,000 infants.

In only two of the 25 counties, Sanilac and Muskegon, did the infant mortality rate increase over the trend period, but only slightly. The largest rate drop, by almost half, occurred in Calhoun County, where the rate went from roughly 12 deaths per 1,000 infants to 7 such deaths.

Endnotes

1. The State of the World's Children: 1997. New York: United Nations Children's Fund.

Child Deaths (Avg. 1994-96)

County	#	per 1000
Michigan	538	26.2
Metropolitan Central		
TOTAL	**305**	**28.2**
Washtenaw	8	15.1
Kalamazoo	8	16.5
Ingham	11	19.1
Calhoun	6	20.9
Muskegon	10	25.3
Saginaw	12	25.9
Kent	33	26.4
Jackson	9	28.1
Bay	7	30.3
Genesee	31	31.8
Wayne	156	33.4
Berrien	14	39.6
Metropolitan Fringe		
TOTAL	**135**	**20.3**
Monroe	6	18.0
Oakland	44	19.1
Macomb	29	20.8
Ottawa	11	22.1
St. Clair	9	26.3
Eaton	6	26.5
Van Buren	6	36.1
Allegan	5	*
Clinton	2	*
Lapeer	2	*
Lenawee	5	*
Livingston	4	*
Midland	5	*
Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**50**	**29.1**
Tuscola	7	53.1
Barry	3	*
Branch	3	*
Cass	4	*
Gratiot	3	*
Hillsdale	4	*
Huron	1	*
Ionia	2	*
Isabella	3	*
Mecosta	4	*
Montcalm	4	*
Newaygo	2	*
Oceana	2	*
St. Joseph	4	*
Sanilac	3	*
Shiawassee	3	*

County	#	per 1000
Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**33**	**27.3**
Alcona	1	*
Alpena	1	*
Antrim	2	*
Arenac	0	*
Benzie	3	*
Charlevoix	3	*
Cheboygan	2	*
Clare	3	*
Crawford	1	*
Emmet	1	*
Gladwin	1	*
Grand Traverse	2	*
Iosco	1	*
Kalkaska	1	*
Lake	2	*
Leelanau	0	*
Manistee	1	*
Mason	1	*
Missaukee	1	*
Montmorency	0	*
Ogemaw	1	*
Osceola	1	*
Oscoda	1	*
Otsego	0	*
Presque Isle	0	*
Roscommon	1	*
Wexford	2	*
Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula		
TOTAL	**15**	**24.4**
Alger	0	*
Baraga	1	*
Chippewa	2	*
Delta	1	*
Dickinson	1	*
Gogebic	1	*
Houghton	2	*
Iron	1	*
Keweenaw	0	*
Luce	1	*
Mackinac	1	*
Marquette	3	*
Menominee	1	*
Ontonagon	0	*
Schoolcraft	0	*

Source: MI Department of Community Health

Child Deaths, Ages 1-14

The number of deaths from all causes per 100,000 children in this age group. The locality reflects the place of the child's residence, not necessarily the place of death.

Fewer children, ages 1 through 14, are dying in Michigan. Between 1986 and 1996 the child death rate dropped from 34 deaths among every 100,000 children to 26 such deaths. A total of 508 of the state's children in this age group lost their lives in 1996 from all causes, including diseases.

Over the previous decade the highest number of child deaths, a total of 664, occurred in 1987. After a decline between 1987 and 1990, in 1991 child deaths spiked to 618 but have declined again since then.

In all but two of the last ten years slightly more of the state's children have died from preventable injuries, such as accidents, homicide and suicide, than from disease. In 1996, roughly half of the state's child deaths resulted from an injury, and two of five of these deaths involved a motor vehicle.

Child deaths from injury and disease both dropped in 1995 and 1996.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Office of the State Registrar & Division for Health Statistics, 1986-96

Poverty has a profound impact on child health. The state's children who lived in poverty were two and a half times more likely to die than other children in 1986.[1] Three times as many poor as non-poor children died of disease.[2] Poor children in Michigan were seven times more likely to perish in a fire and almost four times more likely to die of homicide.[3]

Child deaths will receive closer scrutiny in local communities throughout the state as Child Death Review Teams expand into 39 more counties during 1998. These teams were piloted to help communities understand the causes of child death in their locality and mobilize community action for prevention. Each team includes local representatives from law enforcement, the health department and Family Independence Agency as well as the offices of the Medical Examiner and Prosecuting Attorney. In some counties, representatives from the schools, medical community and churches also participate. In the seventeen counties with these teams in 1996, several new prevention initiatives were launched.

Among the 20 counties ranked on this indicator, Washtenaw County had the lowest child death rate (15 deaths among every 100,000 children), and Tuscola County the highest with 53 such deaths. Most of the 20 counties saw their rates improve over the trend period. Washtenaw County with its lowest rate also witnessed the biggest decline, a drop of 57 percent. Only four counties — St. Clair, Bay, Berrien and Jackson — experienced an increase in their child death rate. St. Clair County led with a 26 percent jump.

The Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula counties averaged the highest child death rate at 29 deaths per 100,000 children, and the Metropolitan Fringe counties had the lowest with a rate of roughly 20 such deaths. Rates in the Metropolitan Central counties at 28 and Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula counties at 27 followed closely the high of the Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula counties.

Endnotes

1 *Lifelines for Children: Child Mortality in Michigan Major Findings.* Lansing, MI: MI Department of Public Health, MI Department of Social Services, Office of Children and Youth Services. November 1989. (DSS Pub. 60). p. 5. (Low-income children were defined as those eligible and enrolled for Medicaid or receiving food stamps for at least one month in 1986.)

2 Ibid., p. 7.

3 Ibid., p. 5.

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Children in Investigated Families (FY1996)

County	#	per 1,000
Michigan	142,700	56.9
Metropolitan Central		
TOTAL	**89,596**	**69.4**
Bay	787	28.1
Kent	4,422	29.5
Washtenaw	2,914	42.7
Muskegon	2,324	50.7
Saginaw	3,518	60.7
Ingham	4,507	61.2
Kalamazoo	3,604	61.3
Jackson	2,536	65.1
Genesee	8,128	67.6
Berrien	3,713	85.6
Calhoun	3,197	86.4
Wayne	49,946	87.9
Metropolitan Fringe		
TOTAL	**27,118**	**34.4**
Livingston	870	24.0
Oakland	7,310	26.3
Eaton	827	31.7
Clinton	535	32.2
Macomb	5,536	32.7
Monroe	1,256	32.9
Ottawa	2,074	33.1
Lenawee	991	38.0
Lapeer	878	38.2
Allegan	1,365	48.0
Midland	1,040	49.7
St. Clair	2,744	66.0
Van Buren	1,692	80.3
Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**13,023**	**61.9**
Montcalm	467	29.5
Gratiot	497	47.8
Isabella	755	49.3
Shiawasee	951	49.3
Ionia	873	53.7
Barry	801	56.8
St. Joseph	967	57.4
Oceana	416	62.1
Tuscola	961	62.5
Huron	608	66.4
Sanilac	765	67.9
Mecosta	681	69.2
Cass	911	70.3
Branch	880	74.8
Newaygo	1,117	88.7
Hillsdale	1,373	108.1
Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**9,375**	**65.0**
Leelanau	110	23.5
Grand Traverse	456	24.8
Benzie	106	33.9
Osceola	212	34.5
Emmet	337	47.4
Presque Isle	171	50.1
Iosco	333	57.6
Charlevoix	351	59.4
Missaukee	232	61.5
Antrim	320	66.3
Gladwin	408	68.2
Clare	525	72.4
Alpena	557	73.4
Otsego	412	75.1
Arenac	303	76.6
Ogemaw	393	76.8
Alcona	160	77.1
Mason	548	78.3
Wexford	629	78.5
Manistee	418	82.5
Cheboygan	477	86.7
Roscommon	432	96.3
Montmorency	202	98.7
Kalkaska	392	99.1
Crawford	355	104.0
Lake	247	106.5
Oscoda	289	150.4
Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula		
TOTAL	**3,588**	**47.0**
Houghton	190	21.7
Alger	54	24.4
Menominee	205	34.4
Marquette	634	37.9
Ontonagon	81	43.1
Schoolcraft	92	47.4
Delta	501	51.7
Dickinson	362	53.3
Chippewa	500	56.1
Baraga	118	56.2
Luce	81	56.6
Gogebic	258	64.4
Mackinaw	177	64.8
Iron	334	120.8
Keweenaw	1	*

Source: MI Family Independence Agency

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Children in Investigated Families

Children in families investigated for suspected abuse or neglect represent a duplicated count; families may be investigated for more than one incident in a given year. An investigation involves an intense time-limited process of gathering and evaluating information to assess the safety of the child and determine whether the complaint is substantiated or unsubstantiated.

Almost 143,000 of the state's children lived in a family where allegations of abuse or neglect were investigated in 1996. Roughly half of the reports alleging abuse or neglect that were filed with the Michigan Family Independence Agency (FIA) — mostly by parents and relatives, school staff or social workers — were accepted for investigation that year.[1]

Between 1988 and 1996, the rate of children involved in investigations of suspected child abuse and neglect in Michigan increased by 29 percent. Some of this growth may result from the 1989 mandate that additional human services professionals report suspected abuse or neglect. Recent state legislation now requires FIA investigative staff to conduct preliminary investigations on all reports from mandated reporters, such as social workers, teachers and doctors. In addition, they must provide feedback to the person who reported the incident about the result of the investigation.

Evaluations of the Child Protective Services Division of Michigan's Family Independence Agency have questioned the intake process that allows caseworkers to reject complaints from mandated reporters and other credible sources without further inquiry. ***The most common reasons for rejecting complaints were:*** *1. the reported incident did not fit the legal definition of abuse or neglect; 2. the reported abuse or neglect was not current; or 3. the report did not give reasonable cause to suspect abuse or neglect.*

Acceptance of cases for investigation may vary from worker to worker, and county to county, according to the 1996 report of the Binsfeld Children's Commission. A 1997 follow-up study of rejected complaints by the state's Auditor General estimated that in almost one of four rejected cases the children remained at risk of abuse or neglect. New policies and procedures for determining when Child Protective Services should initiate a full investigation were developed in the fall of 1997 and are slated for implementation in spring of 1998.

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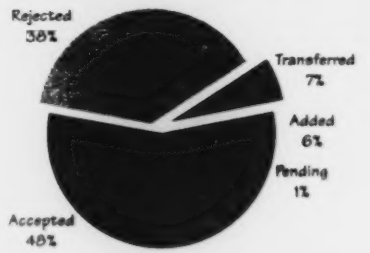
Roughly one of two reports of abuse or neglect was accepted for investigation or added to an open or pending case in 1996.



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Among Michigan's counties the rate per 1,000 children under the age of 18 whose families were involved in an investigation of child abuse and neglect in fiscal year 1996 ranged from 22 children per 1,000 in Houghton County to 150 in Oscoda County. The four other counties with over a hundred children per 1,000 involved in an investigation included Iron, Hillsdale, Lake, and Crawford. The four counties with the lowest rates — fewer than 26 children per 1,000 — included Leelanau, Livingston, Alger and Grand Traverse counties.

Over the trend period between 1988 and 1996, most Michigan counties experienced an increase in the rate of children in families investigated for abuse or neglect. Oscoda County's highest rate also exhibited by far the most dramatic increase - a fivefold jump. Rates more than doubled in five other counties: Montmorency, Baraga, Alcona, Hillsdale and Iron. In the 27 counties with decreased rates, rates fell less steeply. The biggest decrease of 43 percent occurred in Osceola County. Clare, Grand Traverse and Bay counties experienced similar declines.

Children in Metropolitan Central counties had the greatest likelihood of living in a family investigated for abuse or neglect — roughly 69 of every 1,000 children. Rates in the Non-Metropolitan counties of the Northern and Southern Lower Peninsula were almost as high, 65 and 62 respectively. 34 of every 1,000 children in the Metropolitan Fringe counties were likely to be involved in such an investigation.

Endnotes

1. *Child Abuse and Neglect in Michigan: Are Children Safer? Kids Count in Michigan: A Closer Look at the Issues Facing Michigan's Children.* Lansing, Michigan: Michigan's Children. April 1997, page 2.
2. Ibid, p. 5.

Substantiated Victims of Abuse or Neglect (FY1996)

County	#	per 1000
Michigan	21,073	8.4
Metropolitan Central		
TOTAL	**12,911**	**10.0**
Washtenaw	285	4.2
Kent	661	4.4
Bay	128	4.6
Muskegon	386	8.4
Ingham	689	9.4
Genesee	1,243	10.3
Jackson	421	10.8
Wayne	6,387	11.2
Calhoun	419	11.3
Kalamazoo	698	11.9
Saginaw	758	13.1
Berrien	836	19.3
Metropolitan Fringe		
TOTAL	**4,127**	**5.2**
Livingston	63	1.7
Oakland	1,178	4.2
Ottawa	284	4.5
Monroe	174	4.6
Eaton	129	4.9
Macomb	839	5.0
Lapeer	131	5.7
Allegan	202	7.1
Clinton	121	7.3
Lenawee	200	7.7
St. Clair	340	8.2
Midland	176	8.4
Van Buren	290	13.8
Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**2,090**	**9.9**
Montcalm	44	2.8
Mecosta	46	4.7
Gratiot	51	4.9
Ionia	91	5.6
Shiawassee	126	6.5
Oceana	46	6.9
Isabella	116	7.6
Huron	72	7.9
Barry	118	8.4
Tuscola	146	9.5
Newaygo	140	11.1
Sanilac	140	12.4
Branch	158	13.4
St. Joseph	251	14.9
Cass	273	21.1
Hillsdale	272	21.4

County	#	per 1000
Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**1,402**	**9.7**
Grand Traverse	54	2.9
Presque Isle	12	3.5
Leelanau	21	4.5
Osceola	31	5.0
Manistee	27	5.3
Charlevoix	32	5.4
Otsego	34	6.2
Antrim	31	6.4
Benzie	22	7.0
Missaukee	28	7.4
Alpena	61	8.0
Montmorency	17	8.3
Emmet	67	9.4
Gladwin	57	9.5
Wexford	77	9.6
Clare	71	9.8
Kalkaska	47	11.9
Crawford	41	12.0
Mason	89	12.7
Lake	30	12.9
Oscoda	31	16.1
Alcona	35	16.9
Cheboygan	96	17.5
Iosco	106	18.3
Roscommon	84	18.7
Arenac	79	20.0
Ogemaw	122	23.9
Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**543**	**7.1**
Houghton	9	1.0
Ontonagon	6	3.2
Menominee	28	4.7
Delta	57	5.9
Marquette	104	6.2
Schoolcraft	13	6.7
Iron	24	8.7
Alger	20	9.1
Gogebic	38	9.5
Chippewa	90	10.1
Dickinson	69	10.2
Luce	16	11.2
Mackinac	36	13.2
Baraga	33	15.7
Keweenaw	0	*

Source: MI Family Independence Agency

Substantiated Victims of Abuse and Neglect

An unduplicated count of children who were confirmed as victims of abuse and neglect after an investigation was conducted.

Once a report of abuse or neglect has been accepted for investigation, the investigative staff must assess whether the allegation is substantiated or unsubstantiated. In 1996, a total of 21,073 children were confirmed victims of abuse or neglect— roughly 9 of every 1,000 children in the state. The youngest children, ages 0-4, are the most likely victims of abuse or neglect although the numbers have fallen in each of the last two years. This age group comprised over a third of confirmed victims in 1996.

The 1996 rate represented a decrease of about 18 percent compared to fiscal year 1988, when the rate was about 10. While investigations of child abuse and neglect have increased in the state over the trend period, the rate of victims of abuse or neglect substantiated by such investigations has fallen. The share of cases substantiated after an investigation reached a sixteen-year low in 1996: 20.5 percent.

Although physical or sexual abuse often elicit the most attention and concern, most substantiated cases involve neglect: almost seven of ten. Neglect is often rooted in poverty, compounded by substance abuse, and a lack of support services to low-income families.

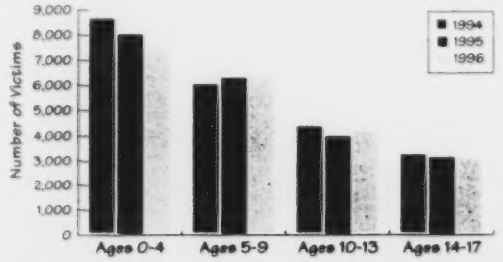
The Family Independence Agency (FIA) does not provide services to families where abuse or neglect is unsubstantiated. In the current fiscal year $7 million are being distributed to Multi Purpose Collaborative Bodies in Michigan counties for programs targeting children in families where abuse or neglect was unsubstantiated after an investigation or substantiated but classified as "low risk."

Substantiation rates vary dramatically among counties. Children in counties with the highest rates were ten times as likely to be confirmed a victim of abuse or neglect as those in the counties with the lowest rates. Michigan counties with less than two substantiated victims per 1,000 children included Keweenaw, Houghton and Livingston counties. Arenac, Cass, Hillsdale and Ogemaw counties experienced rates of 20 or more confirmed victims per 1,000 children in 1996. To establish a more uniform system of ascertaining child abuse and neglect, the FIA began piloting a safety assessment protocol in ten counties in July 1997. The assessment outlines fourteen factors to be considered in the investigative process.

Most Michigan counties (62) witnessed decreased rates of substantiated child abuse and neglect in the trend period. Clare County led with a drop of 77 percent in its rate, from 43 to 10 victims per 1,000 children. Montcalm and Oceana counties experienced similar changes. In Alcona, Oscoda, and Arenac counties rates worsened the most, more than doubling previous levels.

Although the Metropolitan Central counties averaged the highest rates of substantiated abuse and neglect with 10 children of every 1,000 a confirmed victim, rates were almost that high in the Non-Metropolitan counties of the Southern and Northern Lower Peninsula with 9.9 and 9.7 victims respectively. The lowest regional rate occurred among the Metropolitan Fringe counties with about half the highest rate of child victims, roughly 5 of every 1,000. Regional rates for substantiation reflect the patterns of investigation, that is, those regions with the highest or lowest rates of investigation also have the highest or lowest rates of substantiated victims of abuse or neglect.

Two of three abuse or neglect victims were under age 10.



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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Children in Out-of-Home Care (FY1996)

County	#	per 1000
Michigan	15,204	6.1
Metropolitan Central		
TOTAL	**10,447**	**8.1**
Kent	514	3.4
Saginaw	234	4.0
Bay	115	4.1
Washtenaw	283	4.1
Berrien	214	4.9
Genesee	632	5.3
Jackson	224	5.8
Muskegon	269	5.9
Kalamazoo	370	6.3
Ingham	475	6.5
Calhoun	245	6.6
Wayne	6,873	12.1
Metropolitan Fringe		
TOTAL	**2,873**	**3.6**
Livingston	45	1.2
Lapeer	37	1.6
Ottawa	160	2.6
Eaton	70	2.7
Monroe	106	2.8
Clinton	52	3.1
Oakland	875	3.2
Macomb	635	3.7
Midland	105	5.0
St. Clair	264	6.3
Van Buren	141	6.7
Lenawee	177	6.8
Allegan	206	7.2
Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**873**	**4.1**
Barry	28	2.0
Oceana	17	2.5
Gratiot	29	2.8
Shiawassee	56	2.9
Ionia	51	3.1
Huron	30	3.2
Sanilac	39	3.5
Branch	46	3.9
Montcalm	61	3.9
Hillsdale	55	4.3
Isabella	67	4.4
Tuscola	79	5.1
St. Joseph	87	5.1
Mecosta	53	5.3
Newaygo	76	6.0
Cass	102	7.9
Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**665**	**4.6**
Montmorency	4	1.8
Gladwin	11	1.8
Oscoda	4	2.1
Alcona	5	2.4
Emmet	18	2.6
Grand Traverse	50	2.7
Missaukee	10	2.7
Charlevoix	16	2.8
Presque Isle	12	3.5
Roscommon	17	3.7
Otsego	22	4.1
Alpena	32	4.2
Arenac	17	4.4
Manistee	22	4.4
Osceola	27	4.4
Crawford	15	4.5
Leelanau	21	4.5
Benzie	14	4.6
Mason	37	5.3
Wexford	45	5.6
Antrim	31	6.3
Iosco	37	6.4
Kalkaska	26	6.4
Clare	53	7.3
Ogemaw	43	8.3
Cheboygan	53	9.7
Lake	23	9.8
Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula		
TOTAL	**346**	**4.5**
Ontonagon	5	2.4
Gogebic	11	2.7
Delta	35	3.6
Dickinson	26	3.8
Alger	9	3.8
Houghton	35	4.0
Marquette	67	4.0
Iron	14	5.1
Chippewa	48	5.4
Luce	8	5.4
Menominee	41	6.8
Mackinac	20	7.2
Baraga	15	7.3
Schoolcraft	15	7.6
Keweenaw	*	*

Source: MI Family Independence Agency

Children in Out-of-Home Care

A count of children removed from their homes because of abuse, neglect or delinquency and placed in foster or institutional care under the supervision of the Family Independence Agency.

Children are placed in out-of-home care for reasons of neglect, abuse or delinquency. Overall the rate of children living in out-of-home care in the state has increased only slightly (6 percent) between 1988 and 1996. Roughly 15,200 children were living in out-of-home care in fiscal year 1996 compared to 14,000 in 1988.

Approximately two of every three children living in out-of-home care were removed for neglect or abuse — 10,118 children. Roughly seven of ten of those children were removed for neglect, predominantly physical neglect.[1]

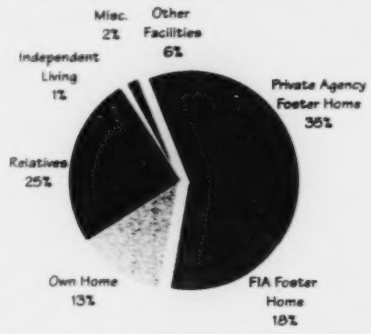
About 60 percent of the state's entire abuse and neglect caseload in 1996 resided in "out-of-home care" at any given time, and another 4,255 children, not included in this category, had been placed with relatives.

Most children who are removed from their homes for abuse or neglect are placed in foster care families, and roughly two of every three return to their birth families. A study of the child welfare caseload revealed that children in foster care in Michigan averaged first placement stays of about a year or less, but children from Wayne County, African-American children, and infants experienced longer stays.[2]

Approximately 18 percent of the state's children in foster care leave by adoption, a significantly higher proportion than in other large states, according to a multistate study of the foster care system.[3] In 1996, a total of 2,189 children were adopted from the state's foster care caseload, but another 3,028 children whose plan included adoption remained without a permanent home at the end of the year. An increased share of state ward children are adopted by relatives, doubling in the trend period from 14 percent in 1988 to 30 percent in 1996.

The rate of children in out-of-home care ranged from 1 of every 1,000 children in Livingston County to 12 in Wayne County. Wayne County's rate was significantly higher than other counties. Lake County with the next highest rate had 10 of every 1,000 children in out-of-home care. Wayne County's rate was roughly double that of Calhoun County—the county with next highest rate among the Metropolitan Central counties.

Roughly six of ten children in the foster care caseload were in "out-of-home" care at any given time.



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, CYO-91, January 1996

Over the trend period the rate of out-of-home placement dropped in the majority (57) of the state's 83 counties. Charlevoix, Montmorency and Emmet counties led with decreases of at least 75 percent. On the other extreme, Menominee, Macomb and Iosco counties sustained a doubling of their rates during the same period. Among the large metropolitan counties Macomb and Washtenaw experienced the most severe worsening while in Jackson, Kent and Saginaw counties, rates dropped the most.

Children in Metropolitan Central counties were about twice as likely to be placed in out-of-home care as their counterparts in other county groups—roughly 8 of every 1,000 children compared to 4 or 5 of every 1,000 children. The Metropolitan Fringe counties had the lowest rate, with fewer than 4 of every 1,000 children in care. The regional patterns in rates of out-of-home care are not consistent with those in investigations and substantiations of child abuse and neglect.

Endnotes

1. Physical neglect means the "failure to provide or attempt to provide the child with food, clothing, or shelter necessary to sustain the life or health of the child, excluding those situations solely attributable to poverty."
2. Wulczyn, Fred H.; Allen W. Harden; Robert M. Goerge. *An Update from the Multistate Foster Care Data Archive: Foster Care Dynamics 1983-1994*. The Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago. p. 22-23 Data from 1988 through 1994.
3. Adoptions represent roughly 11 percent of discharges from foster care for the other large states: California, Illinois, Missouri, New York and Texas. *Ibid*, p. 39.

Births to Teens, Ages 15-17 (Avg. 1994-96)

County	#	per 1000
Michigan	6,121	30.6
Metropolitan Central		
TOTAL	**4,098**	**39.7**
Washtenaw	95	16.3
Bay	59	24.6
Kalamazoo	138	25.9
Ingham	195	27.3
Kent	396	37.6
Jackson	124	41.0
Saginaw	199	41.2
Genesee	408	42.6
Calhoun	136	46.0
Wayne	2,010	46.4
Muskegon	159	46.5
Berrien	179	51.0
Metropolitan Fringe		
TOTAL	**1,135**	**18.7**
Livingston	26	9.8
Midland	20	11.8
Macomb	199	15.4
Clinton	21	15.8
Oakland	351	16.7
Lapeer	34	17.7
Ottawa	93	19.4
Eaton	43	19.6
Lenawee	52	23.2
Monroe	79	24.6
St. Clair	83	25.6
Allegan	66	31.3
Van Buren	67	40.3
Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**472**	**25.0**
Isabella	20	10.6
Huron	10	14.1
Sanilac	15	15.2
Mecosta	19	18.5
Tuscola	31	22.6
Shiawassee	39	22.8
Branch	21	25.2
Gratiot	24	25.8
Hillsdale	29	27.1
Barry	31	27.5
Ionia	40	31.7
Montcalm	41	33.2
St. Joseph	48	36.4
Newaygo	34	37.5
Oceana	23	40.7
Cass	47	43.1

County	#	per 1000
Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**301**	**26.7**
Emmet	9	16.1
Otsego	7	16.7
Manistee	8	18.6
Grand Traverse	28	19.7
Alpena	15	22.6
Ogemaw	10	25.7
Missaukee	8	27.9
Arenac	9	28.1
Benzie	6	28.2
Antrim	11	28.2
Roscommon	10	29.0
Charlevoix	13	29.3
Osceola	14	29.4
Clare	16	29.8
Cheboygan	14	30.0
Gladwin	15	31.5
Wexford	19	33.1
Mason	20	34.6
Iosco	14	34.9
Crawford	10	40.9
Oscoda	6	42.3
Kalkaska	14	44.1
Lake	9	47.6
Alcona	3	*
Leelanau	3	*
Montmorency	4	*
Presque Isle	5	*
Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula		
TOTAL	**115**	**16.7**
Houghton	7	9.1
Marquette	21	14.1
Dickinson	9	15.5
Delta	14	15.7
Gogebic	6	18.7
Menominee	11	20.7
Chippewa	18	23.8
Mackinac	6	26.8
Alger	1	*
Baraga	5	*
Iron	5	*
Keweenaw	0	*
Luce	5	*
Ontonagon	3	*
Schoolcraft	5	*

Source: MI Department of Community Health

Births to Teens, Ages 15-17

Rates of births to teens, ages 15 to 17, reflect the number of births per 1,000 girls in that age group in a locality. The locality reflects the mother's residence rather than the place of the birth.

IN 1996 the 5,910 babies born to mothers between 15 and 17 years of age represented 4 percent of all newborns in the state and over a third of all those born to all teen mothers. These children will experience increased levels of risk on all levels because of their mother's youth and lack of education and work experience.

In Michigan, the 1996 rate of births to teens, ages 15-17, declined for the sixth straight year, but it still remained roughly 9 percent higher than it was in 1986. In 1996 approximately 29 such teens of every 1,000 gave birth, compared to 28 in 1986.

This drop in teen births also reflects declining pregnancy rates among the state's teenagers. Between 1990 and 1996, the pregancy rate among teens in this age group dipped from 100 pregnancies per 1,000 teens to 87.

Michigan reflects nationwide trends: all states recorded this steady downturn in teen pregnancies and births between 1991 and 1995.[1] Analysts speculate that a combination of demographic and behavioral factors may be affecting the rates. Recent survey results showed that in comparison to teenagers in 1988, the share of teenagers "who are sexually experienced has stabilized and declined."[2] In recent years, teens are also more likely to use contraceptives, particularly condoms.[3]

Even with the decline, too many babies and their young mothers, are reflected in current teen birth statistics. These young mothers, many without partners in parenting, will also be at high risk of poverty. Their children are more likely to be born with little or late prenatal care, prematurely and at low birth-weight; to suffer poor health, abuse or neglect; to become runaways, foster children, teen parents themselves or delinquents; and to perform less well at school and in the workplace. Although some of these circumstances would not change even if these same mothers had waited until their twenties to bear children, delaying motherhood beyond the age of 18 would benefit all these mothers and their children.

Among 72 Michigan counties with statistically valid rates in the trend period (1986-88 and 1994-96), Houghton had the lowest rate of teen births with roughly 9 of every 1,000 teens, ages 15-17, giving birth. Although the highest teen birth rate of 51 of every 1,000 teens in this age group was reported by Berrien County, four other counties also had rates above 45.

A total of 48 Michigan counties experienced higher teen birth rates in the 1994-96 years compared to 1986-88. The largest jump occurred in Cheboygan County where the teen birth rate doubled, from 15 births per 1,000 female teens, ages 15-17, to 30 such births. Among the 20 counties with declining rates, Isabella County witnessed the biggest drop — roughly 38 percent.

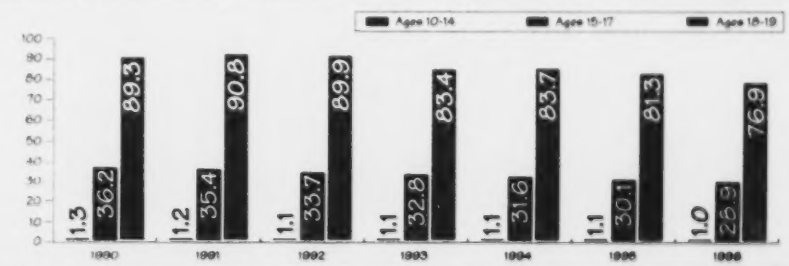
The Non-Metropolitan counties in the Upper Peninsula averaged the lowest rate for teen births in the state with roughly 18 of every 1,000 teens in this age group giving birth. The Metropolitan Fringe counties had a rate only slightly higher (roughly 19). Metropolitan Central counties averaged a rate more than twice as high with 40 such births.

Endnotes

1. *Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995.* Washington D.C.: National Center for Health Statistics. June 1997.
2. National Surveys of Family Growth cited in *Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995.*
3. *Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995, op. cit.*

Teen birth rates fell in the 1990s.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Office of the State Registrar and Division for Health Statistics



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Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide or Suicide (Avg. 1994-96)

County	#	per 100,000
Michigan	440	65.0
Metropolitan Central		
TOTAL	**253**	**73.1**
Ingham	9	32.2
Washtenaw	8	34.5
Kalamazoo	7	39.5
Muskegon	7	61.1
Saginaw	11	66.5
Kent	24	69.8
Genesee	24	76.0
Calhoun	8	78.2
Berrien	11	94.7
Wayne	136	95.3
Bay	3	*
Jackson	5	*
Metropolitan Fringe		
TOTAL	**99**	**47.9**
Oakland	29	41.9
Macomb	20	46.8
St. Clair	6	55.2
Eaton	6	78.0
Allegan	7	106.6
Clinton	2	*
Lapeer	3	*
Lenawee	4	*
Livingston	4	*
Midland	4	*
Monroe	5	*
Ottawa	4	*
Van Buren	4	*
Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**45**	**69.6**
Barry	2	*
Branch	1	*
Cass	3	*
Gratiot	3	*
Hillsdale	3	*
Huron	3	*
Ionia	3	*
Isabella	2	*
Mecosta	1	*
Montcalm	3	*
Newaygo	3	*
Oceana	2	*
St. Joseph	4	*
Sanilac	2	*
Shiawassee	4	*
Tuscola	5	*

County	#	per 100,000
Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**28**	**71.2**
Alcona	0	*
Alpena	1	*
Antrim	1	*
Arenac	1	*
Benzie	1	*
Charlevoix	2	*
Cheboygan	1	*
Clare	2	*
Crawford	1	*
Emmet	1	*
Gladwin	3	*
Grand Traverse	3	*
Iosco	2	*
Kalkaska	2	*
Lake	1	*
Leelanau	1	*
Manistee	1	*
Mason	1	*
Missaukee	0	*
Montmorency	0	*
Ogemaw	2	*
Osceola	0	*
Oscoda	0	*
Otsego	0	*
Presque Isle	0	*
Roscommon	1	*
Wexford	1	*
Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula		
TOTAL	**15**	**59.8**
Alger	0	*
Baraga	1	*
Chippewa	3	*
Delta	1	*
Dickinson	1	*
Gogebic	1	*
Houghton	1	*
Iron	0	*
Keweenaw	0	*
Luce	0	*
Mackinac	1	*
Marquette	3	*
Menominee	2	*
Ontonagon	0	*
Schoolcraft	0	*

Source: MI Department of Community Health

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Deaths by accident, homicide or suicide, Ages 15-19

The number and rate of teen deaths, per 100,000 youth in this age group. The locality reflects the place of residence, not necessarily the place of death.

An average of 440 Michigan youth died from an accident, homicide or suicide each year between 1994 and 1996. Roughly half of these deaths resulted from an accident, and nine of ten of those accidents involved a motor vehicle.

The rate of youth death by accident, homicide or suicide in Michigan declined by roughly 17 percent between 1986 and 1996, dropping from 75 of every 100,000 youth, ages 15-19, to 65. While deaths by each cause have declined in the trend period, accidental deaths started to climb again after a low in 1992 and 1993. The emphasis on safe driving practices for teens and increased restrictions on young drivers may result in fewer motor vehicle deaths among this age group.

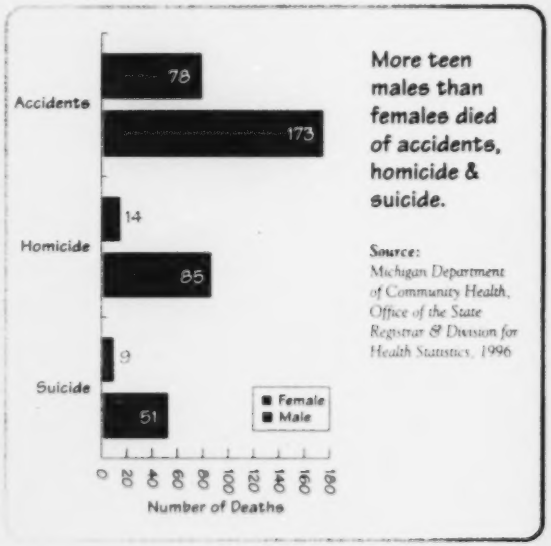
The number of youth losing their lives through homicide also continued a decline. Youth homicide deaths peaked in 1990 with 179 such deaths. Between 1994 and 1996, the number fell from 151 to 99. The number of suicides in this age group reached its lowest in 17 years in 1996, dropping to 60 such deaths. While the number declined, the rate still exceeded those of the early 1980s.

Young men are three to seven times as likely to die from an accident, homicide or suicide as young women. Females represented less than a third of the 251 accidental deaths in 1996, and about 14 percent of homicides and suicides. Young males are more likely to have a driver's license, and they tend to clock more miles on a vehicle during a year than their female counterparts – almost 8,000 miles compared to roughly 6,000 for females.[1] Gender also seems to play a powerful role in the possession and use of lethal weapons.

Of the 15 Michigan counties ranked on this indicator, Ingham had the lowest rate with 32 deaths per 100,000 teens, ages 15 through 19. Washtenaw and Kalamazoo counties also had low rates—in the 30s. Allegan County had the highest rate, roughly 107 deaths per 100,000 teens although Berrien and Wayne counties also had rates above 90.

Of the twelve counties with a percentage change in their teen death rates, only three experienced an increase.[2] Kent County's rates worsened the most: its 1996 rate was almost a third higher than its 1986 one. Muskegon and Berrien counties also saw increased rates, but less severe. The biggest rate declines, by roughly 25 percent, occurred in Kalamazoo, St. Clair and Saginaw counties.

While the Metropolitan Central counties had the highest rate of teen death from accidents, homicide and suicide, their average was only slightly higher than those of the Non-Metropolitan counties in the Northern and Southern Lower Peninsula, 73 compared to 71 and 70. The Metropolitan Fringe counties averaged the lowest rate with 48 such deaths among every 100,000 youth.



More teen males than females died of accidents, homicide & suicide.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Office of the State Registrar & Division for Health Statistics, 1996

Endnotes

1. *Portrait of a Young Driver*. Dearborn, MI: AAA of Michigan, p. 2. (Average annual mileage was estimated from the 1990 National Personal Transportation Survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.)
2. Rates were only calculated for counties with incidences of more than 5. When incidences are combined for regional analysis, an overall rate can be calculated.

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Juvenile Arrests for Index Crimes (Avg. 1994-96)

County	#	per 1000
Michigan	21,246	18.0
Metropolitan Central		
TOTAL	**13,100**	**23.7**
Calhoun	97	5.7
Jackson	105	6.0
Saginaw	189	7.1
Wayne	4,690	19.6
Washtenaw	572	20.6
Genesee	1,138	20.0
Bay	332	25.0
Ingham	932	29.4
Muskegon	600	29.6
Berrien	720	36.5
Kalamazoo	982	38.3
Kent	2,745	43.7
Metropolitan Fringe		
TOTAL	**4,611**	**12.7**
Midland	58	6.1
Eaton	80	6.4
Lapeer	80	7.0
Monroe	164	9.2
Allegan	139	10.5
Macomb	790	10.7
St. Clair	221	11.6
Clinton	107	13.4
Oakland	1,743	14.3
Livingston	263	15.5
Lenawee	197	15.5
Van Buren	165	16.6
Ottawa	605	22.1
Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**1,254**	**12.5**
Cass	25	3.0
Tuscola	37	4.9
Oceana	21	6.5
Ionia	68	8.6
Shiawassee	90	9.5
Montcalm	83	10.9
Sanilac	62	11.2
Branch	62	12.0
Mecosta	59	13.1
Gratiot	70	13.8
Huron	61	14.0
Barry	98	14.4
St. Joseph	137	17.1
Isabella	131	19.3
Hillsdale	123	20.5
Newaygo	128	21.8
Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**1,343**	**18.8**
Antrim	13	5.7
Arenac	15	7.7
Charlevoix	28	10.6
Cheboygan	31	11.2
Kalkaska	26	13.0
Clare	47	14.0
Benzie	20	14.2
Crawford	23	14.9
Osceola	49	16.4
Missaukee	32	17.3
Montmorency	20	18.6
Grand Traverse	173	19.9
Oscoda	18	19.9
Mason	68	20.1
Ogemaw	52	20.4
Gladwin	64	21.8
Emmet	75	22.8
Iosco	65	24.8
Alpena	106	27.8
Roscommon	63	28.9
Manistee	74	29.3
Otsego	79	30.7
Wexford	137	36.8
Lake	54	47.1
Alcona	5	*
Leelanau	3	*
Presque Isle	3	*
Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula		
TOTAL	**913**	**24.2**
Schoolcraft	11	10.5
Gogebic	22	11.3
Baraga	12	11.6
Houghton	68	16.3
Ontonagon	17	17.7
Iron	27	18.8
Menominee	61	19.3
Delta	114	22.7
Chippewa	100	24.6
Alger	29	24.9
Luce	19	25.2
Dickinson	96	28.7
Mackinac	46	34.7
Marquette	290	34.9
Keweenaw	2	*

Source: Michigan State Police

Juvenile Arrests for Index Crimes (Ages 10-17)

The number of arrests of youths, ages 10 through 17, for the eight index crimes: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, larceny, burglary, motor vehicle theft and arson.[1] The locality represents the place where the arrest occurred, not necessarily the residence of the juvenile.

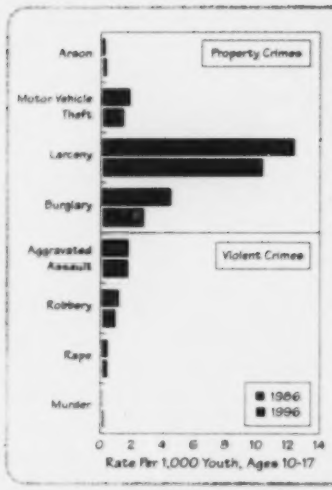
IN the trend period, juvenile arrests for index crimes in Michigan dropped by roughly 15 percent, from 22 of every 1,000 youth to 19. Although juvenile arrest rates for every crime dropped, the steepest declines occurred in arrests for burglaries and rapes. In 1996, roughly 21,200 arrests occurred among juveniles, ages 10 through 17, for index offenses. The majority of these arrests (three of five) involved larceny, often shoplifting.

Fewer than one of five juvenile arrests for an index crime in the state involved a violent offense in 1996. Of the juvenile index arrests, the share of those categorized as violent was the same as in 1986. Aggravated assault accounted for the majority (59%) of the state's juvenile arrests for violent offenses. In only seven counties did the share of arrests involving a violent crime exceed the state average (19%).

Arrest rates reflect local policies as well as the actual incidence of crime. For example, in some counties all youth arrests are processed in the formal system and are reflected in the arrest statistics, rather than being directed into diversion programs for less serious offenses, such as shoplifting.

The rate of juvenile arrests for index crimes ranged from 4 for every 1,000 youth in Cass County to 47 in Lake County. Fourteen counties had juvenile index crime arrest rates below 10 of every 1,000 youth; at the other extreme, nine had rates of 30 or more such arrests.

Eaton County experienced the biggest decline in arrest rates — by over 79 percent, dropping from 30 arrests for index crimes among every 1,000 youth to 6. Similar declines occurred in the populous counties of Calhoun and Jackson where rates dropped by over 70 percent in the trend period. In Calhoun County the rate dropped from 25 such arrests per 1,000 youth to 6. In four counties, arrest rates at least doubled in the trend period. Sanilac County suffered the largest increase with the rate climbing from 6 to 13 arrests per 1,000 youth.



Juvenile arrest rates for all index offenses dropped between 1986 and 1996.

Source: *Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Report*

The Non-Metropolitan Counties of the Upper Peninsula averaged the highest juvenile arrest rate for index crimes, but only slightly higher than the Metropolitan Central Counties, 24.2 arrests per 1,000 youth compared to 23.7. The other counties in the Southern Lower Peninsula, those designated as Metropolitan Fringe and Non-Metropolitan, reflected arrest rates roughly half as high.

While the Metropolitan Central and Upper Peninsula counties groups shared almost the same juvenile index crime arrest rates, the share of arrests for *violent* index crimes varied dramatically. In the Upper Peninsula violent crime arrests in most counties represented less than 7 percent of the total index crime arrests compared to over 16 percent in most Metropolitan Central counties.

Over the trend period, the state's juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes increased slightly — by about 4 percent — rising from 3.2 to 3.4 per 1,000 youth. Lapeer and Eaton counties had fewer than one of every 1,000 youth arrested for a violent offense in 1996, compared to a rate of almost seven in Kent County, which also experienced the sharpest rise in its rate.

Endnotes

1. The first four of these crimes are considered "violent." The incidence by county for arrests for violent crimes for the trend years is also available on the county profiles.

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High School Dropouts (1995-96)

County	#	%
Michigan	26,371	6.7%
Metropolitan Central		
TOTAL	**17,960**	**8.9%**
Kalamazoo	171	2.1%
Kent	779	3.8%
Muskegon	320	4.2%
Washtenaw	462	4.6%
Bay	246	4.9%
Ingham	618	5.1%
Genesee	1,119	5.7%
Jackson	335	5.7%
Saginaw	545	5.9%
Calhoun	390	6.6%
Berrien	520	7.4%
Wayne	12,455	17.4%
Metropolitan Fringe		
TOTAL	**5,132**	**3.7%**
Livingston	132	2.2%
Eaton	103	2.4%
Clinton	74	2.5%
Macomb	937	3.1%
Ottawa	327	3.5%
Lapeer	154	3.8%
Oakland	1,785	4.0%
Monroe	286	4.3%
St. Clair	298	4.3%
Midland	178	4.5%
Allegan	211	4.6%
Lenawee	260	5.1%
Van Buren	387	9.2%
Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**1,460**	**3.7%**
Gratiot	14	0.6%
Huron	15	0.7%
Mecosta	29	1.7%
Barry	68	3.2%
Sanilac	87	3.6%
Montcalm	139	3.8%
St. Joseph	123	4.1%
Newaygo	100	4.3%
Isabella	71	4.3%
Branch	80	4.8%
Tuscola	182	5.1%
Ionia	196	6.1%
Hillsdale	148	7.2%
Cass	132	7.3%
Oceana	76	7.6%
Shiawassee	*	*

County	#	%
Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**1,424**	**4.7%**
Kalkaska	7	0.9%
Missaukee	9	1.3%
Cheboygan	18	1.6%
Grand Traverse	64	1.7%
Otsego	24	1.9%
Leelanau	15	2.1%
Manistee	36	3.6%
Iosco	56	3.7%
Oscoda	13	3.9%
Emmet	57	4.1%
Mason	60	4.1%
Charlevoix	53	4.4%
Antrim	51	4.5%
Presque Isle	46	5.6%
Clare	74	5.8%
Ogemaw	50	5.9%
Benzie	40	6.4%
Arenac	59	6.6%
Roscommon	73	6.9%
Gladwin	79	7.3%
Alcona	23	8.0%
Osceola	131	8.5%
Wexford	127	8.6%
Alpena	151	8.8%
Crawford	75	13.5%
Lake	30	18.5%
Montmorency	3	*
Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula		
TOTAL	**398**	**2.4%**
Houghton	6	0.3%
Dickinson	27	1.7%
Delta	46	1.9%
Gogebic	21	2.3%
Marquette	87	2.6%
Menominee	43	3.1%
Alger	18	3.3%
Chippewa	59	4.0%
Baraga	20	4.1%
Luce	15	4.5%
Mackinac	26	5.1%
Ontonagon	26	5.9%
Iron	2	*
Keweenaw	*	*
Schoolcraft	2	*

Source: Michigan Department of Education

High School Dropouts

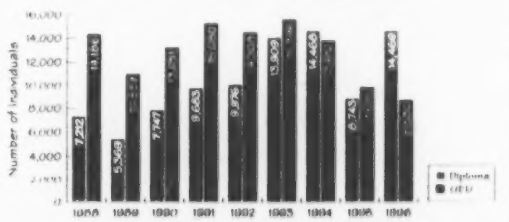
The annual number of dropouts is based on the number of students in grades 9 through 12 in a given year minus the number enrolled in grades 10 through 12 the next year, adjusted for graduates and transfers. The population base used to calculate the dropout rate is the adjusted high school enrollment for the prior year.

IN the 1995-96 school year, roughly 26,000 of the state's high school students dropped out. The state's dropout rate worsened by almost 19 percent between 1990-91 and 1995-96, rising from 5.6 percent of enrollment to 6.7.

The cumulative impact of the annual dropout rate means that more than one in five of the state's high school students who began high school will not graduate within the four-year period. Some of these students may get a diploma or General Educational Development (GED). Access to such options through adult education classes has been limited by changes in that program's eligibility criteria and funding structure. Between 1994 and 1995, overall enrollment in adult education programs dropped by almost 40 percent in Michigan, from 187,000 to roughly 114,000 individuals. The steepest declines — more than 50 percent — occurred among African-American youth.

Since those who do not complete high school are also likely to lack the skills necessary to obtain employment that will provide a living wage for themselves, much less a family, these trends do not bode well for the state's economic future. Even with a high school diploma, many young people cannot secure good jobs with a living wage and minimal benefits. In 1996, workers with a high school diploma or less who were employed in jobs with short-term on-the-job training earned nearly 30 percent less than the average for all full-time wage and salary workers.[1] Often these positions provide little opportunity for advancement and further training. Employment projections for 1996 to 2006 predict greater growth in jobs requiring at least an associate's degree compared to those where less training is needed.[2]

High school completions through adult education dropped in 1995 and 1996 after changes in program funding and eligibility.



Source: Michigan Department of Education, Office of Extended Learning Services

Dropout rates in Michigan's counties ranged from less than one percent in four counties—Houghton, Gratiot, Huron and Kalkaska—to a high of almost 19 percent annually in Lake County. Wayne and Crawford counties also had significantly higher dropout rates than other counties with roughly 17 and 14 percent, respectively. The cumulative effect of such annual dropout rates would result in less than half of all high school students graduating with a high school diploma over a four-year period. Most of the counties with the lowest rates represented small counties.

Of the 77 counties where a percentage change could be calculated, 48 experienced higher dropout rates in the 1995-96 school year compared to 1990-91. Dropout rates at least doubled in eleven counties, with Ontonagan and Crawford counties sustaining the largest increases. In Ontonagon County the dropout rate climbed from about 1 percent to almost 6 percent. Houghton County saw the largest downturn in its dropout rate—dropping from almost 3 percent to under 1 percent, but Gratiot and Kalkaska counties also experienced significant improvement.

The Metropolitan Central counties had the highest average annual dropout rate of almost 9 percent. This rate was more than three times that in the Non-Metropolitan counties of the Upper Peninsula which had the lowest rate of about 2 percent. The other county groups averaged annual dropout rates of roughly 4 and 5 percent. Rates for the counties within county groups vary substantially more than among county groups.

Endnotes

1. Silvestri, George T. Occupational employment projections to 2006. *Monthly Labor Review*. Washington D.C.: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Vol. 120, No. 11, November 1997, p. 81.
2. Ibid., p. 58.

Students in Special Education

Those students identified and diagnosed with learning disabilities, emotional or physical impairments, and other special needs receive additional educational services mandated by federal and state laws.

Nearly 200,000 Michigan students received special education services from their local or intermediate school districts in the 1996-97 school year. Michigan law includes guidelines for ten different types of impairment, but diagnoses vary by local school districts and can be driven by many factors, including available staff or services.

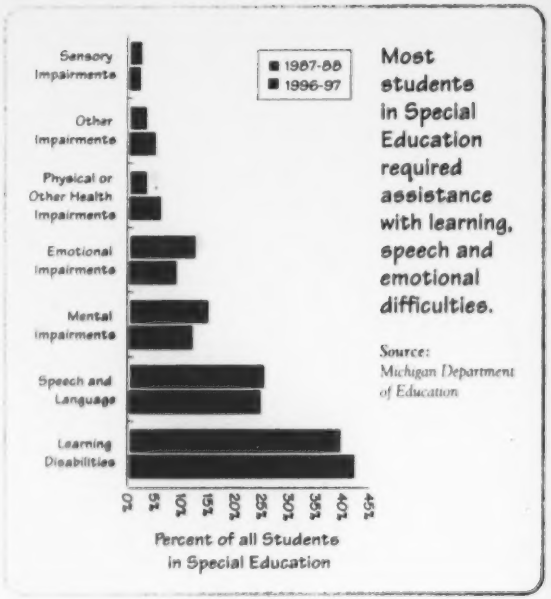
The types of educational barriers faced by children in Special Education have implications for the supports that they need within a classroom. Although some of these students need physical adaptations, most require assistance with learning, speech and emotional difficulties.

Between 1988 and 1997, the percent of students served by special education programs increased from 11 percent to roughly 12 percent of total enrollment, continuing a trend of steady increases that tracks back to 1975. The growth has been mainly in the area of learning disabilities, but also represents an increase in students with multiple impairments or physical or other health impairments.[1]

While the share of local school district revenues going to regular education is declining nationally, the percent of school budgets allocated to special education is rising, according to a recently released report by the Economic Policy Institute. The National Center for the Future of Children estimates the cost of special education to be about 2.3 times that of regular education, and this cost is borne primarily by local and intermediate school districts. The share of special education support from the state and federal governments decreased significantly in the late 1970s, prompting a lawsuit against the State of Michigan by 84 local school districts. The final court ruling and subsequent legislative activity resulted in a financial settlement to all local districts in 1997 and a change in the share of special education costs to be borne by the state in future years.

Among Michigan counties, the share of K-12 enrollment that was receiving special education services in the 1996-97 school year ranged from 17.1 percent in Lake County to 6.3 percent in Baraga County. Nine counties averaged special education populations of at least 15 percent of total enrollment: Lake, Gratiot, Oceana, Schoolcraft, Clare, Iosco, Monroe, Muskegon, and Mecosta. Most of the twelve counties that average less than ten percent of their school population in special education are very small, rural counties.

Participation in Special Education varied only slightly among the five county groups. While the Non-Metropolitan counties in the Southern Lower Peninsula experienced the highest average participation in Special Education programs (13.0%), Upper Peninsula counties with the lowest participation averaged 11.9 percent. Participation also grew the most in Non-Metropolitan counties in the Southern Lower Peninsula, up by 20 percent over the trend period, while the communities in the Metropolitan Fringe had the lowest average increase — less than 5 percent.



Most students in Special Education required assistance with learning, speech and emotional difficulties.

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Endnotes

1. The Physical or Other Impairments category includes most children diagnosed with Attention Deficit Disorder and Attention Hyperactivity Deficit Disorder, the increased attention to those two problems in recent years at least partially explains its increase.

Students In Special Education (1996-97)

County	#	%	County	#	%
Michigan	198,751	12.1%			
Metropolitan Central			***Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula***		
TOTAL	**97,997**	**12.0%**	**TOTAL**	**12,708**	**11.9%**
Kalamazo	3,341	9.8%	Presque Isle	177	7.7%
Wayne	37,355	10.7%	Emmet	403	7.9%
Genesee	9,587	11.6%	Leelanaw	219	8.5%
Bay	1,965	11.7%	Benzie	209	8.7%
Berrien	3,469	11.8%	Missauke	229	9.6%
Calhoun	3,180	12.8%	Antrim	400	9.7%
Washtenaw	5,420	13.3%	Arenac	331	10.1%
Ingham	6,857	13.9%	Ogemaw	295	10.2%
Saginaw	5,101	14.0%	Wexford	620	10.6%
Jackson	3,542	14.2%	Cheboygan	431	10.9%
Kent	13,325	14.2%	Alpena	642	11.1%
Muskegon	4,855	15.0%	Kalkaska	341	11.1%
Metropolitan Fringe			Osceola	637	11.1%
TOTAL	**62,658**	**12.2%**	Montmorency	141	11.2%
VanBuren	1,740	10.1%	Gladwin	456	11.4%
Allegan	1,817	10.4%	Charlevoix	523	11.9%
Lapeer	1,567	10.6%	Otsego	542	12.2%
Ottawa	4,057	11.3%	Crawford	282	12.5%
Oakland	20,376	11.4%	Roscommon	556	13.3%
Clinton	1,181	12.2%	Oscoda	187	13.4%
St. Clair	3,377	12.4%	Mason	705	13.7%
Livingston	2,949	12.9%	Grand Traverse	1,794	14.0%
Macomb	15,242	13.1%	Alcona	146	14.1%
Eaton	2,225	13.5%	Manistee	540	14.3%
Lenawee	2,508	13.7%	Iosco	927	15.1%
Midland	1,955	13.9%	Clare	836	15.3%
Monroe	3,664	15.0%	Lake	139	17.1%
Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula			***Non-Metropolitan Upper Penninsula***		
TOTAL	**19,164**	**13.0%**	**TOTAL**	**6,224**	**11.3%**
Barry	858	8.4%	Baraga	137	6.3%
Sanilac	930	10.6%	Mackinac	123	6.5%
Huron	747	11.6%	Houghton	518	8.5%
Shiawassee	1,702	11.6%	Chippewa	589	10.1%
Cass	910	11.9%	Alger	160	10.4%
St. Joseph	1,510	12.7%	Ontonagon	156	10.4%
Hillsdale	1,047	13.2%	Iron	255	11.1%
Tuscola	1,642	13.4%	Gogebic	340	11.7%
Branch	927	13.5%	Delta	910	11.8%
Ionia	1,649	13.6%	Dickinson	632	12.4%
Montcalm	1,909	14.1%	Luce	160	12.5%
Newaygo	1,395	14.7%	Menominee	556	12.6%
Isabella	992	14.8%	Marquette	1,489	13.4%
Mecosta	992	15.0%	Schoolcraft	199	15.5%
Gratiot	1,310	15.6%	Keweenaw	0	*
Oceana	644	15.6%			

Source: Michigan Department of Education

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Seventh Graders with Inadequate Reading Skills (1996-97)

	#	%
Michigan	69,966	60.3
Metropolitan Central		
TOTAL	**35,717**	**62.5**
Kent	3,403	53.3
Ingham	1,807	54.6
Kalamazoo	2,717	55.8
Washtenaw	1,712	58.1
Saginaw	1,411	60.1
Genesee	3,558	62.7
Bay	823	63.9
Muskegon	1,494	64.4
Berrien	1,446	66.7
Wayne	15,066	67.0
Calhoun	1,121	67.3
Jackson	1,162	68.4
Metropolitan Fringe		
TOTAL	**20,384**	**55.1**
Livingston	824	47.2
Oakland	6,339	49.9
Monroe	948	53.8
Ottawa	1,435	54.9
Macomb	4,581	55.1
Midland	568	57.6
Eaton	745	61.3
Clinton	458	61.5
Allegan	801	62.2
St. Clair	1,217	62.9
Lapeer	712	65.3
Lenawee	903	66.3
VanBuren	855	68.0
Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**6,511**	**64.2**
Huron	247	53.0
Isabella	251	57.4
Tuscola	519	61.8
Gratiot	361	63.3
Ionia	583	63.5
Oceana	185	63.5
Mecosta	297	63.5
Barry	357	63.7
Montcalm	599	64.1
Cass	324	64.1
Shiawassee	674	64.4
Newaygo	416	65.3
Sanilac	400	65.4
Hillsdale	363	65.8
St. Joseph	582	69.7
Branch	353	75.3
Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula		
TOTAL	**5,063**	**64.5**
Leelanaw	78	41.9
Emmet	209	51.6
Charlevoix	199	59.5
Manistee	160	59.6
Grand Traverse	596	60.3
Missaukee	107	60.7
Oscoda	79	62.8
Otsego	201	63.0
Presque Isle	112	63.3
Roscommon	196	63.5
Gladwin	187	64.0
Antrim	227	64.2
Alpena	304	64.5
Wexford	291	64.9
Osceola	338	66.0
Clare	189	66.3
Ogemaw	129	66.8
Benzie	115	67.1
Cheboygan	219	67.6
Alcona	58	68.2
Iosco	336	69.8
Mason	123	70.0
Crawford	128	73.6
Montmorency	67	76.4
Kalkaska	163	80.8
Arenac	210	81.6
Lake	42	84.0
Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula		
TOTAL	**2,291**	**57.9**
Alger	54	49.4
Dickinson	184	49.7
Marquette	398	50.9
Houghton	256	54.5
Menominee	186	56.2
Iron	89	57.6
Ontonagon	65	59.9
Schoolcraft	55	60.4
Delta	341	61.5
Gogebic	142	64.3
Chippewa	315	66.3
Mackinac	94	68.9
Luce	72	73.5
Baraga	40	75.5
Keweenaw	-	-

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Students with Inadequate Reading Skills

These skills are measured by the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP). The MEAP is a statewide testing program intended to measure student performance in the fourth and seventh grade for reading and mathematics, and fifth and eighth grade science and writing. Fourth and seventh grade students who fail to obtain a satisfactory score on the reading tests have not met a state-determined standard on both the story and informational sections.

Student success in reading plays a paramount role in later academic and life success. In the fourth grade, and certainly by the seventh grade, students must use their reading and writing skills as a tool for learning about other subjects, such as science, math and social studies. In Michigan, less than half of all fourth graders scored satisfactorily on the reading portions of the MEAP tests, and in the seventh grade just less than 40 percent attained that reading score. Over time there has been an improvement in the share of fourth graders scoring adequately; however, the share of seventh graders passing the reading tests has not improved.

Michigan schools with larger shares of poor children maintain fewer books in their school libraries, have lower annual budgets for library books or journals, and cannot support the same budgets for other instructional materials as those in areas with fewer poor children. Schools in these poorer areas are also more likely to use their school libraries as classroom space.[1] It is not surprising then, that these students are less likely to have success in reading than their counterparts in less impoverished areas. Administrators in Michigan's middle schools with large shares of low-income students reported larger shares of their students performing below grade level.[2]

The share of children failing to achieve a satisfactory score on the MEAP tests varies substantially by school district and county in Michigan. Only one county (Schoolcraft) averaged less than one-third of students failing to achieve a satisfactory score. In seven counties more than two-thirds of the fourth graders did not receive a satisfactory score.

In the seventh grade, however, half the students did no score satisfactorily in 77 counties, with more than three-quarters of the students failing to pass the tests in six counties. These differences are magnified at the school district level. In some school districts; less than ten percent of seventh grade students passed the reading portions of the tests, while in others nearly all students performed satisfactorily.

Over the trend period, despite the state average improvement of nearly 8 percent, in 29 counties the share of fourth graders unsuccessful with the reading portions of the tests increased. Three other counties improved by over one-third. In 50 counties the share of seventh graders failing to meet the satisfactory standard of the tests increased, with 11 county averages rising at least 15 percent.

The seventh grade averages did not vary significantly among the state's county groups. Smaller shares of seventh graders in the counties in the Upper Peninsula and Metropolitan Fringe obtained unsatisfactory scores: 55 and 58 percent, respectively. Roughly 64 percent of the seventh graders in the Non-Metropolitan counties in the Northern and Southern Lower Peninsula failed to meet the standard.

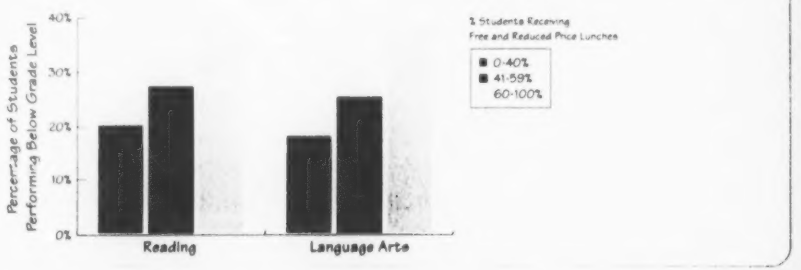
Endnotes

1. Unpublished data from The Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois, which conducted a survey of roughly 200 middle-level schools in Michigan in the 1994-95 and 1996-97 school years through the Middle Start Initiative of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation.
2. Ibid.

Larger shares of children performed below grade level in schools with more low-income students.

Source: 1996-97 Survey of Middle Start Schools in Michigan.[1]

Note: Most students participating in the free and reduced price lunch program live in families with incomes below 130 percent poverty.



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A Day* in the Lives *of* Children in Michigan

Every day in Michigan ...

- 365 babies are born
  - *17 children are born to young teen mothers, ages 15-17*
  - *32 children are born who have received inadequate prenatal care*
  - *169 children are born into families with an income below 185 percent of the poverty level*[1]
- 3 infants die before their first birthday
- 1 child, ages 1-14, dies
- 1 youth, ages 15-19, dies from an accident, homicide, or suicide
- 391 children live in families investigated for abuse or neglect
  - *58 children are confirmed as victims of abuse or neglect*
  - *28 children are placed in foster care*
- 147 youth drop out of high school[2]
- 48 juvenile arrests, ages 10-17, occur for property index crimes
- 10 juvenile arrests, ages 10-17, occur for violent index crimes
- 607,192 children live in poverty (1 of every 4)[3]
  - *434,375 children are in families that receive food stamps (1 of every 6)*[4]
  - *299,682 children are assisted by the Family Independence Program (1 of every 8)*[5]

* Most data reflect 1996.

1. In 1996, 185% of the poverty level for a family of four was $28,860.
2. For the 180 days of the school year.
3. U.S. Census Bureau, 1995 child poverty estimate.
4. Michigan Family Independence Agency (FIA), monthly average for 1996.
5. FIA, total for May, 1997.

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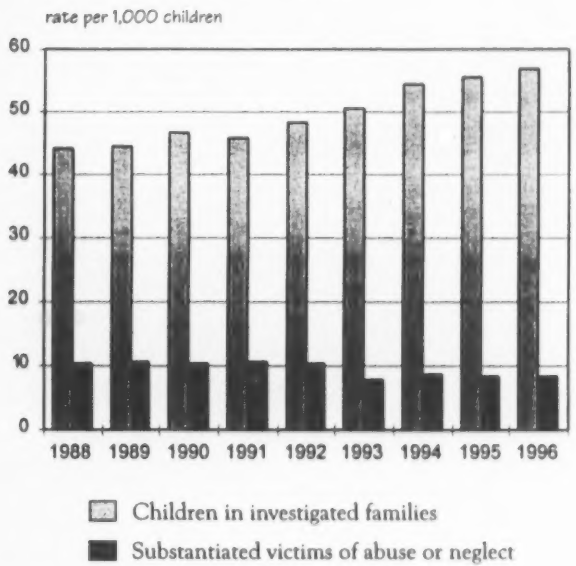
Michigan

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	9,549,353	9,963,788	4.3%
• Total child population	2,519,455	2,548,520	1.2%
–Ages 0-4	682,697	656,616	-3.8%
–Ages 5-9	711,924	697,989	-2.0%
–Ages 10-14	705,346	744,743	5.6%
–Ages 15-17	419,488	449,172	7.1%
–White	2,004,551	1,950,499	-2.7%
–African American	453,868	524,765	15.6%
–American Indian	21,414	22,935	7.1%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	39,621	50,322	27.0%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

• Total births (1996)	133,231

Income and Poverty (1996)

• Unemployment rate	4.9%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	46.3%
• Per person annual income (1995)	$23,959

Child Care (1996)

• Regulated slots	336,597
• Children in publicly subsidized care	44,016
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$93.92
• Child population, ages 0-12 (1995)	1,817,242

kids count in Michigan

Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	434,375	17%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)[2]	299,682	12%

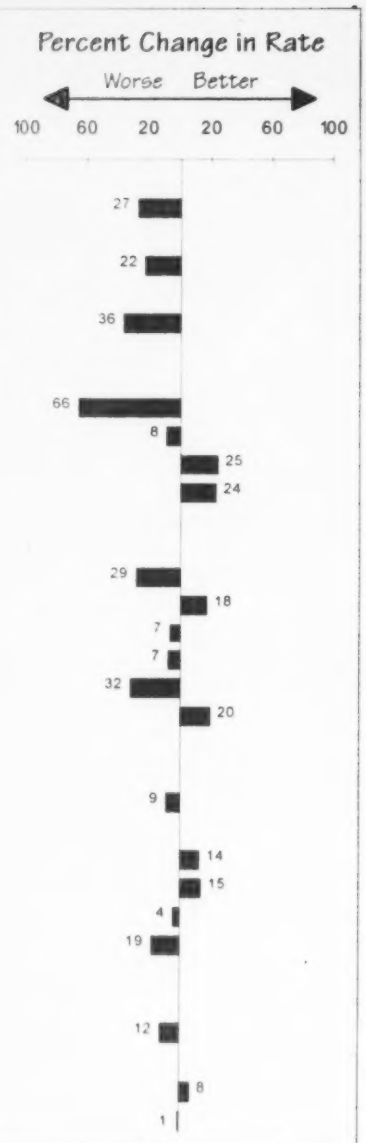
[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Michigan

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		450,426	18.6%	607,192	23.6%	-
–ages 0-4		152,404	22.1%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		299,276	17.4%	387,276	21.3%	-
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	343,582	23.1%	516,265	31.5%	-
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		7,319	5.4%	11,623	8.9%	-
• Low birth-weight babies		9,956	7.1%	10,448	7.7%	-
• Infant mortality		1,548	11.1	1,122	8.3	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		641	34.2	538	26.2	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		108,578	44.1	142,700	56.9	-
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		25,316	10.3	21,073	8.4	-
• Children in out-of-home care		14,009	5.7	15,204	6.1	-
–for abuse or neglect		9,271	3.8	10,118	4.0	-
–for delinquency		2,343	1.0	3,142	1.3	-
–not specified (court supported)		2,395	1.0	1,944	0.8	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		6,188	27.9	6,121	30.6	-
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		566	75.2	440	65.0	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		24,743	22.3	21,246	19.0	-
–violent index crimes		3,586	3.2	3,753	3.4	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	23,011	5.6%	26,371	6.7%	-
Education: Students . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	165,244	10.9%	198,751	12.1%	-
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		62,650	55.5%	59,598	51.3%	-
–seventh grade		68,011	57.8%	69,966	63.0%	-



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

[2]Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

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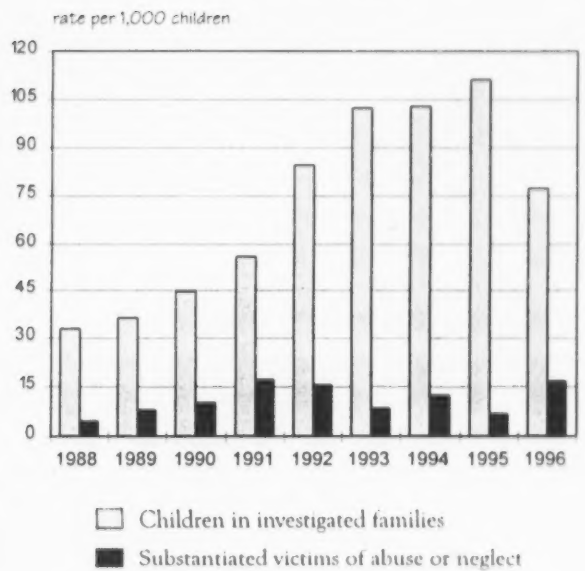
Alcona County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	10,587	10,753	1.6%
• Total child population	2,129	1,868	-12.2%
–Ages 0-4	507	459	-9.5%
–Ages 5-9	544	497	-8.6%
–Ages 10-14	656	578	-11.9%
–Ages 15-17	422	334	-20.8%
–White	2,101	1,835	-12.7%
–African American	6	7	19.7%
–American Indian	12	13	2.7%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	10	14	45.5%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

• Total births *(1996)*	93

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	9.2%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	54.8%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$16,588

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	254
• Children in publicly subsidized care	95
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$73.08
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	1,421

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	389	19%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	168	8%

kids count *in Michigan*

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Alcona County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		580	27.2%	606	26.9%	65
–ages 0-4		173	33.7%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		377	23.5%	423	25.1%	64
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	375	33.6%	466	43.8%	72
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		2	*	2	*	-
• Low birth-weight babies		8	7.2%	5	*	-
• Infant mortality		2	*	0	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	1	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		71	33.2	160	77.1	65
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		9	4.2	35	16.9	74
• Children in out-of-home care		5	2.5	5	2.4	8
–for abuse or neglect		1	*	2	*	-
–for delinquency		3	*	3	*	-
–not specified (court supported)		2	*	1	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		4	*	3	*	-
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		14	12.5	5	*	-
–violent index crimes		0	*	0	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	16	4.6%	23	8.0%	71
Education: Students...						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	132	12.9%	146	14.1%	68
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		40	62.5%	46	59.0%	54
–seventh grade		48	56.5%	58	68.2%	69

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[2]Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

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Alger County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	9,846	10,009	1.7%
• Total child population	2,261	2,147	-5.0%
–Ages 0-4	535	619	15.7%
–Ages 5-9	547	564	3.2%
–Ages 10-14	686	590	-13.9%
–Ages 15-17	494	374	-24.2%
–White	2,097	1,986	-5.3%
–African American	8	18	114.2%
–American Indian	147	136	-7.5%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	8	7	-13.0%

• Total births *(1996)*	93

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	7.4%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	41.9%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$14,438

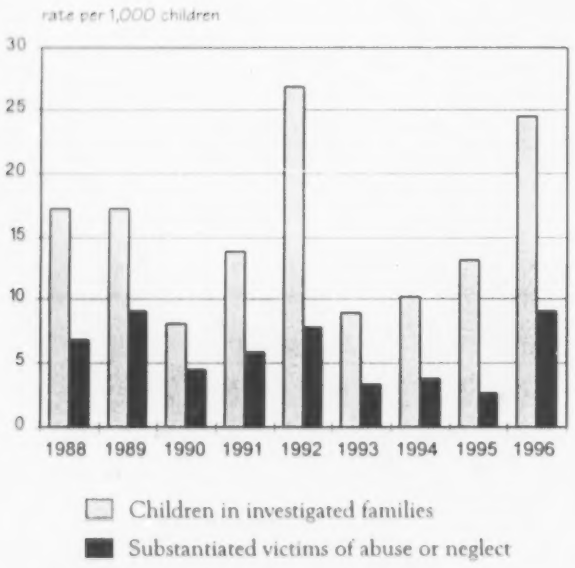
Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	211
• Children in publicly subsidized care	34
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$93.12
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	1,474

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	235	11%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	124	6%

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

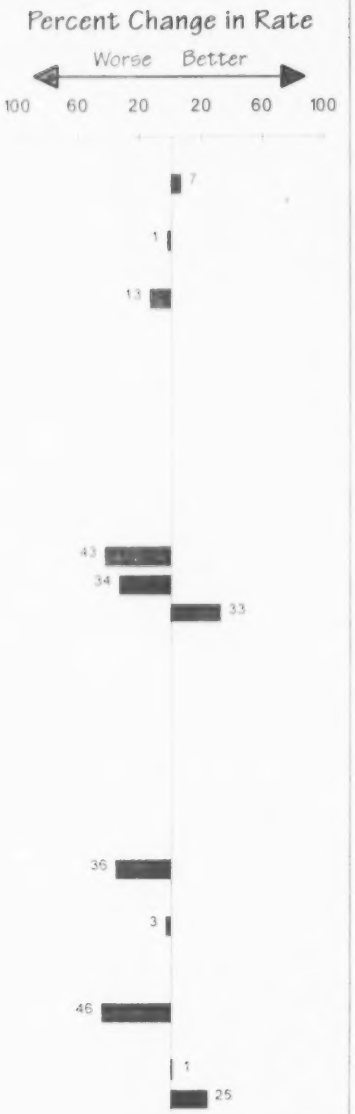
kids count in Michigan

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Alger County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		422	19.2%	433	17.8%	25
–ages 0-4		142	26.3%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		257	15.6%	290	15.8%	24
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	490	28.4%	554	32.1%	38
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		9	8.2%	2	*	-
• Low birth-weight babies		5	*	4	*	-
• Infant mortality		1	*	1	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		38	17.1	54	24.4	4
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		15	6.8	20	9.1	45
• Children in out-of-home care		13	5.8	9	3.8	31
–for abuse or neglect		3	*	3	*	-
–for delinquency		9	4.1	5	*	-
–not specified (court supported)		1	*	1	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		7	31.5	1	*	-
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		20	18.4	29	24.9	63
–violent index crimes		0	*	2	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	16	3.2%	18	3.3%	22
Education: Students ...						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	122	7.2%	160	10.4%	18
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		62	56.3%	62	55.8%	42
–seventh grade		80	65.6%	54	49.4%	3



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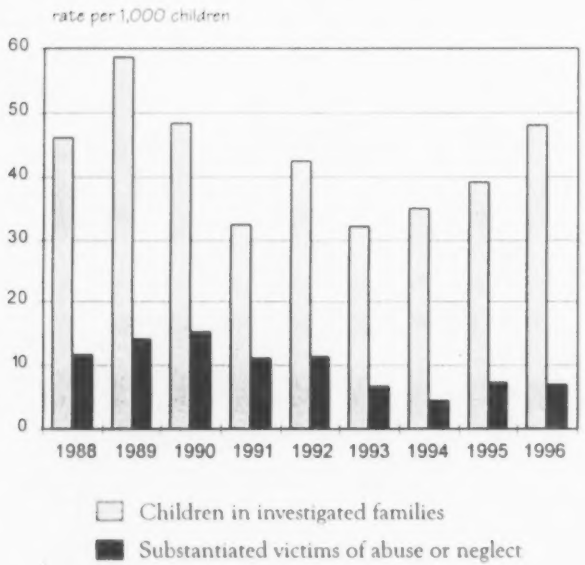
Allegan County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	97,692	107,133	9.7%
• Total child population	29,022	28,861	-0.6%
–Ages 0-4	6,997	7,275	4.0%
–Ages 5-9	8,278	7,718	-6.8%
–Ages 10-14	8,848	8,676	-1.9%
–Ages 15-17	4,898	5,192	6.0%
–White	28,166	28,062	-0.4%
–African American	403	397	-1.6%
–American Indian	215	137	-36.0%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	238	265	11.4%

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

• Total births (1996)	1,413

Income and Poverty (1996)

• Unemployment rate	3.7%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	27.5%
• Per person annual income (1995)	$21,055

Child Care (1996)

• Regulated slots	2,892
• Children in publicly subsidized care	453
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$90.69
• Child population, ages 0-12 (1995)	20,614

Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	2,114	7%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)[2]	1,064	4%

kids count in Michigan

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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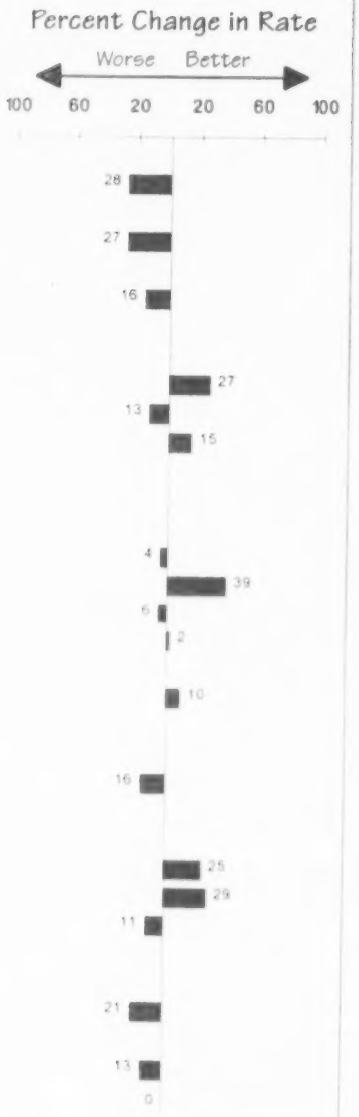
Trends in Child Well-Being

Allegan County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		3,155	11.9%	4,449	15.2%	15
–ages 0-4		1,002	13.7%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		2,024	10.6%	2,838	13.5%	15
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	2,521	17.3%	3,514	20.0%	10
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		90	6.1%	61	4.4%	23
• Low birth-weight babies		72	5.3%	82	5.9%	25
• Infant mortality		11	7.8	9	6.6	9
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		7	36.6	5	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		1,190	46.0	1,365	48.0	26
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		301	11.6	202	7.1	32
• Children in out-of-home care		177	6.8	206	7.2	74
–for abuse or neglect		106	4.1	114	4.0	56
–for delinquency		3	*	24	0.9	18
–not specified (court supported)		69	2.7	68	2.4	41
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		60	27.0	66	31.3	49
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	7	106.6	15
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		159	14.0	139	10.5	15
–violent index crimes		17	1.5	14	1.1	6
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	181	4.1%	211	4.6%	47
Education: Students ...						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	1,319	8.6%	1,817	10.4%	17
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		681	54.5%	812	61.8%	62
–seventh grade		807	62.1%	801	62.2%	32



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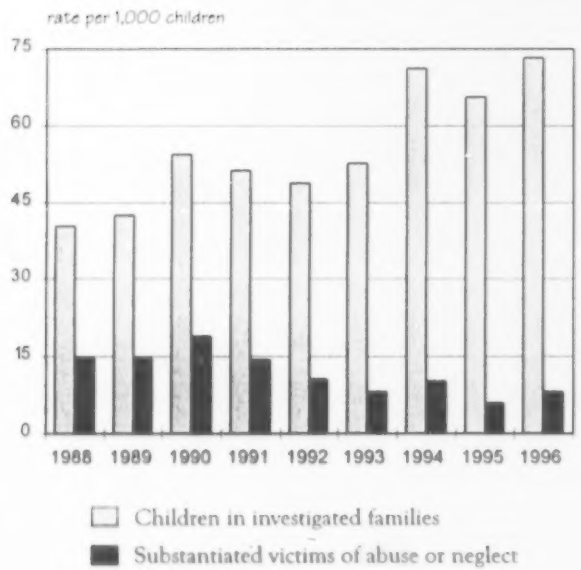
Alpena County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	30,841	30,410	-1.4%
• Total child population	7,734	6,771	-12.5%
–Ages 0-4	1,857	1,805	-2.8%
–Ages 5-9	1,981	1,814	-8.4%
–Ages 10-14	2,397	1,983	-17.3%
–Ages 15-17	1,499	1,169	-22.0%
–White	7,660	6,680	-12.8%
–African American	7	6	-10.8%
–American Indian	32	42	30.9%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	35	42	21.0%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

• Total births *(1996)*	293

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	9.3%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	43.0%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$19,444

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	1,082
• Children in publicly subsidized care	210
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$88.41
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	5,317

kids count *in Michigan*

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,239	16%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	562	7%

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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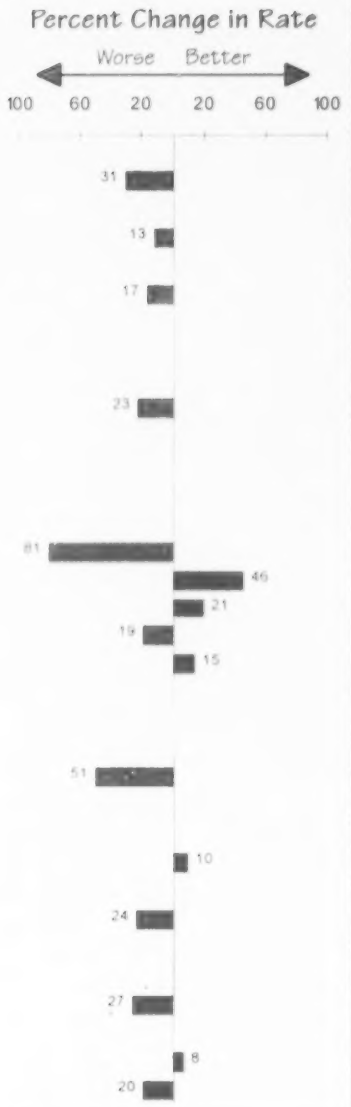
Trends in Child Well-Being

Alpena County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		1,361	17.0%	1,852	22.4%	45
–ages 0-4		397	19.9%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,067	17.9%	1,252	20.2%	46
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,587	27.4%	1,928	32.2%	39
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		10	1.2%	5	*	-
• Low birth-weight babies		23	6.0%	25	7.3%	57
• Infant mortality		4	*	2	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		328	40.5	557	73.4	60
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		120	14.8	61	8.0	38
• Children in out-of-home care		43	5.2	32	4.2	40
–for abuse or neglect		17	2.1	19	2.5	31
–for delinquency		15	1.8	12	1.5	35
–not specified (court supported)		11	1.4	1	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		12	15.0	15	22.6	24
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		123	31.1	106	27.8	66
–violent index crimes		2	*	7	1.8	26
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	124	7.1%	151	8.8%	74
Education: Students						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	492	8.7%	642	11.1%	24
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		232	54.8%	195	50.6%	24
–seventh grade		244	53.9%	304	64.5%	52



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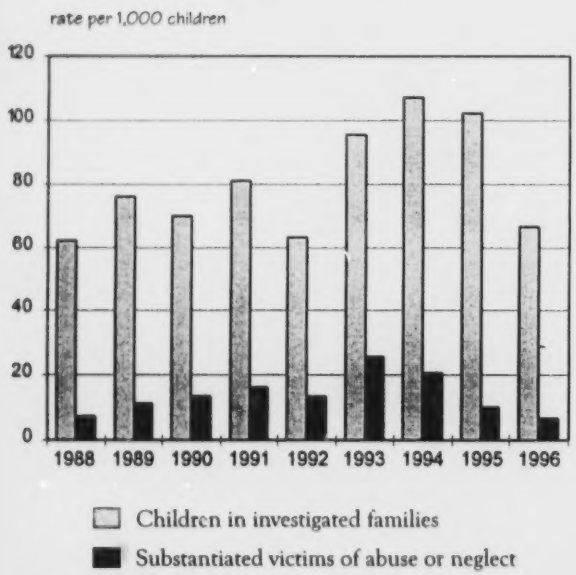
Antrim County

Demographics	1990	2000	Percent Change
• Total population	20,257	23,187	14.5%
• Total child population	4,947	4,938	-0.2%
—Ages 0-4	1,250	1,276	2.1%
—Ages 5-9	1,352	1,345	-0.5%
—Ages 10-14	1,443	1,472	2.0%
—Ages 15-17	901	845	-6.1%
—White	4,843	4,830	-0.3%
—African American	9	7	-22.9%
—American Indian	87	92	6.5%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	9	10	10.3%

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

• Total births *(1996)*	223

Income and Poverty *(1995)*

• Unemployment rate	7.0%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	46.2%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$17,863

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	863
• Children in publicly subsidized care	225
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$87.96
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	3,438

kids count *in Michigan*

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	560	12%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	228	5%

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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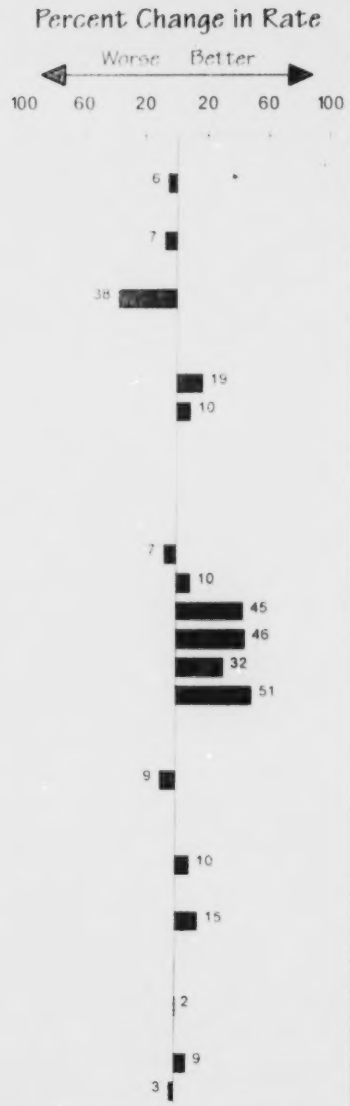
Trends in Child Well-Being

Antrim County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		864	18.8%	1,013	19.8%	32
–ages 0-4		271	22.0%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		562	16.9%	670	18.1%	35
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	832	24.3%	1,386	33.5%	42
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		21	8.7%	17	7.1%	51
• Low birth-weight babies		16	6.7%	14	6.0%	27
• Infant mortality		3	*	2	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	2	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		279	61.9	320	66.3	52
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		32	7.1	31	6.4	27
• Children in out-of-home care		52	11.6	31	6.3	64
–for abuse or neglect		24	5.3	14	2.8	38
–for delinquency		9	2.1	7	1.4	32
–not specified (court supported)		19	4.2	10	2.1	40
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		11	25.8	11	28.2	43
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	1	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		13	6.4	13	5.7	4
–violent index crimes		0	*	1	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	58	5.3%	51	4.5%	43
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	343	9.9%	400	9.7%	10
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		170	60.5%	194	55.0%	39
–seventh grade		190	62.4%	227	64.2%	48



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Arenac County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	16,151	17,451	8.0%
• Total child population	4,036	4,034	-0.1%
–Ages 0-4	1,013	1,122	10.7%
–Ages 5-9	999	1,085	8.6%
–Ages 10-14	1,244	1,181	-5.1%
–Ages 15-17	780	646	-17.2%
–White	3,957	3,954	-0.1%
–African American	6	1	*
–American Indian	55	66	20.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	18	12	-32.9%

• Total births *(1996)*	172

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	9.6%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	50.6%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$16,333

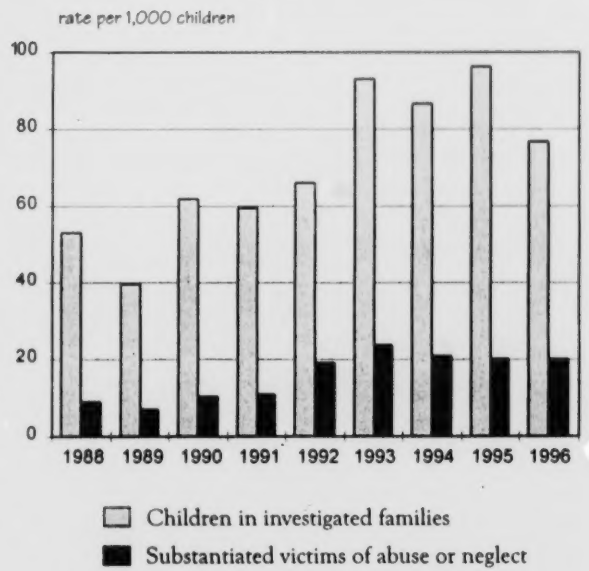
Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	443
• Children in publicly subsidized care	158
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$85.67
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	2,772

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	871	22%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	447	11%

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

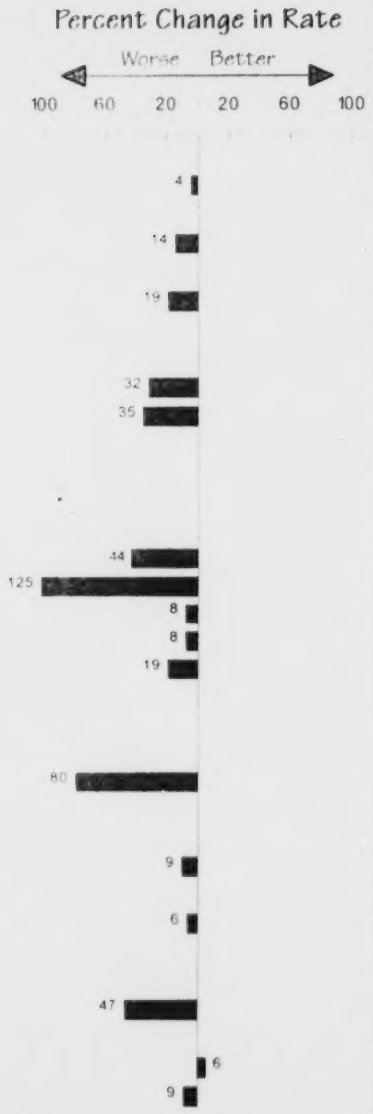
[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Arenac County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		1,143	29.0%	1,304	30.0%	75
–ages 0-4		346	35.2%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		716	24.4%	903	27.9%	75
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	930	31.0%	1,197	36.8%	53
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		10	4.9%	12	6.5%	45
• Low birth-weight babies		12	5.8%	14	7.9%	66
• Infant mortality		1	*	2	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		210	53.2	303	76.6	63
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		35	8.9	79	20.0	79
• Children in out-of-home care		16	4.1	17	4.4	42
–for abuse or neglect		6	1.5	7	1.6	18
–for delinquency		9	2.3	11	2.7	53
–not specified (court supported)		1	*	0	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		6	15.7	9	28.1	41
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		13	7.0	15	7.7	11
–violent index crimes		0	*	1	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	54	6.2%	59	6.6%	63
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	206	6.9%	331	10.1%	12
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		160	65.9%	152	62.0%	64
–seventh grade		176	75.0%	210	81.6%	81



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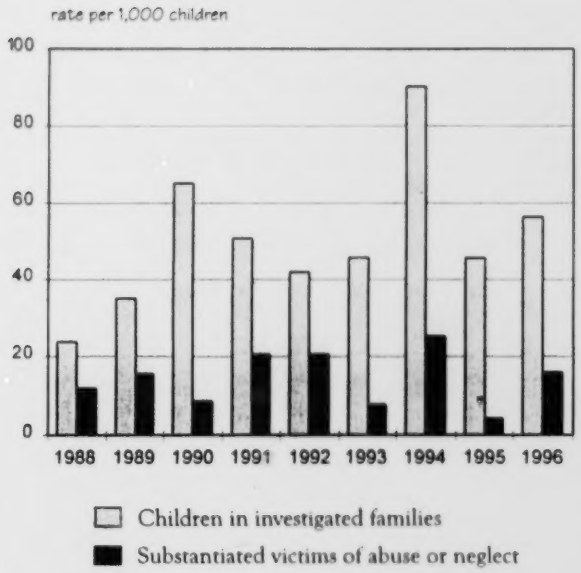
Baraga County

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	8,493	8,225	-3.2%
• Total child population	2,113	1,997	-5.5%
–Ages 0-4	521	495	-5.0%
–Ages 5-9	588	545	-7.3%
–Ages 10-14	606	600	-1.0%
–Ages 15-17	397	357	-10.2%
–White	1,679	1,516	-9.7%
–African American	5	1	*
–American Indian	425	478	12.5%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	3	2	*

• Total births (1996)	82

Income and Poverty (1996)

• Unemployment rate	9.4%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	40.2%
• Per person annual income (1995)	$14,772

Child Care (1996)

• Regulated slots	93
• Children in publicly subsidized care	50
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$101.25
• Child population, ages 0-12 (1995)	1,468

kids count in Michigan

Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	379	18%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)[2]	193	9%

*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

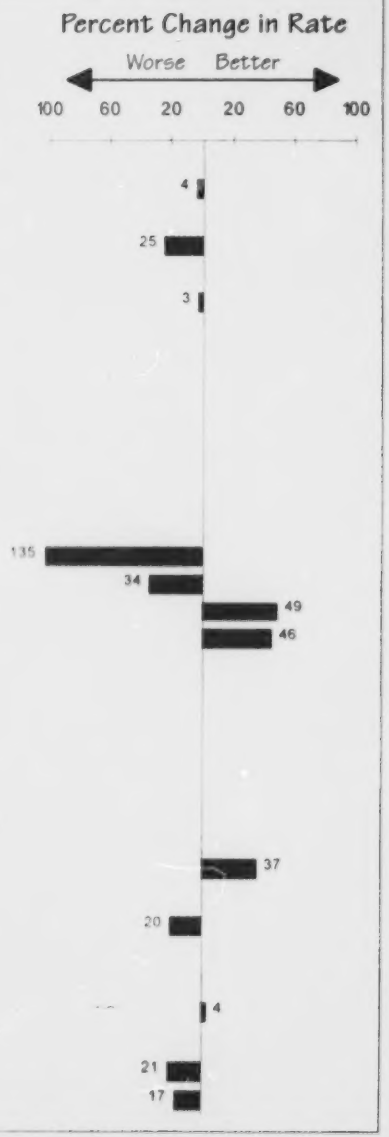
[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Baraga County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		467	22.4%	503	23.2%	55
–ages 0-4		161	30.4%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		264	17.0%	342	21.3%	54
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	583	37.1%	571	38.2%	57
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		11	11.8%	4	*	-
• Low birth-weight babies		4	*	5	5.7%	23
• Infant mortality		2	*	1	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		51	23.9	118	56.2	36
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		25	11.7	33	15.7	72
• Children in out-of-home care		31	14.3	15	7.3	75
–for abuse or neglect		27	12.4	14	6.7	71
–for delinquency		3	*	1	*	-
–not specified (court supported)		1	*	0	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		6	31.2	5	*	-
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		19	18.4	12	11.6	23
–violent index crimes		1	*	1	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	15	3.4%	20	4.1%	35
Education: Students ...						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	104	6.6%	137	6.3%	1
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		53	58.7%	41	71.2%	81
–seventh grade		82	64.4%	40	75.5%	78



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[2]Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.
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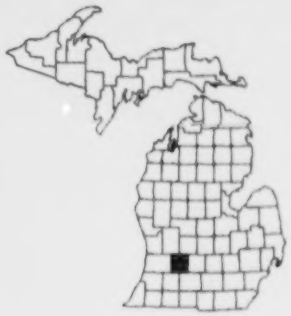
Barry County



Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	52,643	56,287	6.9%
• Total child population	14,338	13,880	-3.2%
–Ages 0-4	3,403	3,438	1.0%
–Ages 5-9	3,984	3,708	-6.9%
–Ages 10-14	4,356	4,195	-3.7%
–Ages 15-17	2,594	2,539	-2.1%
–White	14,199	13,754	-3.1%
–African American	31	24	-22.3%
–American Indian	53	50	-6.3%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	55	53	-4.4%

• Total births *(1996)* 714

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	3.9%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	27.9%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$20,475

Child Care *(1996)*

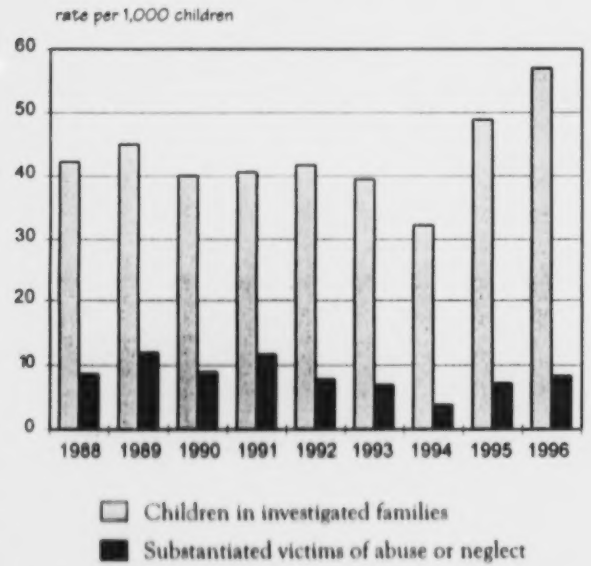
• Regulated slots	1,441
• Children in publicly subsidized care	239
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$90.35
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	10,040

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,217	9%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	597	4%

kids count *in Michigan*

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



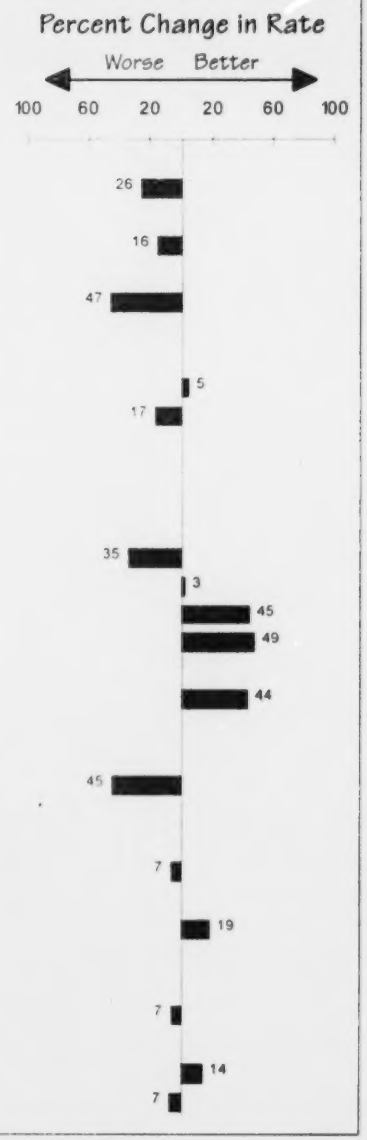
Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Barry County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		1,610	11.7%	2,178	14.7%	14
–ages 0-4		462	12.7%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,173	11.6%	1,449	13.4%	14
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,008	14.1%	1,653	20.7%	13
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		17	2.6%	17	2.5%	4
• Low birth-weight babies		33	4.8%	40	5.7%	21
• Infant mortality		7	10.8	3	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	3	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		584	42.1	801	56.8	38
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		120	8.6	118	8.4	41
• Children in out-of-home care		51	3.6	28	2.0	5
–for abuse or neglect		26	1.8	13	0.9	4
–for delinquency		4	*	3	*	-
–not specified (court supported)		21	1.5	12	0.9	18
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		24	19.0	31	27.5	39
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		86	13.5	98	14.4	34
–violent index crimes		2	*	7	1.0	3
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	80	4.0%	68	3.2%	21
Education: Students...						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	566	7.9%	858	8.4%	5
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		319	61.0%	310	52.3%	28
–seventh grade		342	59.3%	357	63.7%	43



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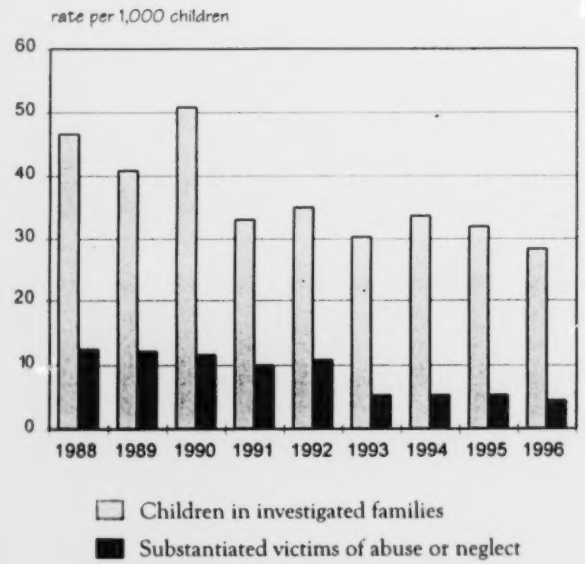
Bay County

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	111,529	110,695	-0.7%
• Total child population	28,373	26,048	-8.2%
–Ages 0-4	7,334	6,734	-8.2%
–Ages 5-9	7,765	7,064	-9.0%
–Ages 10-14	8,089	7,703	-4.8%
–Ages 15-17	5,185	4,547	-12.3%
–White	27,271	24,707	-9.4%
–African American	584	823	40.8%
–American Indian	263	256	-2.3%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	256	262	2.3%

• Total births *(1996)*	1,347

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	5.3%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	44.8%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$21,889

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	4,145
• Children in publicly subsidized care	737
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$93.73
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	19,894

kids count in Michigan

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	4,957	18%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	2,888	10%

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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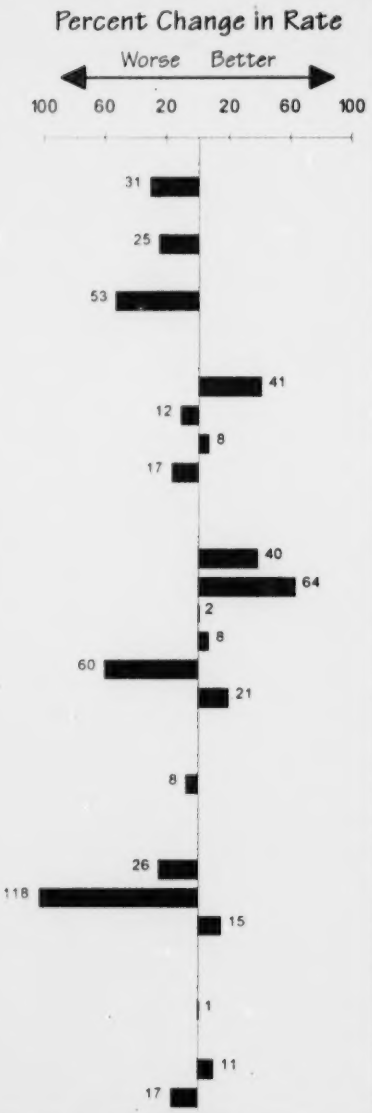
Trends in Child Well-Being

Bay County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		5,091	17.6%	6,898	23.0%	52
–ages 0-4		1,641	21.0%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		3,456	16.5%	4,478	20.6%	49
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	3,595	19.7%	5,212	30.2%	33
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		59	4.1%	33	2.4%	3
• Low birth-weight babies		98	6.2%	94	6.9%	49
• Infant mortality		11	6.9	9	6.4	6
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		6	25.8	7	30.3	15
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		1,395	46.7	787	28.1	7
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		375	12.5	128	4.6	13
• Children in out-of-home care		125	4.2	115	4.1	38
–for abuse or neglect		77	2.6	66	2.4	30
–for delinquency		17	0.6	26	0.9	21
–not specified (court supported)		31	1.0	23	0.8	17
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		64	22.9	59	24.6	29
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		9	101.0	3	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		281	19.9	332	25.0	64
–violent index crimes		23	1.7	48	3.6	35
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	324	5.8%	246	4.9%	49
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	2,143	11.9%	1,965	11.7%	36
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		695	59.3%	624	52.6%	31
–seventh grade		658	54.5%	823	63.9%	44



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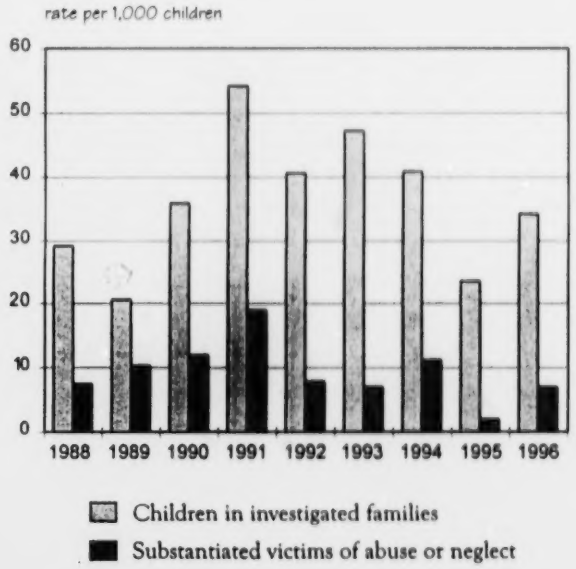
Benzie County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	13,660	15,349	12.4%
• Total child population	3,180	3,100	-2.5%
–Ages 0-4	854	812	-4.9%
–Ages 5-9	869	838	-3.6%
–Ages 10-14	919	930	1.2%
–Ages 15-17	539	520	-3.4%
–White	3,043	2,936	-3.5%
–African American	13	9	-29.7%
–American Indian	106	135	27.6%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	18	19	9.8%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

• Total births *(1996)*	135

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	7.4%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	51.9%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$18,218

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	666
• Children in publicly subsidized care	164
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$84.10
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	2,271

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	396	13%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	123	4%

kids count *in Michigan*

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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Trends in Child Well-Being

Benzie County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993						
• Child poverty		546	18.6%	636	19.5%	29	5
–ages 0-4		215	25.6%	*	*	-	
–ages 5-17		367	17.7%	414	17.7%	31	0
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	654	30.5%	873	36.1%	50	18
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
• Inadequate prenatal care		18	8.6%	11	7.3%	53	15
• Low birth-weight babies		11	6.7%	7	4.4%	3	34
• Infant mortality		1	*	1	*	-	
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	3	*	-	
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996						
• Children in investigated families		84	29.1	106	33.9	15	16
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		22	7.6	22	7.0	31	8
• Children in out-of-home care		17	6.0	14	4.6	48	24
–for abuse or neglect		6	2.1	10	3.1	44	50
–for delinquency		8	2.9	3	*	-	
–not specified (court supported)		3	*	2	*	-	
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		5	*	6	28.2	42	
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	1	*	-	
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		31	23.7	20	14.2	32	40
–violent index crimes		2	*	2	*	-	
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	14	2.5%	40	6.4%	62	153
Education: Students							
• In Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	166	7.7%	209	8.7%	8	13
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97						
–fourth grade		109	62.5%	66	38.6%	3	38
–seventh grade		107	60.0%	115	67.1%	65	12

[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

[2]Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

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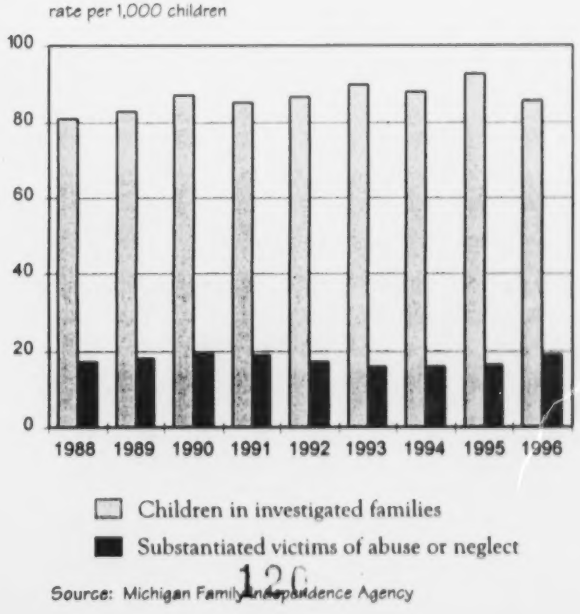
Berrien County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	162,623	161,761	-0.5%
• Total child population	43,846	43,157	-1.6%
–Ages 0-4	12,157	11,628	-4.3%
–Ages 5-9	11,908	11,996	0.7%
–Ages 10-14	12,316	12,625	2.5%
–Ages 15-17	7,465	6,908	-7.5%
–White	32,147	29,463	-8.4%
–African American	10,913	12,487	14.4%
–American Indian	192	163	-15.4%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	594	1,044	75.8%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

• Total births *(1996)*	2,262

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	6.0%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	48.3%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$21,284

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	5,221
• Children in publicly subsidized care	594
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$81.13
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	31,462

kids count *in Michigan*

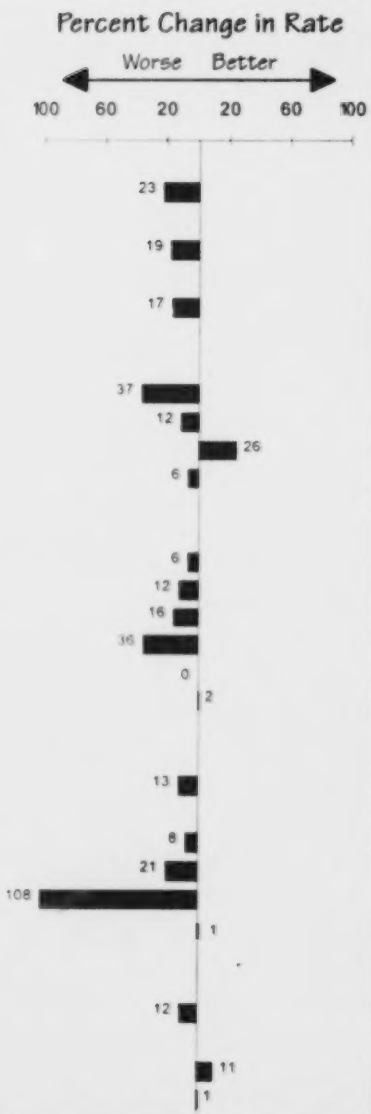
Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	9,330	22%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	6,399	15%

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Berrien County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		9,840	23.0%	12,665	28.3%	70
–ages 0-4		3,267	27.7%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		6,785	22.0%	8,355	26.1%	70
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	9,733	36.2%	12,105	42.3%	70
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		201	7.7%	231	10.5%	68
• Low birth-weight babies		200	7.8%	193	8.8%	74
• Infant mortality		29	11.5	19	8.5	18
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		13	37.3	14	39.6	19
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		3,570	80.7	3,713	85.6	70
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		760	17.2	836	19.3	78
• Children in out-of-home care		189	4.3	214	4.9	49
–for abuse or neglect		85	1.9	113	2.6	35
–for delinquency		46	1.0	46	1.0	25
–not specified (court supported)		58	1.3	56	1.3	33
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		188	45.4	179	51.0	72
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		12	87.7	11	94.7	13
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		613	30.2	720	36.5	75
–violent index crimes		43	2.1	87	4.4	37
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	576	7.5%	520	7.4%	69
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	3,100	10.6%	3,469	11.8%	37
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		1,220	60.2%	1,060	53.9%	35
–seventh grade		1,453	67.6%	1,446	66.7%	62



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Branch County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	42,738	44,928	5.1%
• Total child population	11,953	11,949	0.0%
–Ages 0-4	3,131	3,234	3.3%
–Ages 5-9	3,305	3,312	0.2%
–Ages 10-14	3,533	3,461	-2.0%
–Ages 15-17	1,984	1,942	-2.1%
–White	11,695	11,532	-1.4%
–African American	133	320	140.1%
–American Indian	72	50	-30.5%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	52	47	-9.6%

• Total births *(1996)*	525

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	5.3%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	33.5%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$17,072

Child Care *(1996)*

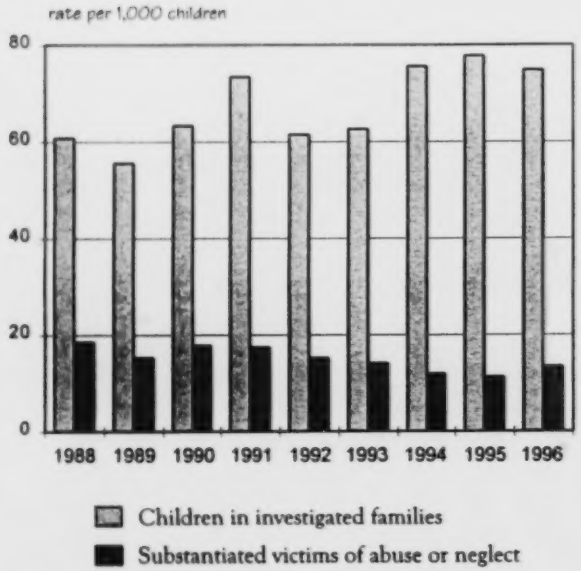
• Regulated slots	1,545
• Children in publicly subsidized care	272
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$72.49
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	8,583

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,334	11%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	675	6%

kids count *in Michigan*

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



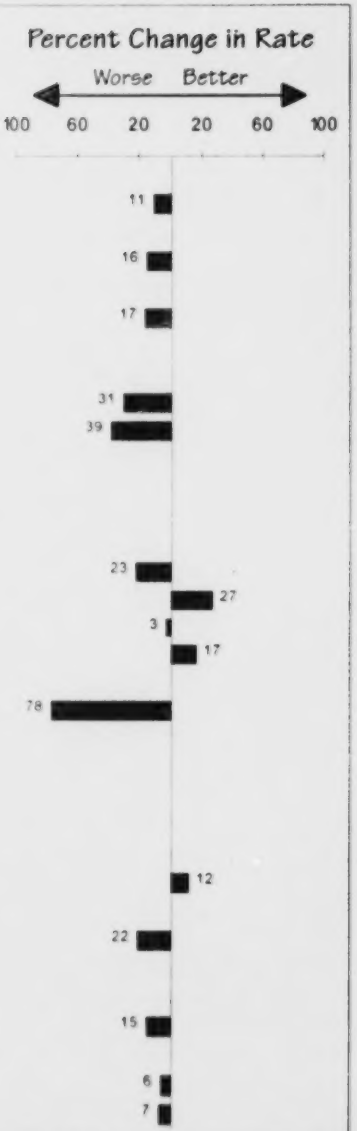
Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Branch County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		2,362	20.9%	2,767	23.1%	54
–ages 0-4		935	29.6%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,425	17.7%	1,753	20.5%	47
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,314	21.3%	1,660	24.9%	19
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		53	6.6%	45	8.7%	64
• Low birth-weight babies		31	5.0%	37	7.0%	52
• Infant mortality		4	*	4	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	3	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		684	60.8	880	74.8	61
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		208	18.5	158	13.4	69
• Children in out-of-home care		42	3.8	46	3.9	32
–for abuse or neglect		35	3.1	31	2.6	34
–for delinquency		0	*	2	*	-
–not specified (court supported)		7	0.6	13	1.1	25
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		24	25.2	21	25.2	31
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	1	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		66	13.6	62	12.0	25
–violent index crimes		3	*	7	1.4	17
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	66	4.0%	80	4.8%	48
Education: Students ...						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	712	11.7%	927	13.5%	58
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		303	63.6%	311	67.4%	78
–seventh grade		305	70.2%	353	75.3%	77



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Calhoun County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	140,689	144,357	2.6%
• Total child population	37,264	37,284	0.1%
–Ages 0-4	10,123	9,968	-1.5%
–Ages 5-9	10,187	10,195	0.1%
–Ages 10-14	10,557	10,773	2.0%
–Ages 15-17	6,397	6,348	-0.8%
–White	30,867	29,858	-3.3%
–African American	5,706	6,578	15.3%
–American Indian	239	209	-12.6%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	452	639	41.5%

• Total births *(1996)*	1,834

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	4.8%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	42.1%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$20,995

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	5,789
• Children in publicly subsidized care	866
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$81.76
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	26,606

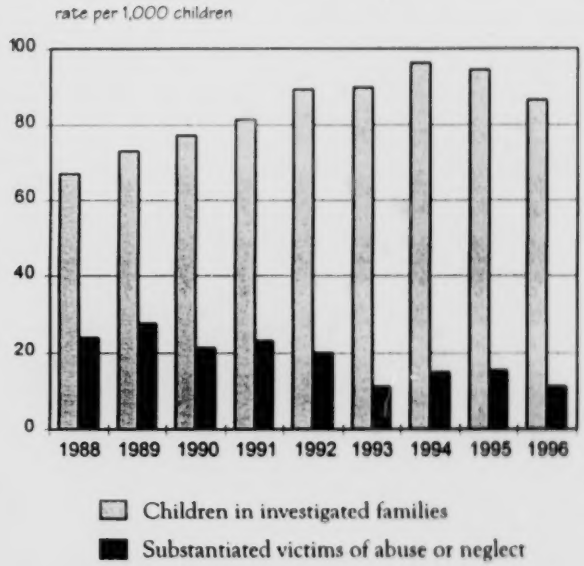
Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	6,991	19%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	4,142	11%

kids count *in Michigan*

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



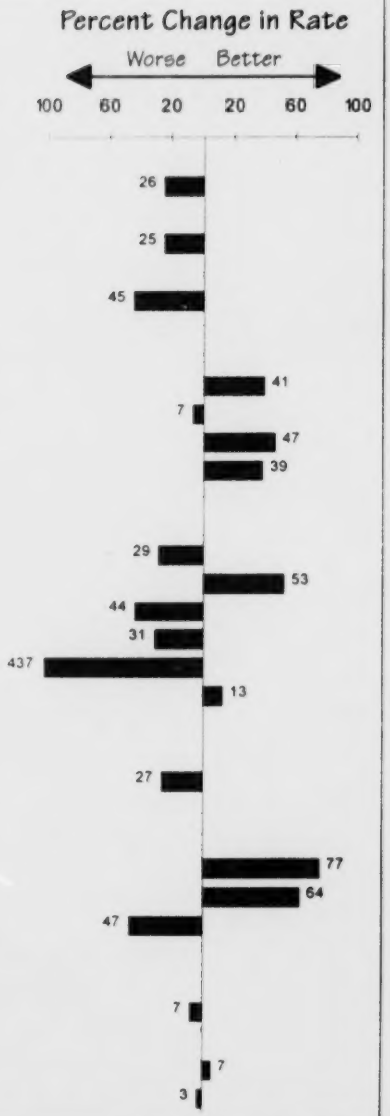
Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Calhoun County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		7,574	21.3%	10,108	26.8%	64
–ages 0-4		2,280	23.3%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		5,034	19.8%	6,686	24.8%	63
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	6,120	24.3%	9,069	35.4%	48
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		138	8.0%	90	4.7%	27
• Low birth-weight babies		137	6.9%	141	7.4%	58
• Infant mortality		24	12.3	12	6.5	7
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		9	34.2	6	20.9	7
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		2,409	67.1	3,197	86.4	71
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		866	24.1	419	11.3	60
• Children in out-of-home care		166	4.6	245	6.6	69
–for abuse or neglect		107	3.0	146	3.9	54
–for delinquency		10	0.3	57	1.5	34
–not specified (court supported)		48	1.3	43	1.2	27
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		116	36.3	136	46.0	68
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	8	78.2	12
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		400	24.6	97	5.7	3
–violent index crimes		44	2.7	17	1.0	4
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	280	4.5%	390	6.6%	64
Education: Students...						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	2,883	11.9%	3,180	12.8%	49
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		1,174	62.1%	947	57.8%	50
–seventh grade		1,235	65.3%	1,121	67.3%	66



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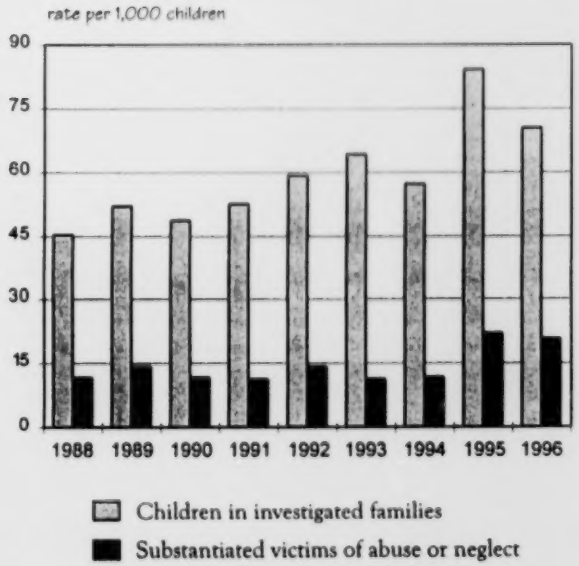
Cass County

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	49,603	50,214	1.2%
• Total child population	13,125	12,516	-4.6%
–Ages 0-4	3,217	3,148	-2.2%
–Ages 5-9	3,709	3,442	-7.2%
–Ages 10-14	3,868	3,731	-3.6%
–Ages 15-17	2,330	2,195	-5.8%
–White	11,618	10,879	-6.4%
–African American	1,259	1,376	9.3%
–American Indian	173	191	10.5%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	75	70	-6.2%

• Total births (1996)	578

Income and Poverty (1996)

• Unemployment rate	5.4%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	47.6%
• Per person annual income (1995)	$18,766

Child Care (1996)

• Regulated slots	1,021
• Children in publicly subsidized care	213
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$77.24
• Child population, ages 0-12 (1995)	9,296

kids count in Michigan

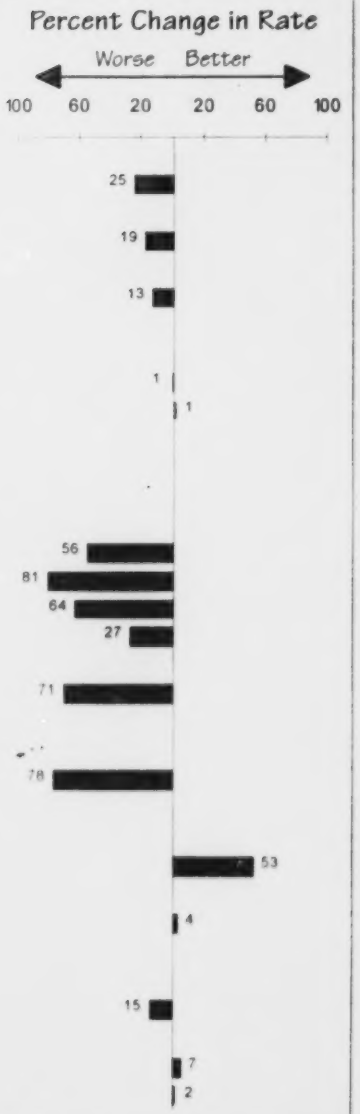
Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,930	15%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)[2]	1,269	10%

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Cass County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		2,305	17.8%	2,996	22.3%	44
–ages 0-4		775	22.9%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,563	16.6%	1,915	19.7%	42
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,911	30.3%	2,537	34.4%	44
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		51	8.1%	44	8.2%	59
• Low birth-weight babies		47	7.6%	40	7.5%	61
• Infant mortality		6	9.6	5	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	4	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		601	45.2	911	70.3	58
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		155	11.7	273	21.1	80
• Children in out-of-home care		64	4.8	102	7.9	78
–for abuse or neglect		53	4.0	66	5.1	66
–for delinquency		2	*	22	1.7	36
–not specified (court supported)		9	0.7	15	1.2	26
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		30	24.3	47	43.1	66
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	3	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		53	8.6	25	4.0	1
–violent index crimes		5	*	3	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	134	7.6%	132	7.3%	67
Education: Students						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	746	10.4%	910	11.9%	40
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		310	60.5%	270	56.2%	43
–seventh grade		333	65.3%	324	64.1%	47



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Charlevoix County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	23,052	26,232	13.8%
• Total child population	6,051	6,186	2.2%
–Ages 0-4	1,628	1,693	4.0%
–Ages 5-9	1,637	1,714	4.7%
–Ages 10-14	1,734	1,796	3.6%
–Ages 15-17	1,052	983	-6.5%
–White	5,863	5,956	1.6%
–African American	11	14	27.1%
–American Indian	159	194	21.6%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	18	23	25.0%

• Total births *(1996)*	345

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

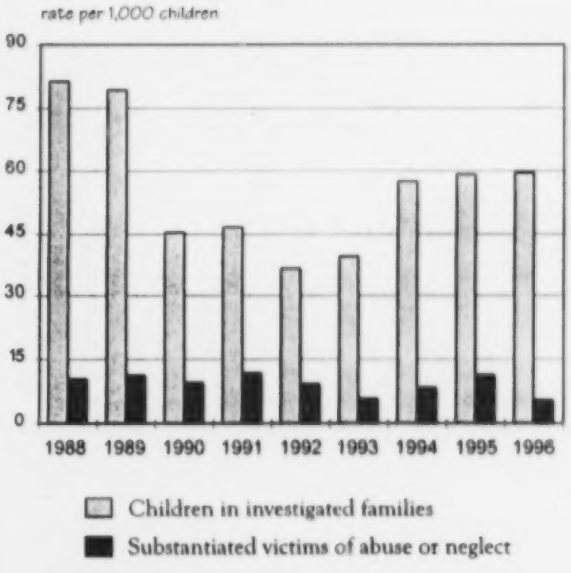
• Unemployment rate	6.9%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	35.7%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$21,277

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	1,027
• Children in publicly subsidized care	253
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$84.69
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	4,313

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	571	10%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	228	4%

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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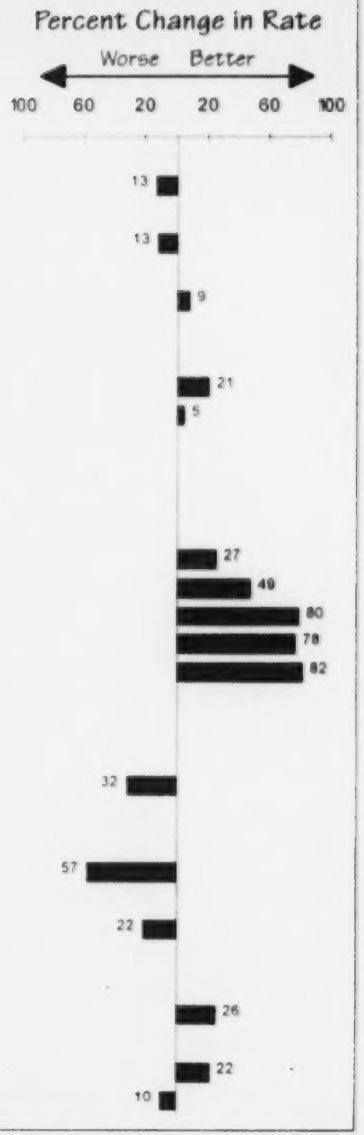
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Charlevoix County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		791	13.8%	986	15.7%	17
–ages 0-4		231	14.3%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		517	12.8%	638	14.4%	17
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	894	28.9%	1,108	26.3%	21
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		12	4.1%	10	3.2%	8
• Low birth-weight babies		14	4.4%	13	4.2%	2
• Infant mortality		4	*	1	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	3	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		452	81.1	351	59.4	41
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		59	10.6	32	5.4	21
• Children in out-of-home care		77	13.7	16	2.8	16
–for abuse or neglect		39	7.0	9	1.5	14
–for delinquency		18	3.1	3	*	-
–not specified (court supported)		20	3.6	4	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		11	22.1	13	29.3	45
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		17	6.8	28	10.6	17
–violent index crimes		0	*	1	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	40	3.6%	53	4.4%	42
Education: Students...						
• In Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	628	16.1%	523	11.9%	39
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		225	62.1%	134	48.2%	15
–seventh grade		171	54.0%	199	59.5%	21



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Cheboygan County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	22,854	24,409	6.8%
• Total child population	5,640	5,173	-8.3%
–Ages 0-4	1,350	1,435	6.3%
–Ages 5-9	1,479	1,400	-5.3%
–Ages 10-14	1,743	1,460	-16.2%
–Ages 15-17	1,068	878	-17.8%
–White	5,420	4,839	-10.7%
–African American	4	6	*
–American Indian	191	303	59.0%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	25	25	-2.6%

• Total births *(1996)*	255

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	11.1%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	52.9%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$17,538

Child Care *(1996)*

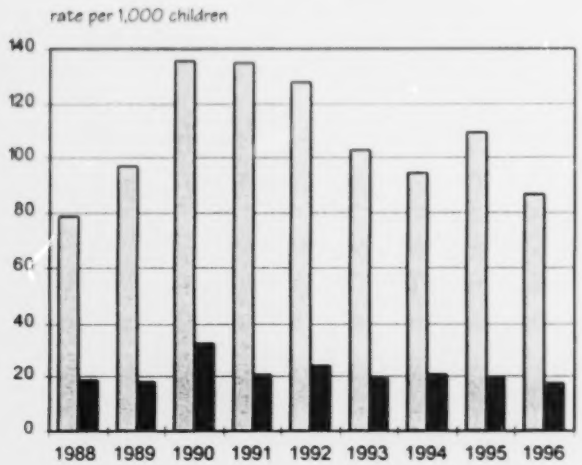
• Regulated slots	958
• Children in publicly subsidized care	230
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$84.69
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	3,848

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	971	18%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	366	7%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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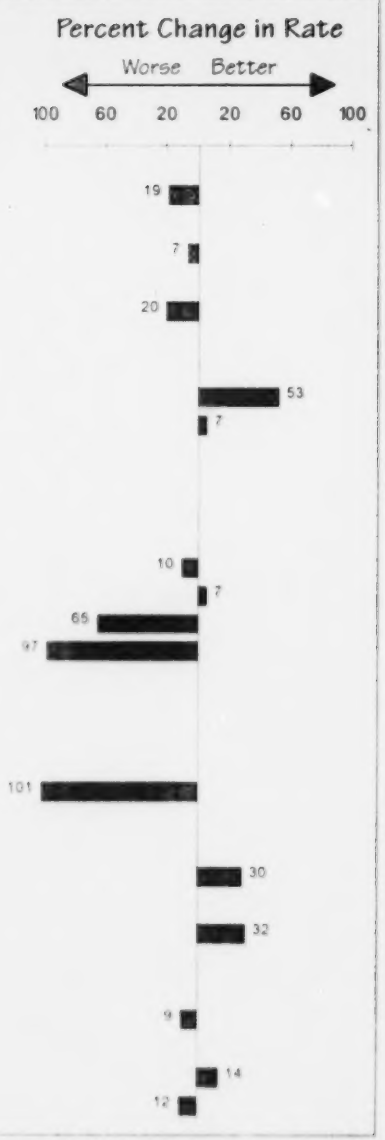
[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Cheboygan County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		1,172	21.2%	1,507	25.2%	60
–ages 0-4		411	29.0%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		877	21.4%	1,001	22.8%	59
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,051	29.5%	1,345	35.4%	49
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		17	5.7%	7	2.6%	5
• Low birth-weight babies		19	6.6%	16	6.2%	32
• Infant mortality		3	*	3	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		432	79.1	477	86.7	72
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		102	18.7	96	17.5	75
• Children in out-of-home care		32	5.9	53	9.7	80
–for abuse or neglect		18	3.3	36	6.6	70
–for delinquency		3	*	13	2.4	49
–not specified (court supported)		11	2.0	4	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		8	15.0	14	30.0	48
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		41	16.0	31	11.2	21
–violent index crimes		1	*	4	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	27	2.4%	18	1.6%	6
Education: Students						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	341	10.0%	431	10.9%	23
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		182	62.8%	132	53.8%	34
–seventh grade		200	60.7%	219	67.6%	67



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Chippewa County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	36,859	41,883	13.6%
• Total child population	8,736	10,195	16.7%
–Ages 0-4	2,154	2,400	11.4%
–Ages 5-9	2,490	2,803	12.6%
–Ages 10-14	2,591	2,974	14.8%
–Ages 15-17	1,502	2,018	34.4%
–White	6,802	7,898	16.1%
–African American	49	85	73.9%
–American Indian	1,857	2,184	17.7%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	28	28	0.7%

• Total births *(1996)*	459

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	8.5%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	46.8%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$14,713

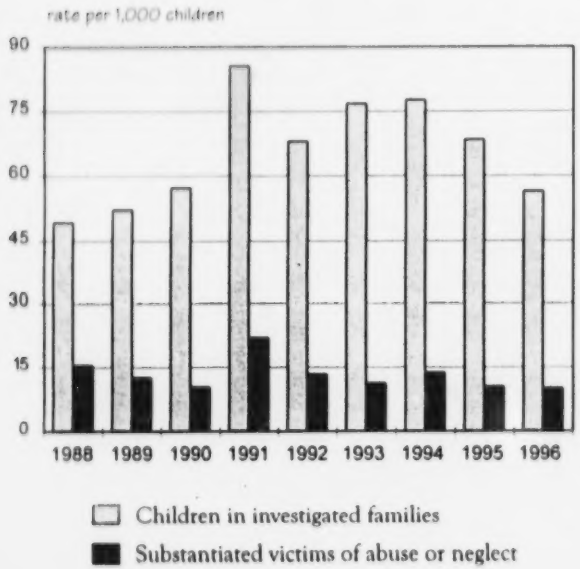
Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	967
• Children in publicly subsidized care	374
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$89.17
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	6,219

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,248	14%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	601	7%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



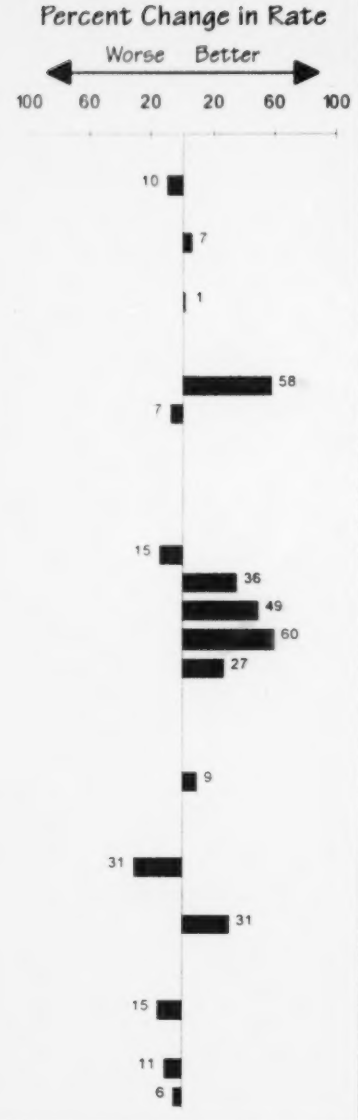
Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Chippewa County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		1,666	21.0%	1,969	23.0%	53
–ages 0-4		553	27.4%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,293	22.1%	1,303	20.6%	50
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,838	38.1%	2,318	37.7%	55
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		32	9.6%	17	4.0%	21
• Low birth-weight babies		15	4.4%	20	4.7%	5
• Infant mortality		2	*	2	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		375	48.9	500	56.1	35
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		120	15.7	90	10.1	53
• Children in out-of-home care		81	10.5	48	5.4	57
–for abuse or neglect		55	7.1	26	2.9	39
–for delinquency		24	3.1	20	2.3	46
–not specified (court supported)		2	*	2	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		17	26.3	18	23.8	28
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	3	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		64	18.8	100	24.6	61
–violent index crimes		1	*	4	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	91	5.8%	59	4.0%	32
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	477	8.8%	589	10.1%	14
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		259	55.9%	243	62.1%	65
–seventh grade		270	62.8%	315	66.3%	61



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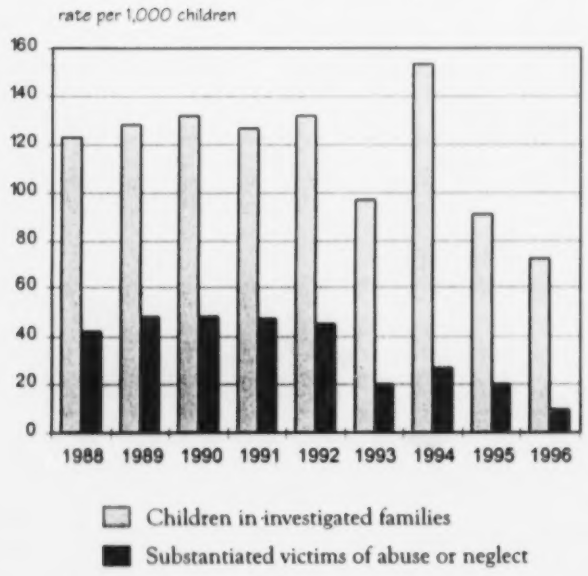
Clare County

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	28,078	31,379	11.8%
• Total child population	7,415	7,855	5.9%
–Ages 0-4	2,010	2,125	5.7%
–Ages 5-9	1,992	2,120	6.4%
–Ages 10-14	2,138	2,348	9.8%
–Ages 15-17	1,275	1,262	-1.0%
–White	7,320	7,759	6.0%
–African American	18	13	-25.7%
–American Indian	52	55	5.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	25	28	12.1%

• Total births *(1996)*	361

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	9.0%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	49.3%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$14,703

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	785
• Children in publicly subsidized care	275
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$83.71
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	5,296

kids count *in Michigan*

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,903	26%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	1,099	15%

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Clare County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		2,285	36.0%	2,701	36.7%	81
–ages 0-4		728	41.0%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,476	32.6%	1,859	35.4%	81
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	2,019	41.2%	2,730	48.0%	79
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		23	5.0%	20	5.4%	33
• Low birth-weight babies		23	6.7%	26	7.1%	53
• Infant mortality		3	*	3	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	3	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		782	123.0	525	72.4	59
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		271	42.6	71	9.8	52
• Children in out-of-home care		42	6.5	53	7.3	76
–for abuse or neglect		32	5.1	47	6.5	69
–for delinquency		5	*	7	0.9	20
–not specified (court supported)		4	*	0	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		21	35.9	16	29.8	47
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		89	30.6	47	14.0	31
–violent index crimes		2	*	2	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	123	9.5%	74	5.8%	57
Education: Students...						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	763	16.6%	836	15.3%	78
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		256	65.4%	169	63.6%	67
–seventh grade		264	70.9%	189	66.3%	59

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*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

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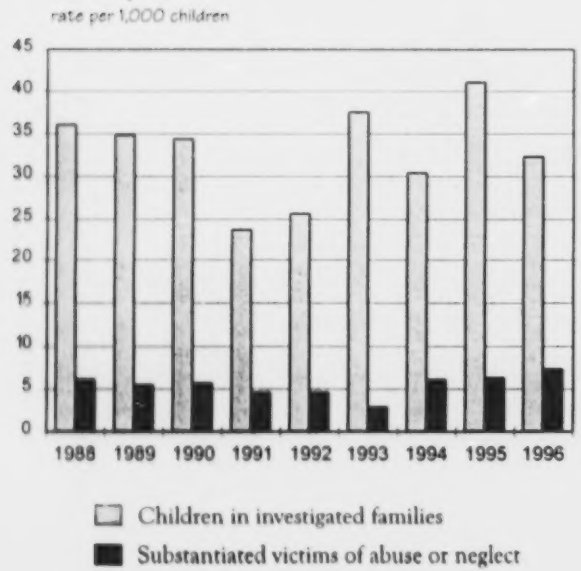
Clinton County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	61,657	64,680	4.9%
• Total child population	16,936	15,779	-6.8%
–Ages 0-4	4,046	3,932	-2.8%
–Ages 5-9	4,683	4,308	-8.0%
–Ages 10-14	5,092	4,732	-7.1%
–Ages 15-17	3,115	2,807	-9.9%
–White	16,699	15,581	-6.7%
–African American	61	72	19.3%
–American Indian	94	63	-33.3%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	83	63	-23.9%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

• Total births *(1996)*	789

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	3.5%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	24.5%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$20,658

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	2,323
• Children in publicly subsidized care	153
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$92.26
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	11,780

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,024	6%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	502	3%

kids count in Michigan

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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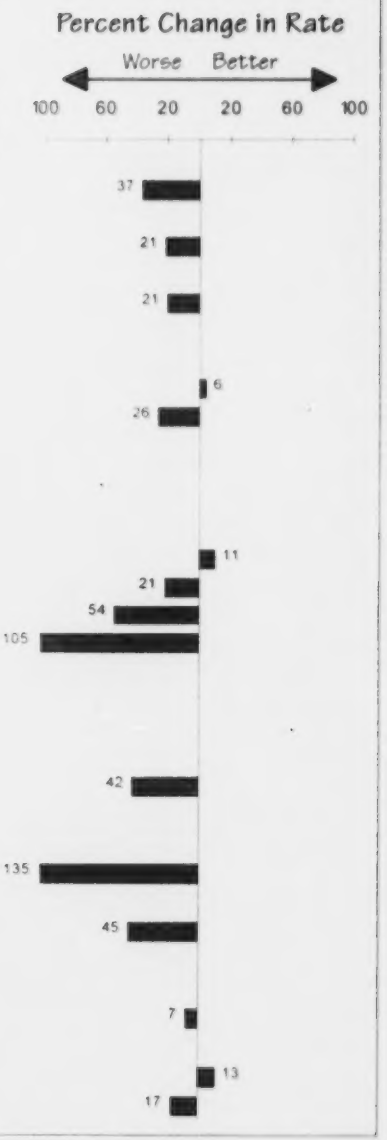
Trends in Child Well-Being

Clinton County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		1,214	7.4%	1,807	10.1%	3
–ages 0-4		358	8.3%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		867	7.1%	1,131	8.6%	3
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,011	11.3%	1,310	13.6%	2
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		36	5.4%	41	5.1%	31
• Low birth-weight babies		39	4.8%	49	6.0%	28
• Infant mortality		4	*	4	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	2	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		596	36.1	535	32.2	11
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		99	6.0	121	7.3	33
• Children in out-of-home care		34	2.0	52	3.1	21
–for abuse or neglect		21	1.2	42	2.5	33
–for delinquency		0	*	5	*	-
–not specified (court supported)		13	0.8	5	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		17	11.1	21	15.8	11
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	2	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		45	5.7	107	13.4	28
–violent index crimes		1	*	9	1.1	10
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	47	1.7%	74	2.5%	17
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	1,006	11.4%	1,181	12.2%	42
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		383	61.9%	326	54.0%	36
–seventh grade		376	52.7%	458	61.5%	29



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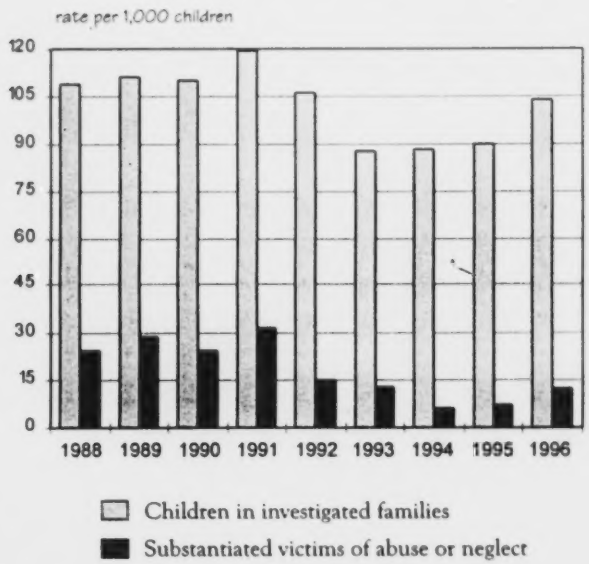
Crawford County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	13,523	16,257	20.2%
• Total child population	3,466	3,624	4.6%
–Ages 0-4	932	960	3.0%
–Ages 5-9	895	969	8.2%
–Ages 10-14	1,039	1,071	3.1%
–Ages 15-17	600	624	4.1%
–White	3,406	3,536	3.8%
–African American	6	17	174.5%
–American Indian	43	48	11.2%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	11	23	103.5%

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

• Total births (1996)	170

Income and Poverty (1996)

• Unemployment rate	7.4%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	57.1%
• Per person annual income (1995)	$14,098

Child Care (1996)

• Regulated slots	381
• Children in publicly subsidized care	194
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$81.13
• Child population, ages 0-12 (1995)	2,426

kids count in Michigan

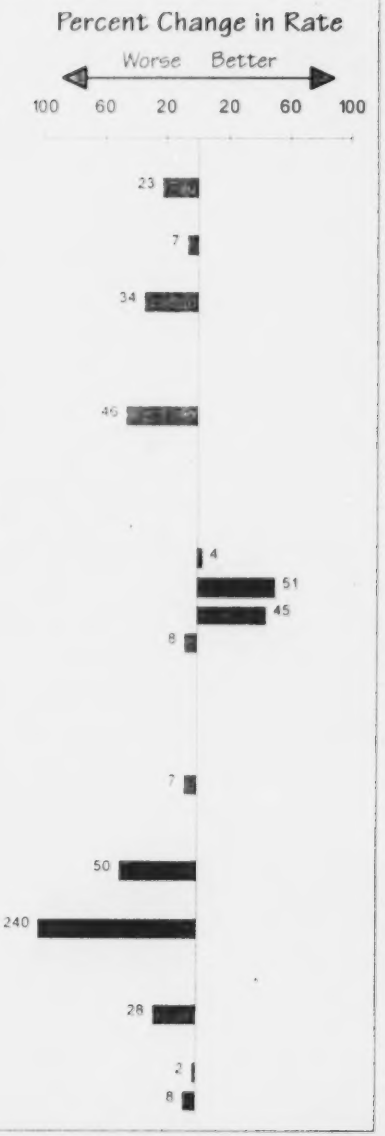
Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	794	23%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)[2]	372	11%

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Crawford County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		648	20.8%	903	25.7%	62
–ages 0-4		208	23.6%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		489	22.4%	595	23.9%	62
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	713	35.3%	1,092	47.2%	77
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		7	4.9%	5	*	-
• Low birth-weight babies		11	6.3%	15	9.2%	75
• Infant mortality		4	*	2	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		329	108.8	355	104.0	78
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		74	24.5	41	12.0	63
• Children in out-of-home care		25	8.1	15	4.5	46
–for abuse or neglect		9	3.1	11	3.3	48
–for delinquency		8	2.7	2	*	-
–not specified (court supported)		7	2.3	2	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		10	38.1	10	40.9	61
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		13	10.0	23	14.9	35
–violent index crimes		0	*	2	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	20	4.0%	75	13.5%	76
Education: Students						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	182	9.8%	282	12.5%	45
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		106	65.0%	110	66.3%	75
–seventh grade		106	68.4%	128	73.6%	76



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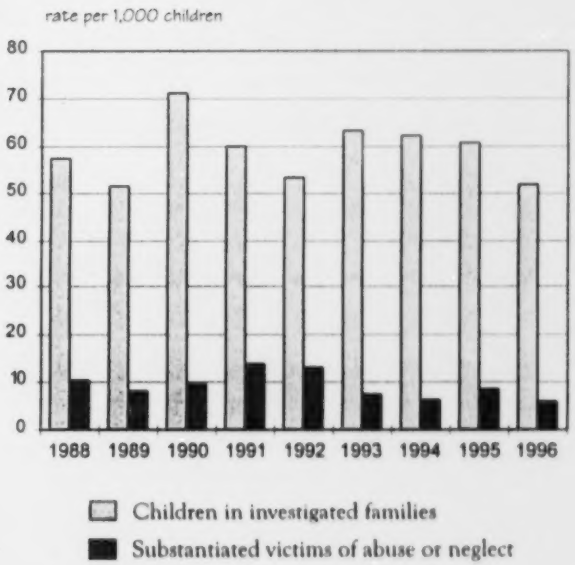
Delta County

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	38,655	38,906	0.6%
• Total child population	9,883	8,762	-11.3%
–Ages 0-4	2,290	2,272	-0.8%
–Ages 5-9	2,530	2,297	-9.2%
–Ages 10-14	3,064	2,572	-16.1%
–Ages 15-17	1,998	1,621	-18.9%
–White	9,372	8,066	-13.9%
–African American	6	5	*
–American Indian	460	652	41.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	45	40	-11.6%

• Total births *(1996)*	404

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	8.3%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	44.1%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$18,589

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	1,012
• Children in publicly subsidized care	255
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$90.73
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	6,638

kids count *in Michigan*

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,503	16%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	841	9%

*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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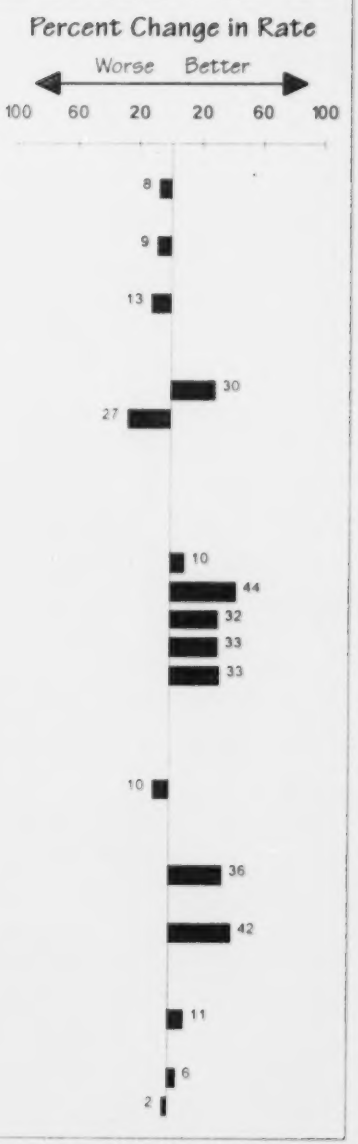
Trends in Child Well-Being

Delta County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		1,887	18.6%	2,121	20.0%	33
–ages 0-4		520	21.2%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,234	16.2%	1,407	17.7%	32
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,887	24.9%	2,130	28.0%	26
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		24	5.8%	17	4.1%	22
• Low birth-weight babies		22	4.4%	23	5.6%	18
• Infant mortality		4	*	4	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	1	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		581	57.3	501	51.7	32
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		106	10.5	57	5.9	24
• Children in out-of-home care		54	5.3	35	3.6	27
–for abuse or neglect		18	1.8	12	1.2	7
–for delinquency		34	3.3	22	2.2	45
–not specified (court supported)		2	*	2	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		15	14.3	14	15.7	10
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		176	35.5	114	22.7	59
–violent index crimes		4	*	6	1.3	13
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	77	3.2%	46	1.9%	10
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	1,045	13.3%	910	11.8%	38
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		282	54.8%	264	51.5%	26
–seventh grade		324	60.0%	341	61.5%	30



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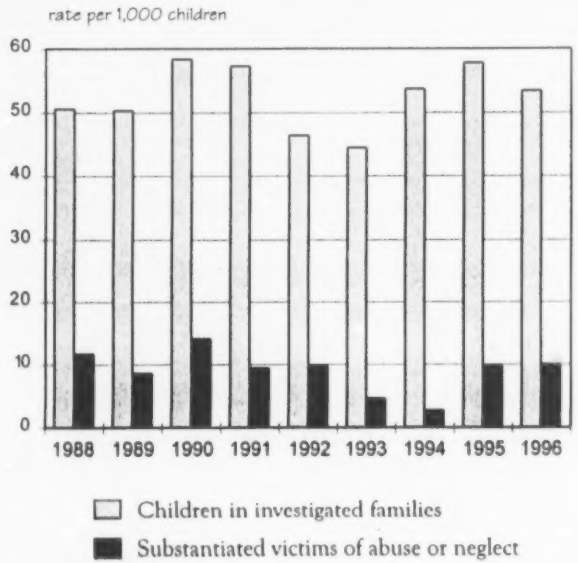
Dickinson County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	27,176	27,547	1.4%
• Total child population	7,003	6,183	-11.7%
–Ages 0-4	1,617	1,562	-3.4%
–Ages 5-9	1,867	1,620	-13.2%
–Ages 10-14	2,184	1,860	-14.8%
–Ages 15-17	1,334	1,141	-14.4%
–White	6,878	6,085	-11.5%
–African American	9	7	-29.2%
–American Indian	52	45	-13.9%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	63	47	-25.2%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

• Total births *(1996)*	304

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	5.7%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	30.3%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$20,422

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	876
• Children in publicly subsidized care	105
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$95.63
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	4,839

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	655	10%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	396	6%

kids count in Michigan

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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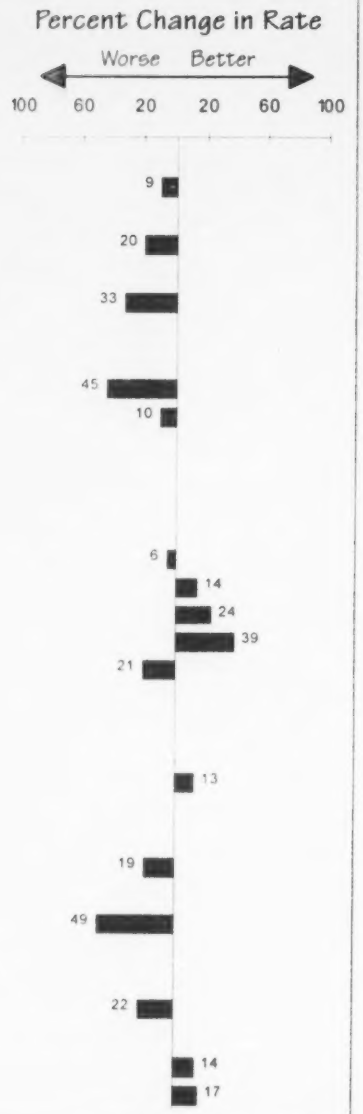
Trends in Child Well-Being

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		843	12.3%	962	13.4%	9
–ages 0-4		290	16.2%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		507	10.0%	633	12.0%	9
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	905	17.1%	1,153	22.8%	16
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		10	4.0%	17	5.8%	38
• Low birth-weight babies		13	4.0%	13	4.4%	4
• Infant mortality		2	*	1	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		336	50.4	362	53.3	33
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		79	11.9	69	10.2	54
• Children in out-of-home care		33	4.9	26	3.8	30
–for abuse or neglect		21	3.2	13	2.0	23
–for delinquency		8	1.1	9	1.4	30
–not specified (court supported)		4	*	3	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		11	17.9	9	15.5	9
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	1	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		73	24.1	96	28.7	67
–violent index crimes		0	*	2	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	16	1.2%	27	1.7%	8
Education: Students ...						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	459	10.1%	632	12.4%	43
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		198	55.9%	162	47.9%	14
–seventh grade		204	59.5%	184	49.7%	4



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Eaton County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	98,087	105,912	8.0%
• Total child population	26,413	26,445	0.1%
–Ages 0-4	6,197	6,404	3.3%
–Ages 5-9	7,393	7,122	-3.7%
–Ages 10-14	8,070	8,054	-0.2%
–Ages 15-17	4,753	4,865	2.4%
–White	24,434	23,417	-4.2%
–African American	1,606	2,633	64.0%
–American Indian	137	108	-20.7%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	237	287	20.9%

• Total births *(1996)*	1,243

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	3.3%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	23.2%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$21,443

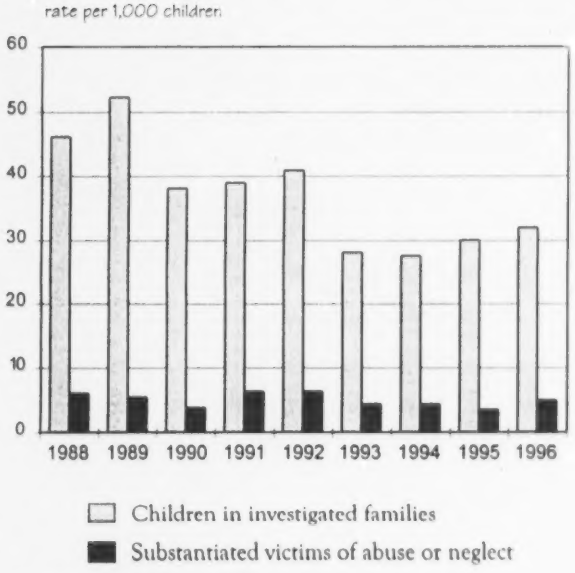
Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	4,397
• Children in publicly subsidized care	457
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$89.17
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	18,378

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,914	7%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	1,093	4%

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



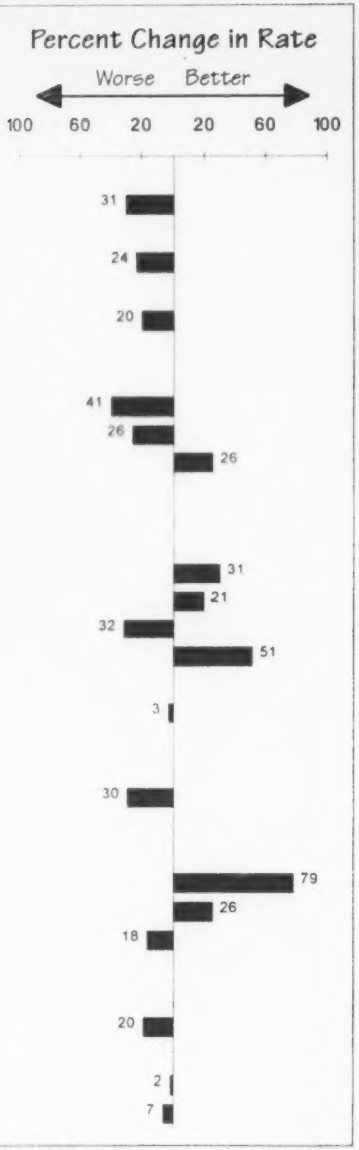
Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Eaton County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		2,258	8.9%	3,219	11.7%	4
–ages 0-4		783	12.0%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,457	7.8%	1,968	9.7%	4
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,856	13.5%	2,528	16.2%	3
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		61	4.4%	75	6.2%	42
• Low birth-weight babies		63	5.4%	82	6.8%	46
• Infant mortality		9	7.8	7	5.8	4
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	6	26.5	13
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		1,164	46.0	827	31.7	10
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		158	6.2	129	4.9	17
• Children in out-of-home care		51	2.0	70	2.7	12
–for abuse or neglect		35	1.4	17	0.7	2
–for delinquency		2	*	37	1.4	33
–not specified (court supported)		15	0.6	16	0.6	10
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		36	15.1	43	19.6	21
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	6	78.0	11
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		356	30.2	80	6.4	7
–violent index crimes		12	1.0	10	0.8	2
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	88	2.0%	103	2.4%	16
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	1,721	11.3%	2,225	13.5%	59
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		620	56.1%	593	57.0%	49
–seventh grade		679	57.3%	745	61.3%	28



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Emmet County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	27,352	30,117	10.1%
• Total child population	7,226	7,153	-1.0%
–Ages 0-4	1,805	1,753	-2.9%
–Ages 5-9	2,044	1,877	-8.2%
–Ages 10-14	2,186	2,225	1.8%
–Ages 15-17	1,192	1,298	8.9%
–White	6,885	6,673	-3.1%
–African American	23	21	-7.7%
–American Indian	293	434	47.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	26	25	-4.0%

• Total births *(1996)*	372

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	9.5%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	32.0%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$23,844

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	1,431
• Children in publicly subsidized care	246
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$82.13
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	5,159

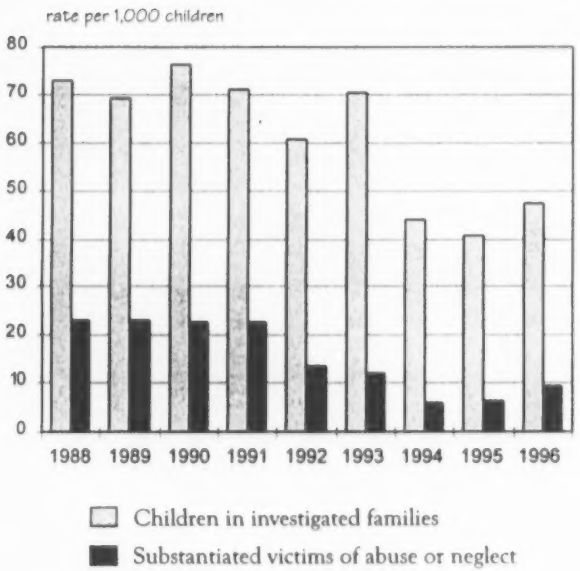
Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	638	9%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	213	3%

kids count in Michigan

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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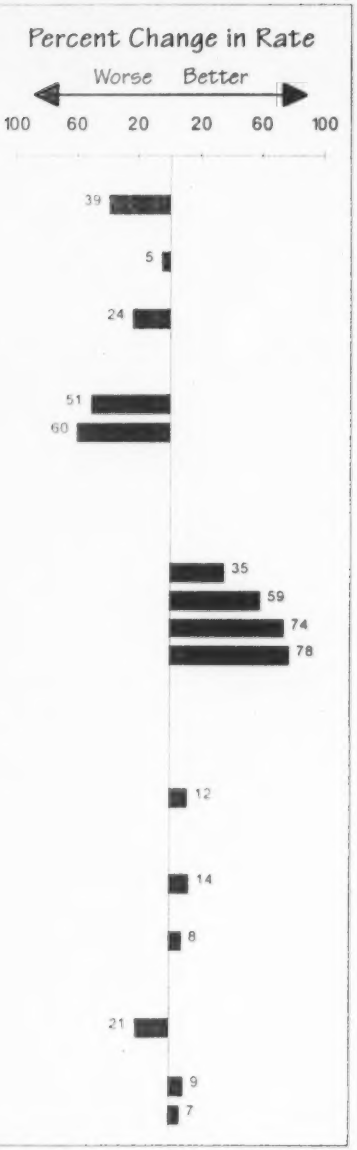
Trends in Child Well-Being

Emmet County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		680	10.3%	1,053	14.3%	13
–ages 0-4		231	12.3%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		574	12.2%	671	12.8%	12
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	885	23.1%	1,450	28.7%	27
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		14	2.2%	13	3.4%	10
• Low birth-weight babies		15	4.0%	24	6.3%	35
• Infant mortality		3	*	1	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		474	73.1	337	47.4	24
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		149	23.0	67	9.4	47
• Children in out-of-home care		65	10.1	18	2.6	11
–for abuse or neglect		44	6.8	11	1.5	12
–for delinquency		12	1.9	4	*	-
–not specified (court supported)		9	1.4	4	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		10	18.3	9	16.1	12
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		76	26.5	75	22.8	60
–violent index crimes		0	*	10	2.9	34
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	60	4.4%	57	4.1%	33
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	275	6.5%	403	7.9%	4
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		216	53.8%	178	48.8%	20
–seventh grade		199	55.7%	209	51.6%	7



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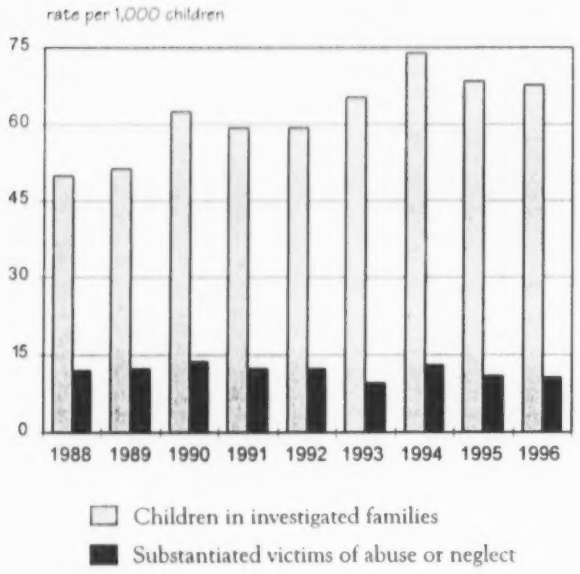
Genesee County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	436,381	435,549	-0.2%
• Total child population	121,457	118,337	-2.6%
–Ages 0-4	33,814	31,219	-7.7%
–Ages 5-9	33,293	32,781	-1.5%
–Ages 10-14	33,790	35,142	4.0%
–Ages 15-17	20,560	19,195	-6.6%
–White	86,026	78,987	-8.2%
–African American	32,868	36,238	10.3%
–American Indian	1,412	1,517	7.5%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	1,150	1,594	38.6%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

• Total births *(1996)*	6,434

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	6.3%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	77.4%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$22,815

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	13,190
• Children in publicly subsidized care	2,623
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$93.50
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	87,228

kids count in Michigan

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	32,226	27%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	23,035	19%

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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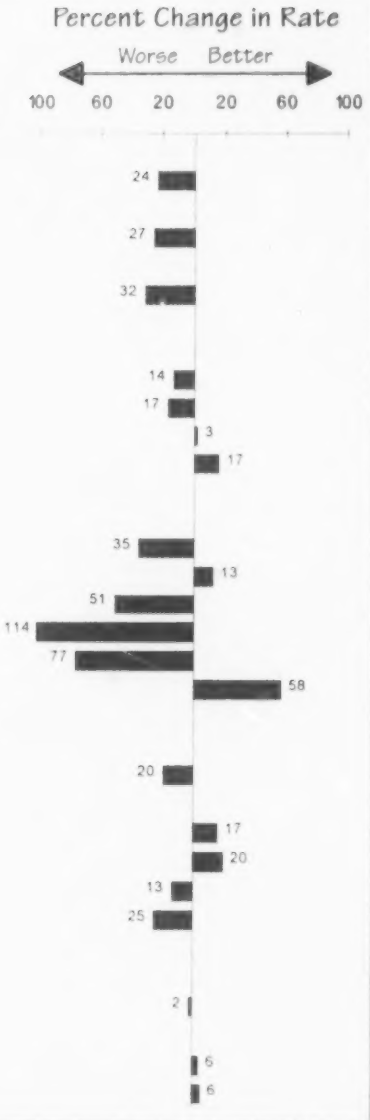
Trends in Child Well-Being

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		30,085	25.2%	38,822	31.2%	77
–ages 0-4		10,409	31.9%	*	*	*
–ages 5-17		18,867	22.0%	24,684	27.9%	76
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	20,919	27.3%	29,411	36.2%	51
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		236	3.4%	254	3.9%	19
• Low birth-weight babies		536	8.0%	609	9.4%	76
• Infant mortality		87	13.1	83	12.7	25
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		36	38.4	31	31.8	16
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		6,073	50.0	8,128	67.6	54
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		1,446	11.9	1,243	10.3	55
• Children in out-of-home care		421	3.5	632	5.3	54
–for abuse or neglect		178	1.5	377	3.1	45
–for delinquency		115	0.9	201	1.7	37
–not specified (court supported)		129	1.1	54	0.4	2
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		407	35.6	408	42.6	65
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		34	91.7	24	76.0	10
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		1,487	26.4	1,138	21.0	55
–violent index crimes		214	3.8	233	4.3	36
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	954	4.5%	1,119	5.7%	55
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	9,424	11.4%	9,587	11.6%	34
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		2,349	58.3%	3,147	55.1%	40
–seventh grade		4,133	66.8%	3,558	62.7%	33



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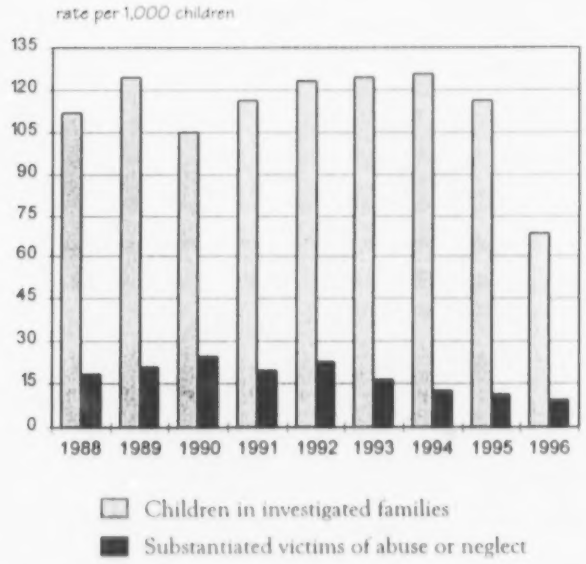
Gladwin County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	24,304	27,111	11.5%
• Total child population	6,121	5,915	-3.4%
–Ages 0-4	1,448	1,503	3.8%
–Ages 5-9	1,690	1,554	-8.0%
–Ages 10-14	1,850	1,765	-4.6%
–Ages 15-17	1,134	1,093	-3.6%
–White	6,060	5,840	-3.6%
–African American	8	10	27.0%
–American Indian	34	46	35.5%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	19	19	1.0%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

• Total births *(1996)*	285

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	8.0%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	38.6%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$15,803

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	462
• Children in publicly subsidized care	164
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$79.98
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	4,254

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,186	20%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	614	10%

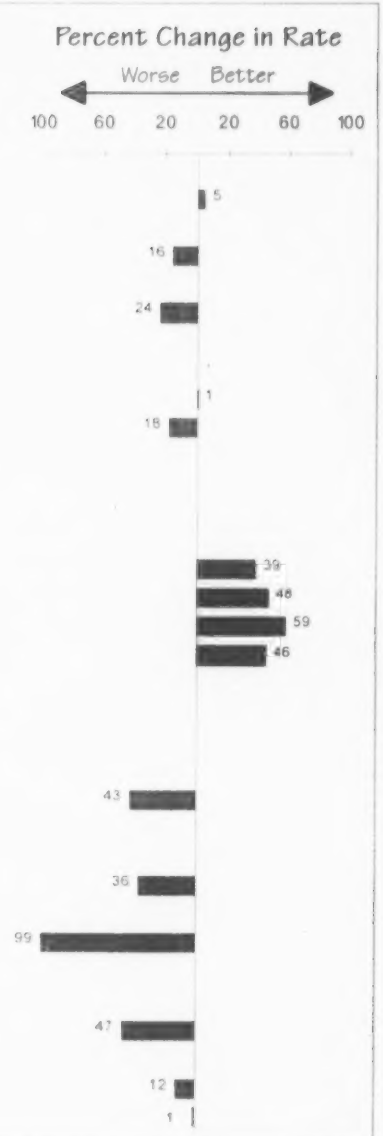
kids count in Michigan

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		1,888	33.2%	2,019	31.5%	79
–ages 0-4		634	40.8%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,055	25.7%	1,381	29.7%	79
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	959	28.1%	1,372	35.0%	45
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		30	9.8%	27	9.7%	66
• Low birth-weight babies		16	5.5%	18	6.6%	43
• Infant mortality		2	*	3	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		618	111.8	408	68.2	56
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		101	18.3	57	9.5	50
• Children in out-of-home care		25	4.5	11	1.8	4
–for abuse or neglect		17	3.0	10	1.6	17
–for delinquency		6	1.1	1	*	-
–not specified (court supported)		2	*	0	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		11	22.1	15	31.5	50
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	3	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		41	16.0	64	21.8	56
–violent index crimes		1	*	6	1.9	27
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	38	3.6%	79	7.3%	68
Education: Students...						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	276	7.8%	456	11.4%	30
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		167	58.9%	159	65.9%	71
–seventh grade		168	63.5%	187	64.0%	45



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Gogebic County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	17,894	15,860	-11.4%
• Total child population	4,016	3,336	-16.9%
–Ages 0-4	914	762	-16.7%
–Ages 5-9	1,092	858	-21.4%
–Ages 10-14	1,285	1,022	-20.4%
–Ages 15-17	726	694	-4.4%
–White	3,887	3,200	-17.7%
–African American	5	22	*
–American Indian	114	106	-7.1%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	11	8	-24.8%

• Total births *(1996)*	159

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	11.6%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	45.9%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$17,536

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	416
• Children in publicly subsidized care	98
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$83.90
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	2,752

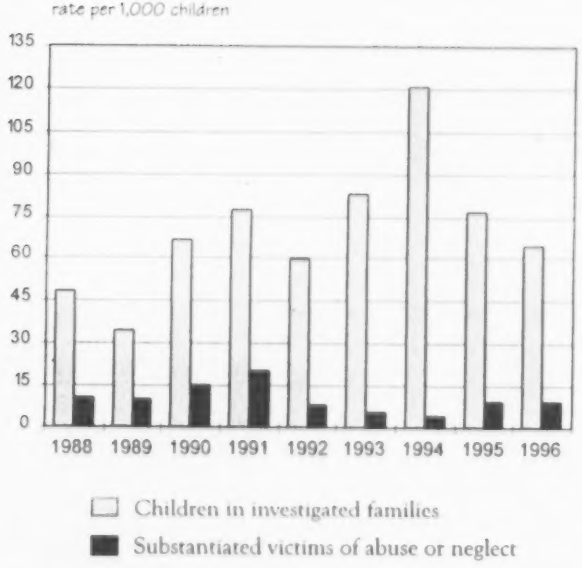
Family Support *(Average per month FY 1996)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	731	18%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	444	11%

kids count in Michigan

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



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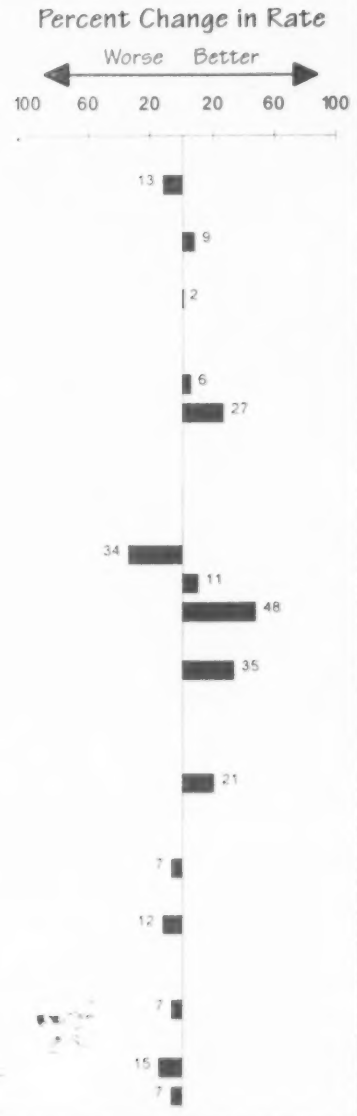
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Gogebic County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		790	19.5%	902	22.0%	42
–ages 0-4		255	25.1%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		659	21.9%	610	19.9%	45
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,187	41.1%	1,156	40.2%	64
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		14	3.8%	6	3.5%	12
• Low birth-weight babies		15	7.7%	9	5.6%	19
• Infant mortality		2	*	1	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		199	48.1	258	64.4	48
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		44	10.6	38	9.5	48
• Children in out-of-home care		22	5.2	11	2.7	13
–for abuse or neglect		6	1.5	2	*	-
–for delinquency		12	3.0	8	1.9	42
–not specified (court supported)		3	*	1	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		10	23.8	6	18.7	19
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		21	10.5	22	11.3	22
–violent index crimes		1	*	1	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	19	2.0%	21	2.3%	15
Education: Students						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	316	11.0%	340	11.7%	35
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		110	52.4%	107	60.0%	55
–seventh grade		141	60.2%	142	64.3%	49



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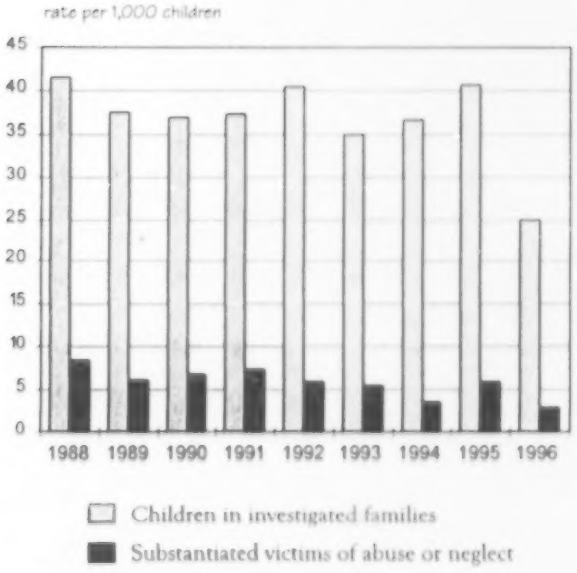
Grand Traverse County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	70,869	81,797	15.4%
• Total child population	18,503	18,261	-1.3%
–Ages 0-4	4,343	4,427	1.9%
–Ages 5-9	5,232	4,729	-9.6%
–Ages 10-14	5,795	5,447	-6.0%
–Ages 15-17	3,132	3,658	16.8%
–White	18,102	17,715	-2.1%
–African American	53	56	5.9%
–American Indian	200	235	17.4%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	148	256	72.8%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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• Total births (1996)	877

Income and Poverty (1996)

• Unemployment rate	4.8%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	37.7%
• Per person annual income (1995)	$22,899

Child Care (1997)

• Regulated slots	5,015
• Children in publicly subsidized care	706
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$88.47
• Child population, ages 0-12 (1995)	13,108

kids count in Michigan

Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,291	7%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)[2]	466	3%

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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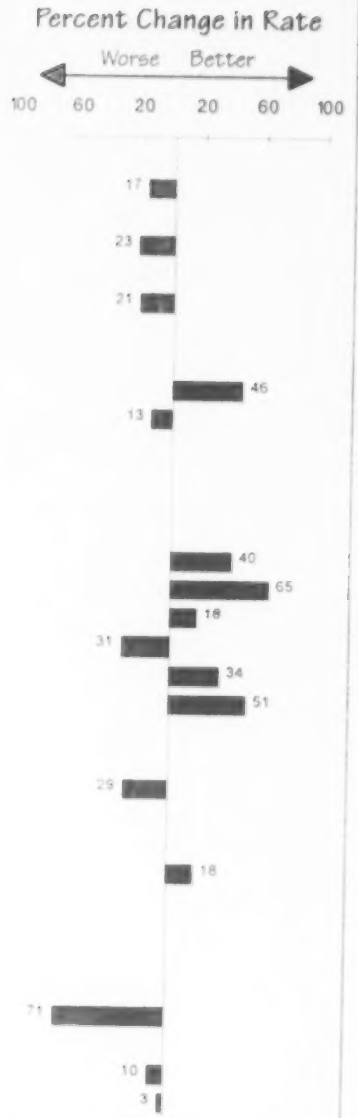
Trends in Child Well-Being

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security						
• Child poverty	1989 vs 1993	1,939	11.2%	2,538	13.1%	8
–ages 0-4		561	11.6%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,198	9.7%	1,648	11.9%	8
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	2,387	22.4%	3,534	27.1%	24
Child Health						
• Inadequate prenatal care	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96	99	9.1%	43	4.9%	28
• Low birth-weight babies		42	4.4%	44	5.0%	8
• Infant mortality		7	7.7	5	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	-
Child Safety						
• Children in investigated families	FY 1988 vs 1996	709	41.4	456	24.8	5
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		144	8.4	54	2.9	4
• Children in out-of-home care		57	3.3	50	2.7	14
–for abuse or neglect		19	1.1	27	1.5	11
–for delinquency		17	1.0	12	0.6	11
–not specified (court supported)		21	1.2	11	0.6	9
Adolescence						
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96	22	15.3	28	19.7	22
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	3	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		178	24.3	173	19.9	49
–violent index crimes		5	*	11	1.3	14
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	*	*	64	1.7%	7
Education: Students						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	912	8.2%	1,794	14.0%	66
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		467	47.8%	451	52.6%	30
–seventh grade		544	58.7%	596	60.3%	25



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[2]Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.
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Gratiot County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	39,973	40,129	0.4%
• Total child population	10,306	9,924	-3.7%
–Ages 0-4	2,630	2,643	0.5%
–Ages 5-9	2,696	2,673	-0.8%
–Ages 10-14	3,033	2,810	-7.4%
–Ages 15-17	1,948	1,798	-7.7%
–White	10,204	9,815	-3.8%
–African American	30	46	52.2%
–American Indian	43	35	-20.2%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	29	29	1.3%

• Total births *(1996)*	470

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	6.7%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	36.4%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$17,631

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	1,672
• Children in publicly subsidized care	261
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$80.18
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	7,160

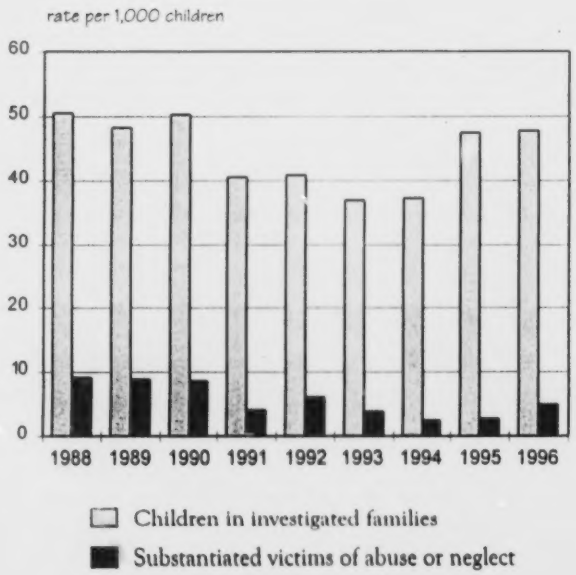
Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,540	15%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	767	7%

kids count *in Michigan*

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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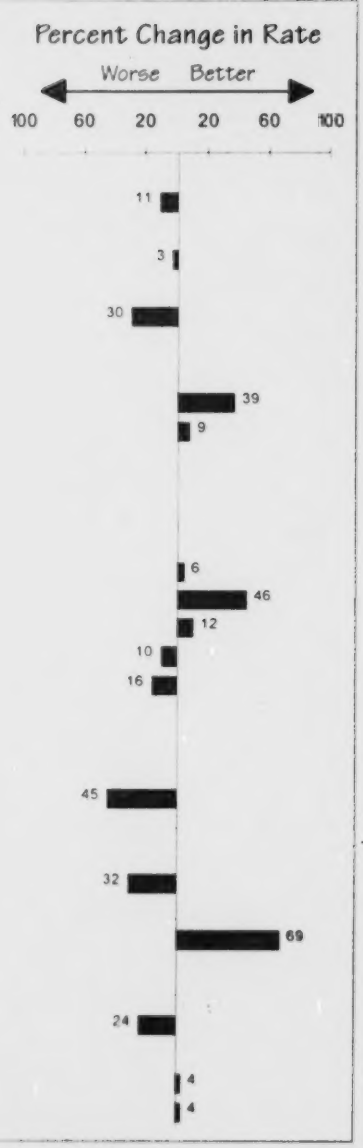
Trends in Child Well-Being

Gratiot County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		1,992	19.2%	2,324	21.2%	40
–ages 0-4		637	23.9%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,438	18.7%	1,557	19.2%	38
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	2,058	25.2%	2,324	32.8%	40
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		31	6.0%	18	3.7%	15
• Low birth-weight babies		34	6.3%	29	5.8%	24
• Infant mortality		4	*	4	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	3	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		546	50.6	497	47.8	25
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		98	9.1	51	4.9	16
• Children in out-of-home care		34	3.1	29	2.8	17
–for abuse or neglect		13	1.2	13	1.3	10
–for delinquency		10	1.0	12	1.1	26
–not specified (court supported)		11	1.0	4	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		17	17.8	24	25.8	34
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	3	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		53	10.5	70	13.8	29
–violent index crimes		2	*	4	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	48	2.1%	14	0.6%	2
Education: Students ...						
• In Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	1,018	12.6%	1,310	15.6%	81
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		338	60.2%	320	57.9%	51
–seventh grade		396	66.2%	361	63.3%	37



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Hillsdale County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	45,224	47,926	6.0%
• Total child population	12,745	12,981	1.9%
–Ages 0-4	3,145	3,295	4.8%
–Ages 5-9	3,565	3,466	-2.8%
–Ages 10-14	3,745	3,785	1.1%
–Ages 15-17	2,290	2,435	6.4%
–White	12,613	12,838	1.8%
–African American	39	44	12.9%
–American Indian	54	46	-15.9%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	39	53	37.5%

• Total births *(1996)*	562

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	4.5%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	34.0%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$18,049

Child Care *(1996)*

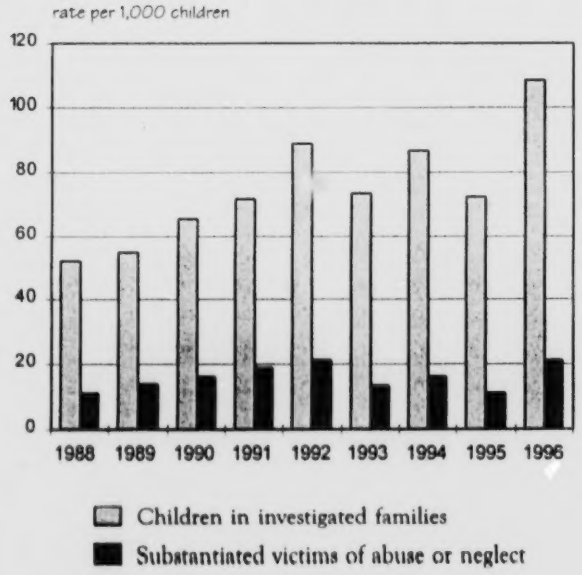
• Regulated slots	1,051
• Children in publicly subsidized care	278
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$69.75
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	8,970

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,159	9%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	623	5%

kids count *in Michigan*

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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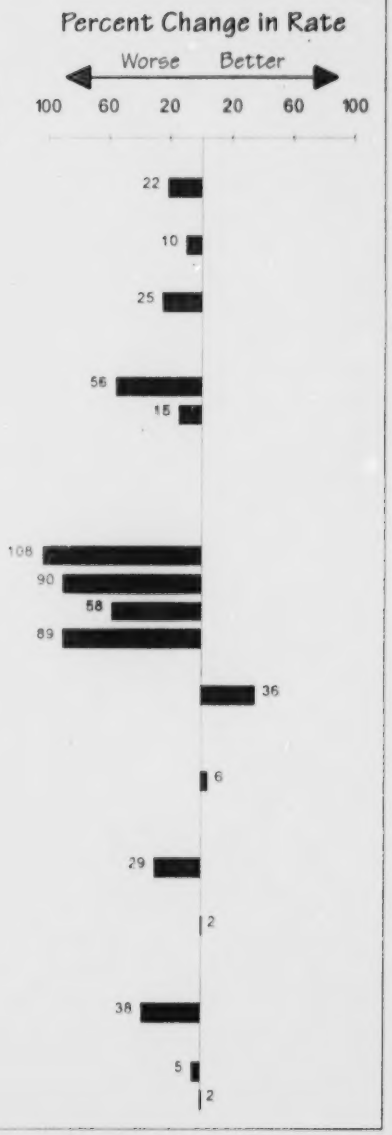
Trends in Child Well-Being

Hillsdale County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		1,988	16.4%	2,585	20.0%	34
–ages 0-4		685	20.8%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,420	16.4%	1,666	18.0%	34
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,706	23.0%	2,230	28.8%	28
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		47	5.3%	47	8.3%	61
• Low birth-weight babies		36	5.7%	37	6.6%	42
• Infant mortality		3	*	5	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	4	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		633	52.0	1,373	108.1	80
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		137	11.3	272	21.4	81
• Children in out-of-home care		33	2.7	55	4.3	41
–for abuse or neglect		21	1.7	42	3.3	49
–for delinquency		0	*	5	*	-
–not specified (court supported)		12	1.0	8	0.6	11
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		31	28.7	29	27.1	37
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	3	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		88	15.9	123	20.5	53
–violent index crimes		5	*	8	1.4	18
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	156	7.3%	148	7.2%	66
Education: Students...						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	719	9.6%	1,047	13.2%	52
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		356	64.1%	372	67.2%	77
–seventh grade		377	67.1%	363	65.8%	57



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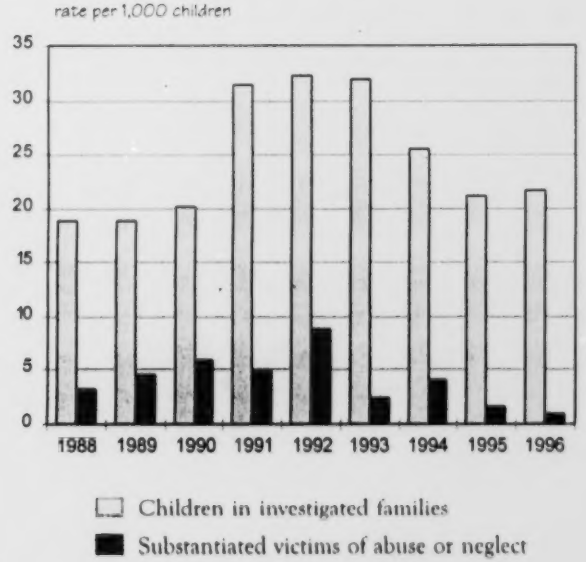
Houghton County

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	36,140	36,941	2.2%
• Total child population	8,071	8,773	8.7%
–Ages 0-4	2,121	2,267	6.9%
–Ages 5-9	2,026	2,113	4.3%
–Ages 10-14	2,315	2,099	-9.3%
–Ages 15-17	1,608	2,294	42.6%
–White	7,780	8,298	6.7%
–African American	40	*	*
–American Indian	54	64	17.2%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	196	*	*
• Total births *(1996)*	379		

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	6.8%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	40.1%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$15,891

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	997
• Children in publicly subsidized care	142
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$94.19
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	5,528

kids count in Michigan

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,280	15%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	624	7%

* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

[1] Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2] Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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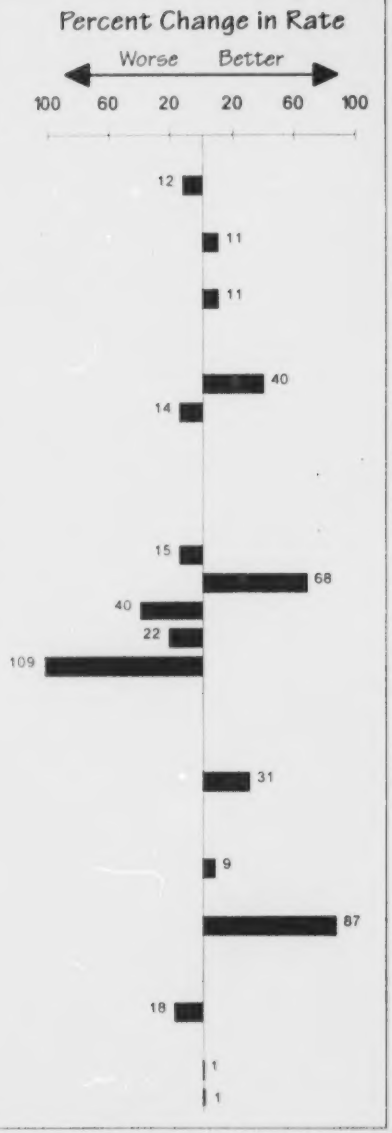
Trends in Child Well-Being

Houghton County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		1,662	21.2%	1,955	23.7%	56
–ages 0-4		571	27.0%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,373	24.2%	1,295	21.6%	56
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	2,189	41.1%	2,173	36.4%	52
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		16	5.1%	12	3.1%	7
• Low birth-weight babies		20	4.5%	21	5.2%	9
• Infant mortality		4	*	2	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	2	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		169	18.9	190	21.7	1
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		29	3.2	9	1.0	1
• Children in out-of-home care		25	2.8	35	4.0	34
–for abuse or neglect		12	1.3	14	1.6	15
–for delinquency		10	1.1	20	2.3	47
–not specified (court supported)		4	*	1	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		10	13.3	7	9.1	1
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		71	18.0	68	16.3	38
–violent index crimes		2	*	1	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	45	2.7%	6	0.3%	1
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	407	7.2%	518	8.5%	6
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		232	50.1%	226	49.4%	23
–seventh grade		234	55.0%	256	54.5%	11



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Huron County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	35,224	34,775	-1.3%
• Total child population	9,377	8,460	-9.8%
–Ages 0-4	2,434	2,159	-11.3%
–Ages 5-9	2,442	2,300	-5.8%
–Ages 10-14	2,801	2,614	-6.7%
–Ages 15-17	1,700	1,387	-18.4%
–White	9,325	8,419	-9.7%
–African American	8	2	*
–American Indian	24	21	-9.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	21	17	-18.1%

• Total births *(1996)*	394

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	6.4%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	30.2%
• Per person-annual income *(1995)*	$21,475

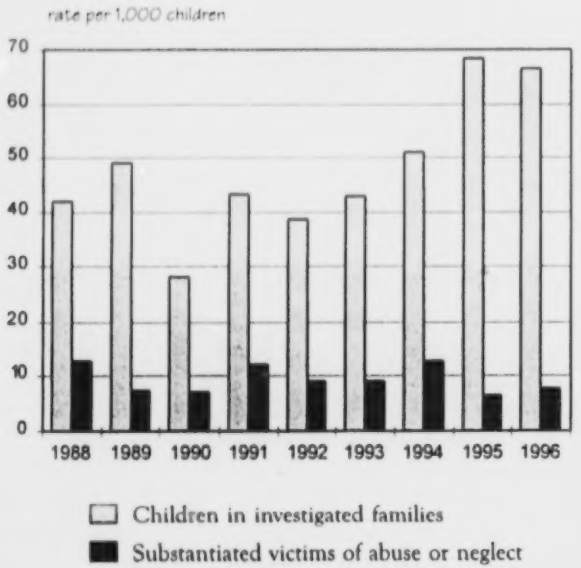
Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	902
• Children in publicly subsidized care	201
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$77.68
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	6,559

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,124	12%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	438	5%

kids count in Michigan

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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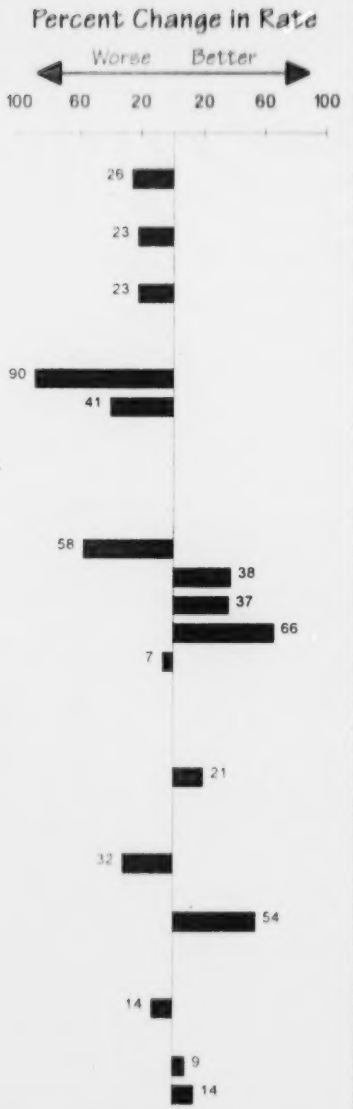
Trends in Child Well-Being

Huron County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		1,671	17.9%	2,183	22.6%	48
–ages 0-4		534	22.1%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,146	16.7%	1,460	20.5%	48
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,494	25.7%	2,009	31.6%	36
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		19	3.4%	26	6.4%	44
• Low birth-weight babies		21	4.3%	25	6.1%	31
• Infant mortality		4	*	4	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	1	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		396	42.1	608	66.4	53
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		119	12.6	72	7.9	37
• Children in out-of-home care		49	5.2	30	3.2	23
–for abuse or neglect		23	2.5	8	0.8	3
–for delinquency		20	2.2	21	2.3	48
–not specified (court supported)		5	*	1	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		15	17.7	10	14.1	5
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	3	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		47	10.6	61	14.0	30
–violent index crimes		0	*	4	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	31	1.6%	15	0.7%	3
Education: Students ...						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	633	10.2%	747	11.6%	33
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		260	54.2%	202	49.4%	21
–seventh grade		290	61.9%	247	53.0%	8



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Ingham County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	277,889	280,455	0.9%
• Total child population	69,109	72,372	4.7%
–Ages 0-4	19,379	18,268	-5.7%
–Ages 5-9	19,112	18,468	-3.4%
–Ages 10-14	18,560	18,182	-2.0%
–Ages 15-17	12,059	17,454	44.7%
–White	54,575	54,885	0.6%
–African American	10,741	13,162	22.5%
–American Indian	752	796	5.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	3,041	3,529	16.1%

• Total births *(1996)*	3,952

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	3.9%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	61.3%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$22,040

Child Care *(1995)*

• Regulated slots	13,954
• Children in publicly subsidized care	1,112
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$94.29
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	49,817

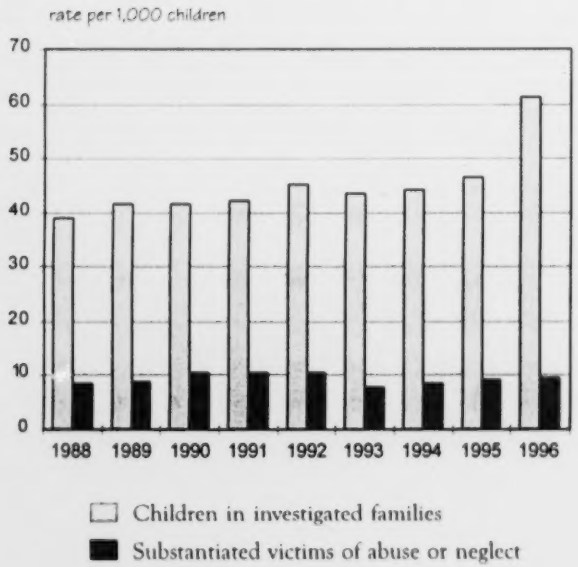
Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	12,421	17%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	8,469	12%

kids count *in Michigan*

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Ingham County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		12,782	18.9%	14,995	20.9%	38
–ages 0-4		4,551	22.4%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		9,062	19.4%	9,680	19.6%	40
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	10,277	22.6%	15,031	30.5%	34
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		293	6.8%	318	8.0%	58
• Low birth-weight babies		283	6.3%	303	7.7%	64
• Infant mortality		43	9.7	35	8.8	20
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		18	33.7	11	19.1	4
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		2,887	39.0	4,507	61.2	43
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		621	8.4	689	9.4	46
• Children in out-of-home care		389	5.3	475	6.5	68
–for abuse or neglect		181	2.4	379	5.1	67
–for delinquency		72	1.0	55	0.7	13
–not specified (court supported)		136	1.8	42	0.6	6
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		192	33.1	195	27.3	38
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		11	40.3	9	32.2	1
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		735	24.2	932	29.4	70
–violent index crimes		116	3.8	164	5.2	38
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	566	4.7%	618	5.1%	52
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	5,397	11.2%	6,857	13.9%	64
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		1,652	48.4%	1,644	48.8%	19
–seventh grade		1,923	55.4%	1,807	54.6%	12

[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

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*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

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Ionia County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	59,846	62,532	4.5%
• Total child population	16,388	15,497	-5.4%
–Ages 0-4	3,907	4,091	4.7%
–Ages 5-9	4,458	4,046	-9.2%
–Ages 10-14	4,923	4,262	-13.4%
–Ages 15-17	3,100	3,098	-0.1%
–White	16,160	15,067	-6.8%
–African American	109	316	191.1%
–American Indian	74	75	1.9%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	46	39	-15.3%

• Total births *(1996)*	820

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	6.1%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	31.3%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$16,443

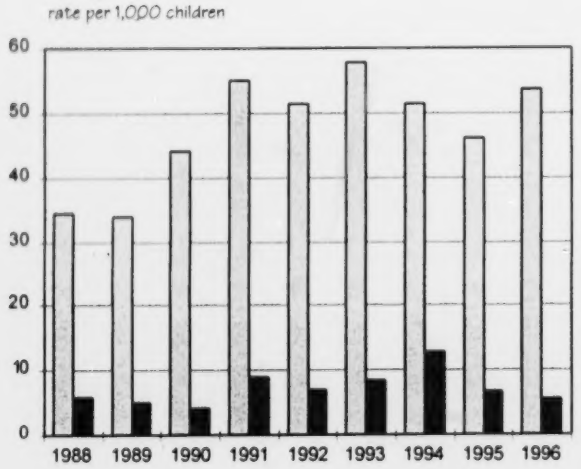
Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	1,857
• Children in publicly subsidized care	243
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$86.01
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	11,265

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,664	10%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	965	6%

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Ionia County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		2,379	15.0%	2,973	17.5%	22
–ages 0-4		784	17.8%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,360	12.0%	1,903	15.6%	23
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	2,198	19.5%	3,191	26.3%	22
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		41	5.3%	45	5.5%	34
• Low birth-weight babies		57	6.7%	53	6.5%	40
• Infant mortality		9	10.2	5	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		6	47.1	2	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		552	34.3	873	53.7	34
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		92	5.7	91	5.6	22
• Children in out-of-home care		47	2.9	51	3.1	20
–for abuse or neglect		24	1.5	31	1.9	21
–for delinquency		4	*	5	*	-
–not specified (court supported)		19	1.2	15	0.9	20
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		36	26.4	40	31.7	51
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	3	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		122	17.0	68	8.6	12
–violent index crimes		4	*	4	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	160	5.1%	196	6.1%	61
Education: Students						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	1,001	9.2%	1,649	13.6%	60
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		577	65.4%	337	42.3%	8
–seventh grade		590	64.6%	583	63.5%	40

[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.
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Iosco County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	24,482	25,071	2.4%
• Total child population	5,880	6,250	6.3%
–Ages 0-4	1,413	1,787	26.4%
–Ages 5-9	1,770	1,716	-3.1%
–Ages 10-14	1,740	1,784	2.5%
–Ages 15-17	956	963	0.7%
–White	5,784	*	*
–African American	16	*	*
–American Indian	59	*	*
–Asian/Pacific Islander	20	*	*

• Total births *(1996)*	270

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	8.4%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	45.2%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$18,453

Child Care *(1996)*

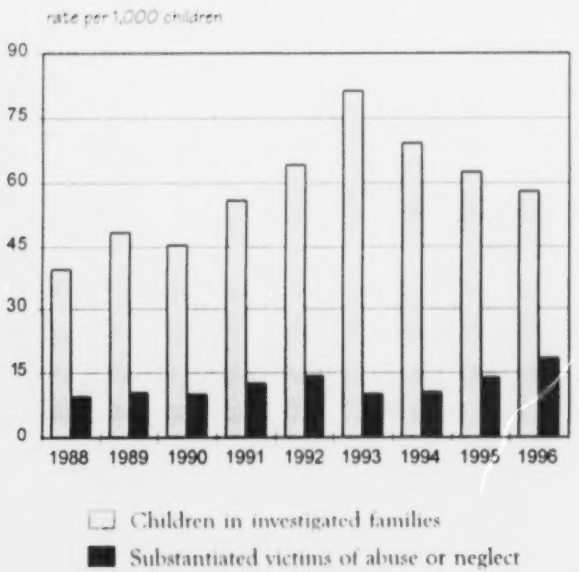
• Regulated slots	952
• Children in publicly subsidized care	248
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$83.87
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	4,257

Family Support *(Average per month FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	993	17%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	487	8%

kids count *in Michigan*

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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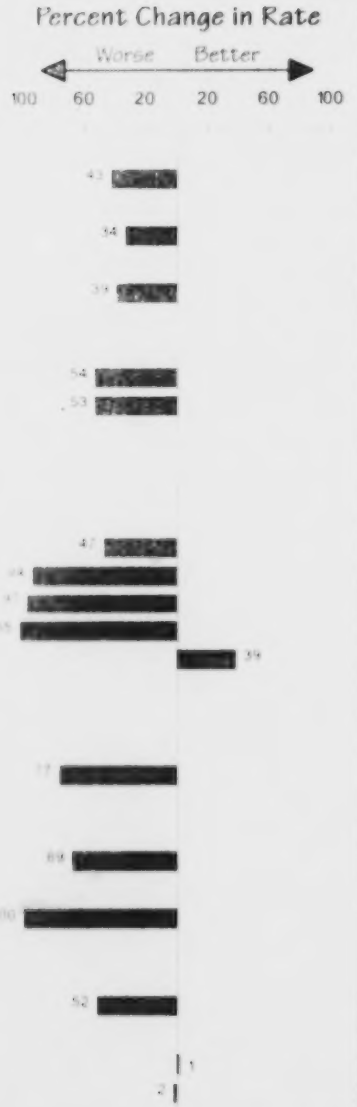
Trends in Child Well-Being

Iosco County

	Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank[1] (by Recent
	Base Year vs Current Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[2]	Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		1,450	18.6%	1,727	26.6%	63
–ages 0-4		561	22.3%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		994	19.0%	1,126	25.4%	66
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	2,048	31.2%	2,729	43.3%	71
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		12	3.4%	14	5.2%	32
• Low birth-weight babies		27	4.9%	20	7.4%	59
• Infant mortality		6	11.3	3	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	1	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		311	39.2	333	57.6	40
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		75	9.5	106	18.3	76
• Children in out-of-home care		26	3.2	37	6.4	66
–for abuse or neglect		7	0.8	27	4.6	65
–for delinquency		16	2.1	7	1.3	29
–not specified (court supported)		3	*	3	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		12	19.8	14	34.9	55
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	2	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		47	14.7	65	24.8	62
–violent index crimes		2	*	5	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	32	1.8%	56	3.7%	26
Education: Students						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	674	9.9%	927	15.1%	77
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		303	66.6%	311	66.2%	74
–seventh grade		366	68.6%	336	69.8%	73



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[2] Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

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Iron County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	13,177	12,257	-7.0%
• Total child population	2,860	2,361	-17.5%
–Ages 0-4	650	600	-7.7%
–Ages 5-9	696	602	-13.6%
–Ages 10-14	905	730	-19.3%
–Ages 15-17	609	429	-29.6%
–White	2,812	2,323	-17.4%
–African American	2	2	*
–American Indian	31	26	-17.3%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	15	10	-30.6%

• Total births *(1996)*	97

Income and Poverty

• Unemployment rate	8.3%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	46.4%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$16,000

Child Care

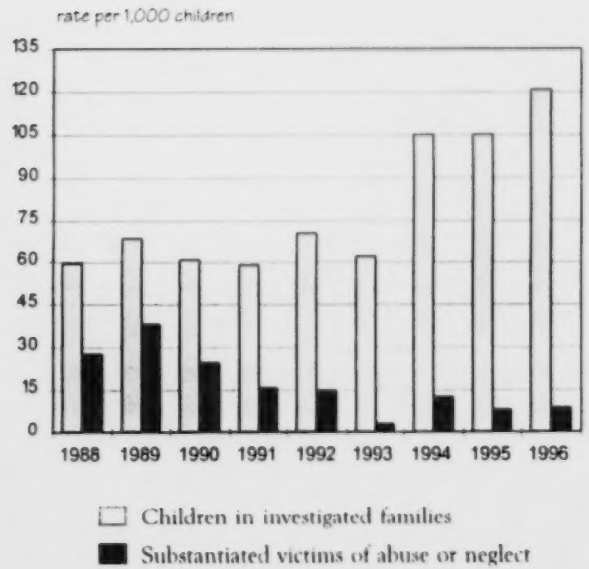
• Regulated slots	319
• Children in publicly subsidized care	65
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$87.59
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	1,885

Family Support

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	413	15%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	240	9%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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Trends in Child Well-Being

Iron County

	Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank[1] (by Recent
	Base Year vs Current Year	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[2]	Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		675	23.3%	635	21.7%	41
–ages 0-4		209	30.0%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		412	18.8%	440	19.8%	43
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	656	30.6%	831	35.1%	47
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		6	4.5%	10	8.4%	62
• Low birth-weight babies		6	4.8%	9	8.2%	71
• Infant mortality		0	*	0	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		172	59.7	334	120.8	81
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		79	27.4	24	8.7	44
• Children in out-of-home care		16	5.4	14	5.1	51
–for abuse or neglect		7	2.3	4	*	-
–for delinquency		7	2.3	7	2.4	51
–not specified (court supported)		2	*	3	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		7	22.5	5	*	-
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	0	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		21	14.7	27	18.8	45
–violent index crimes		0	*	1	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	4	*	2	*	-
Education: Students						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	164	7.7%	255	11.1%	26
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		71	47.9%	68	47.6%	12
–seventh grade		92	61.1%	89	57.6%	18

[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

[2]Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

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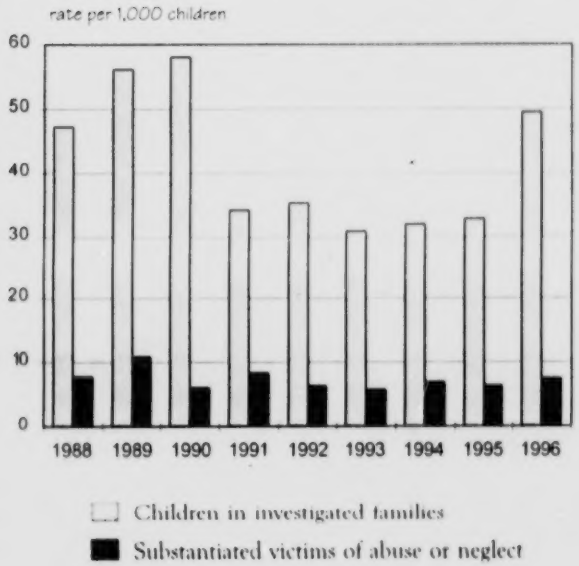
Isabella County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	56,213	59,022	5.0%
• Total child population	13,367	15,440	15.5%
–Ages 0-4	3,502	3,501	0.0%
–Ages 5-9	3,572	3,541	-0.9%
–Ages 10-14	3,651	3,617	-0.9%
–Ages 15-17	2,642	4,781	81.0%
–White	12,530	14,256	13.8%
–African American	152	*	*
–American Indian	492	595	20.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	193	*	*

• Total births *(1996)*	614

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Income and Poverty *(1995)*	
• Unemployment rate	3.8%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	30.9%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$17,301

Child Care *(1995)*	
• Regulated slots	2,172
• Children in publicly subsidized care	367
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$81.50
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	9,286

Family Support *(Average per month FY 1995)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,678	11%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	929	6%

kids count in Michigan

*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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Trends in Child Well-Being

Isabella County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate (Worse ◄ ► Better)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993						
• Child poverty		2,620	21.3%	3,044	22.4%	46	5
–ages 0-4		836	24.2%	*	*	-	
–ages 5-17		1,939	22.1%	2,002	20.6%	51	7
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,335	22.8%	1,779	24.7%	18	8
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
• Inadequate prenatal care		43	6.0%	23	3.9%	17	35
• Low birth-weight babies		27	4.1%	34	5.6%	17	35
• Infant mortality		2	*	5	*	-	
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	3	*	-	
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996						
• Children in investigated families		686	47.1	755	49.3	27	5
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		115	7.9	116	7.6	35	4
• Children in out-of-home care		54	3.7	67	4.4	43	17
–for abuse or neglect		42	2.9	52	3.4	51	19
–for delinquency		11	0.8	12	0.8	17	6
–not specified (court supported)		1	*	3	*	-	
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		19	17.1	20	10.6	3	38
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	2	*	-	
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		110	18.3	131	19.3	46	5
–violent index crimes		3	*	10	1.4	19	
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	54	3.2%	71	4.3%	39	33
Education: Students							
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	633	10.4%	992	14.8%	73	42
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97						
–fourth grade		257	59.9%	278	58.2%	53	3
–seventh grade		263	58.3%	251	57.4%	17	1

[1] A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

[2] Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

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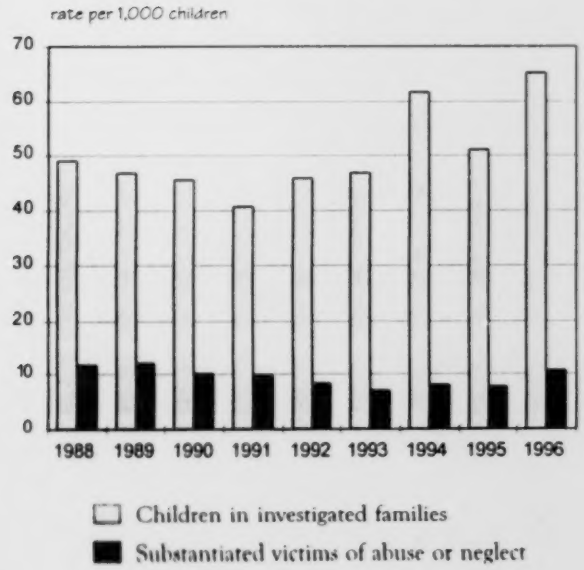
Jackson County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	154,010	158,675	3.0%
• Total child population	39,419	38,555	-2.2%
–Ages 0-4	10,472	10,104	-3.5%
–Ages 5-9	11,176	10,536	-5.7%
–Ages 10-14	11,100	11,320	2.0%
–Ages 15-17	6,671	6,595	-1.1%
–White	35,592	33,949	-4.6%
–African American	3,378	4,133	22.3%
–American Indian	210	170	-19.1%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	239	304	27.2%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

• Total births *(1996)*	2,058

Income and Poverty

• Unemployment rate	5.1%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	50.5%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$19,913

Child Care

• Regulated slots	5,367
• Children in publicly subsidized care	684
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$77.93
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	28,306

Family Support

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	6,109	16%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	4,052	10%

[1] Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2] Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Jackson County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		6,493	17.2%	8,336	20.9%	39
–ages 0-4		2,253	20.9%	•	•	-
–ages 5-17		4,055	15.2%	5,247	18.5%	37
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	5,240	22.4%	8,259	27.9%	25
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		159	7.6%	347	16.6%	69
• Low birth-weight babies		140	6.6%	151	7.2%	56
• Infant mortality		26	12.3	16	7.7	14
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		8	27.2	9	28.1	14
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		1,888	49.3	2,536	65.1	50
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		446	11.7	421	10.8	56
• Children in out-of-home care		325	8.5	224	5.8	60
–for abuse or neglect		288	7.5	159	4.1	58
–for delinquency		1	•	20	0.5	10
–not specified (court supported)		37	1.0	46	1.2	29
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		125	36.3	124	41.0	62
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		7	65.6	5	•	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		359	20.8	105	6.0	5
–violent index crimes		63	3.7	20	1.1	8
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	240	3.9%	335	5.7%	56
Education: students						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	2,533	10.8%	3,542	14.2%	70
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		1,061	60.7%	1,043	61.0%	59
–seventh grade		1,114	63.6%	1,162	68.4%	70

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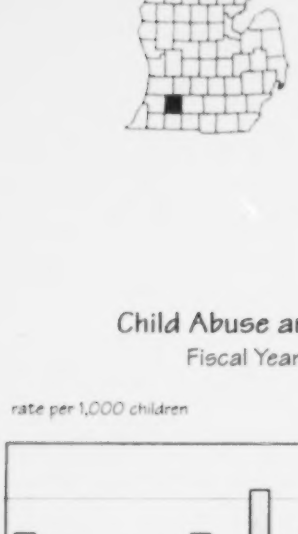
Kalamazoo County



Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
· Total population	227,973	237,904	4.4%
· Total child population	56,854	60,053	5.6%
–Ages 0-4	15,404	14,968	-2.8%
–Ages 5-9	16,095	15,764	-2.1%
–Ages 10-14	15,698	16,249	3.5%
–Ages 15-17	9,656	13,072	35.4%
–White	46,798	47,557	1.6%
–African American	8,525	10,350	21.4%
–American Indian	325	312	-4.1%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	1,205	1,833	52.1%

· Total births *(1996)*	3,125

Income and Poverty

· Unemployment rate	3.5%
· Percent Medicaid births[1]	49.4%
· Per person annual income *(1995)*	$24,331

Child Care

· Regulated slots	10,172
· Children in publicly subsidized care	1,319
· Average weekly cost (full-time)	$91.84
· Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	40,972

Family Support *(Average per month in 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
· Children receiving food stamps	8,232	14%
· Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	5,657	10%

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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Trends in Child Well-Being

Kalamazoo County

	Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security						
• Child poverty	1989 vs 1993	8,665	16.1%	11,016	19.2%	27
–ages 0-4		3,289	20.4%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		5,379	14.4%	6,937	17.5%	28
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	7,409	22.7%	10,604	31.2%	35
Child Health						
• Inadequate prenatal care	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96	156	4.9%	113	3.6%	13
• Low birth-weight babies		222	6.6%	223	7.2%	54
• Infant mortality		36	10.9	25	8.0	16
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		10	25.2	8	16.5	2
Child Safety						
• Children in investigated families	FY 1988 vs 1996	3,031	53.4	3,604	61.3	44
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		652	11.5	698	11.9	61
• Children in out-of-home care		345	6.1	370	6.3	63
–for abuse or neglect		213	3.8	244	4.2	59
–for delinquency		30	0.5	74	1.3	28
–not specified (court supported)		102	1.8	52	0.9	19
Adolescence						
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96	140	30.5	138	25.9	35
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		10	52.6	7	39.5	3
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		1,020	42.4	982	38.3	77
–violent index crimes		207	8.6	159	6.2	40
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	194	2.5%	171	2.1%	12
Education						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	2,332	7.4%	3,341	9.8%	11
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		1,290	50.3%	2,349	47.8%	13
–seventh grade		1,326	53.5%	2,717	55.8%	15

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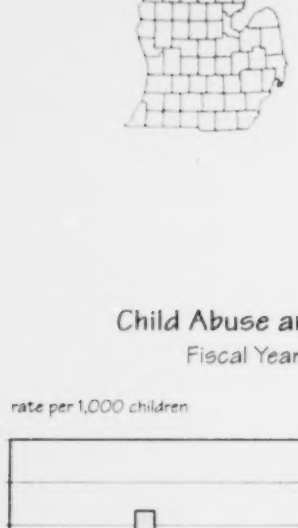
Kalkaska County



Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	14,696	17,120	16.5%
• Total child population	4,055	4,008	-1.2%
–Ages 0-4	983	1,110	12.9%
–Ages 5-9	1,049	1,071	2.1%
–Ages 10-14	1,240	1,151	-7.2%
–Ages 15-17	783	676	-13.7%
–White	4,006	3,951	-1.4%
–African American	2	1	*
–American Indian	36	40	12.4%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	12	15	28.3%

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

• Total births (1996)	196

Income and Poverty (1996)

• Unemployment rate	8.2%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	56.1%
• Per person annual income (1995)	$16,286

Child Care (1996)

• Regulated slots	571
• Children in publicly subsidized care	205
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$82.68
• Child population, ages 0-12 (1995)	2,765

Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	586	15%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)[2]	201	5%

*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Kalkaska County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		673	17.3%	958	22.0%	43
–ages 0-4		223	21.8%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		544	19.1%	629	19.8%	44
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	901	30.1%	1,211	40.8%	65
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		22	10.9%	13	6.7%	49
• Low birth-weight babies		11	5.4%	13	6.6%	44
• Infant mortality		2	*	1	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		354	91.5	392	99.1	77
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		87	22.5	47	11.9	62
• Children in out-of-home care		26	6.7	26	6.4	67
–for abuse or neglect		4	*	17	4.3	62
–for delinquency		2	*	6	1.4	31
–not specified (court supported)		20	5.2	3	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		9	29.5	14	44.1	67
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	2	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		31	17.9	26	13.0	26
–violent index crimes		3	*	4	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	20	2.7%	7	0.9%	4
Education: Students						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	315	10.7%	341	11.1%	27
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		143	65.4%	133	67.0%	76
–seventh grade		136	67.9%	163	80.8%	80

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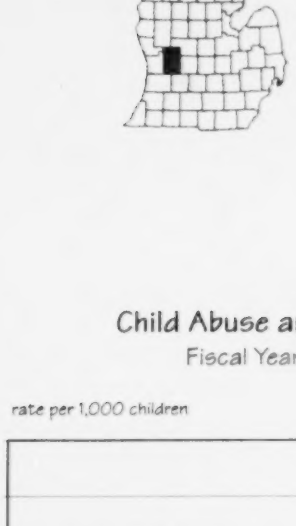
Kent County

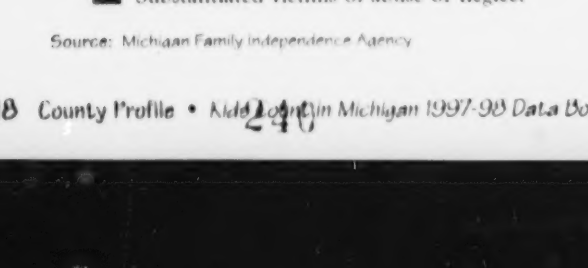


Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	525,355	579,821	10.4%
• Total child population	150,389	159,132	5.8%
–Ages 0-4	42,423	43,003	1.4%
–Ages 5-9	42,998	43,686	1.6%
–Ages 10-14	42,260	45,412	7.5%
–Ages 15-17	22,707	27,031	19.0%
–White	127,907	130,186	1.8%
–African American	18,548	23,758	28.1%
–American Indian	1,263	1,205	-4.6%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	2,671	3,983	49.1%

• Total births *(1996)*	8,972

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Income and Poverty (1996)

• Unemployment rate	4.0%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	27.9%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$24,651

Child Care (1996)

• Regulated slots	25,328
• Children in publicly subsidized care	3,037
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$94.86
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	111,267

kids count *in Michigan*

Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	16,825	11%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	10,127	7%

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Kent County

	Trend Period (years) Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security						
• Child poverty	1989 vs 1993	17,382	12.4%	26,693	17.5%	23
–ages 0-4		6,179	14.3%	•	•	-
–ages 5-17		11,441	11.9%	16,881	16.1%	25
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	17,951	23.8%	27,755	29.7%	30
Child Health						
• Inadequate prenatal care	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96	365	4.1%	444	5.0%	29
• Low birth-weight babies		534	6.0%	613	6.9%	50
• Infant mortality		87	9.9	73	8.2	17
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		38	36.4	33	26.3	11
Child Safety						
• Children in investigated families	FY 1988 vs 1996	3,067	22.3	4,422	29.5	8
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		790	5.7	661	4.4	9
• Children in out-of-home care		555	4.0	514	3.4	24
–for abuse or neglect		366	2.7	346	2.3	28
–for delinquency		65	0.5	58	0.4	6
–not specified (court supported)		124	0.9	110	0.7	13
Adolescence						
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96	349	32.3	396	37.6	58
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		20	52.6	24	69.8	9
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		2,061	36.5	2,745	43.7	78
–violent index crimes		171	3.0	424	6.8	42
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	599	3.2%	779	3.8%	27
Education: Failure						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	9,404	13.2%	13,325	14.2%	69
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		3,053	48.0%	2,608	41.3%	6
–seventh grade		3,177	53.7%	3,403	53.3%	9

Percent Change in Rate

Worse ← → Better

-100 -60 -20 20 60 100

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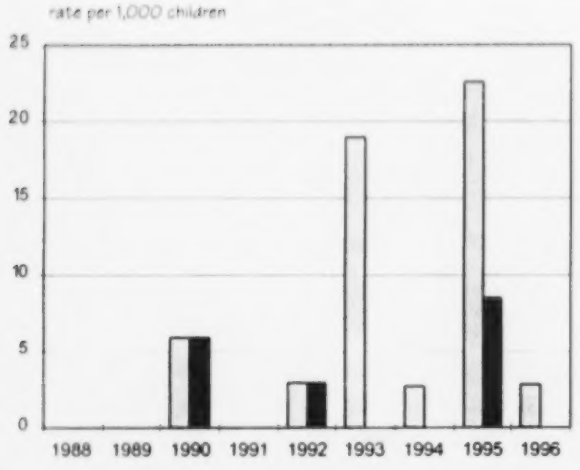
Keweenaw County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	1,967	1,822	-7.4%
• Total child population	365	285	-21.9%
–Ages 0-4	85	78	*
–Ages 5-9	94	73	-22.0%
–Ages 10-14	107	84	-21.7%
–Ages 15-17	79	50	-36.2%
–White	362	284	-21.7%
–African American	0	0	*
–American Indian	0	0	*
–Asian/Pacific Islander	3	2	*

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

• Total births *(1996)*	17

Income and Poverty (1996)

• Unemployment rate	12.6%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	23.5%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$15,592

Child Care (1996)

• Regulated slots	6
• Children in publicly subsidized care	5
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$101.25
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	242

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	41	11%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	14	4%

kids count in Michigan

*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Keweenaw County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		72	21.9%	72	19.4%	28
–ages 0-4		24	30.4%	•	•	-
–ages 5-17		42	16.8%	50	17.6%	29
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		1	•	1	•	-
• Low birth-weight babies		0	•	1	•	-
• Infant mortality		0	•	0	•	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		0	•	0	•	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		0	0.0	1	•	-
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		0	0.0	0	0.0	-
• Children in out-of-home care		•	•		0.0	-
–for abuse or neglect		•	•	•	•	-
–for delinquency		•	•	•	•	-
–not specified (court supported)		•	•	•	•	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		0	•	0	•	-
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	•	0	•	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		6	34.0	2	•	-
–violent index crimes		0	•	1	•	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	•	•	•	•	-
Education: Students						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	0	•	0	•	-
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		•	•	•	•	-
–seventh grade		•	•	•	•	-

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Lake County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
· Total population	9,664	10,725	11.0%
· Total child population	2,384	2,270	-4.8%
–Ages 0-4	537	590	9.8%
–Ages 5-9	624	575	-7.9%
–Ages 10-14	775	684	-11.8%
–Ages 15-17	447	421	-5.9%
–White	2,005	1,912	-4.6%
–African American	349	330	-5.4%
–American Indian	25	27	6.1%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0	*

· Total births (1996)	108

Income and Poverty (1995)

· Unemployment rate	11.2%
· Percent Medicaid births[1]	54.6%
· Per person annual income (1995)	$14,091

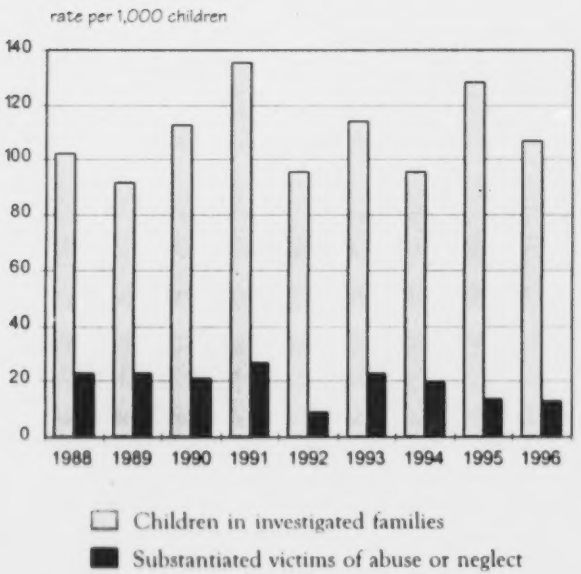
Child Care (1997)

· Regulated slots	245
· Children in publicly subsidized care	119
· Average weekly cost (full-time)	$81.21
· Child population, ages 0-12 (1995)	1,615

Family Support (Average per month FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
· Children receiving food stamps	738	32%
· Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)[2]	451	19%

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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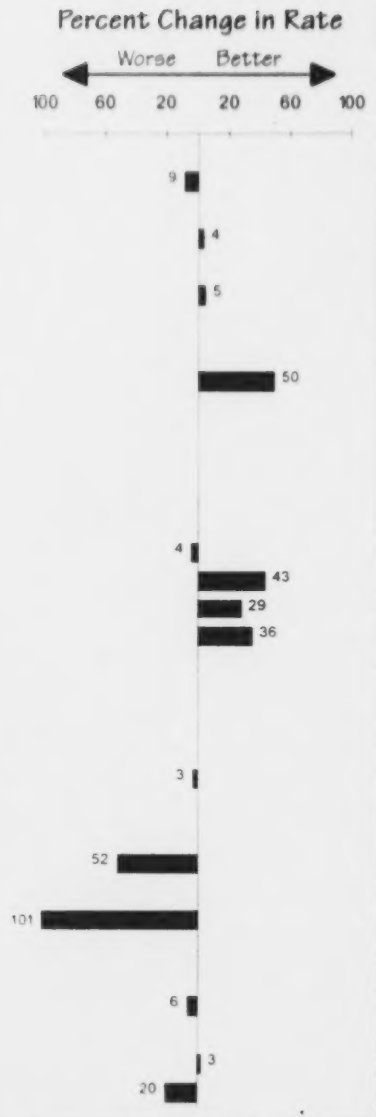
Trends in Child Well-Being

Lake County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		783	37.7%	990	41.1%	82
–ages 0-4		208	36.9%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		637	42.7%	706	40.9%	83
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	709	84.7%	664	80.6%	82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		15	15.7%	9	7.9%	57
• Low birth-weight babies		5	*	9	8.2%	70
• Infant mortality		1	*	2	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	2	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		210	102.2	247	106.5	79
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		47	22.9	30	12.9	66
• Children in out-of-home care		28	13.8	23	9.8	81
–for abuse or neglect		18	8.5	13	5.5	68
–for delinquency		5	*	6	2.6	52
–not specified (court supported)		6	2.9	4	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		8	46.3	9	47.6	71
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	1	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		29	31.1	54	47.1	79
–violent index crimes		1	*	4	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	20	9.2%	30	18.5%	78
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	141	16.1%	139	17.1%	82
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		34	65.4%	28	63.6%	68
–seventh grade		37	69.8%	42	84.0%	82



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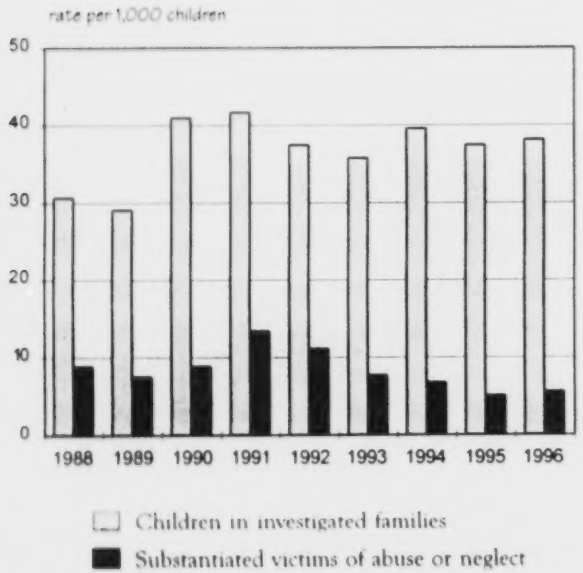
Lapeer County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	83,854	95,392	13.8%
• Total child population	23,372	24,278	3.9%
–Ages 0-4	5,494	6,257	13.9%
–Ages 5-9	6,409	6,803	6.1%
–Ages 10-14	7,172	7,134	-0.5%
–Ages 15-17	4,297	4,084	-4.9%
–White	23,103	24,078	4.2%
–African American	39	58	49.0%
–American Indian	95	61	-35.9%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	135	81	-39.9%

• Total births *(1996)*	1,097

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Income and Poverty (1996)

• Unemployment rate	5.0%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	24.5%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$21,074

Child Care (1996)

• Regulated slots	1,925
• Children in publicly subsidized care	322
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$95.03
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	16,214

Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,506	7%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	768	3%

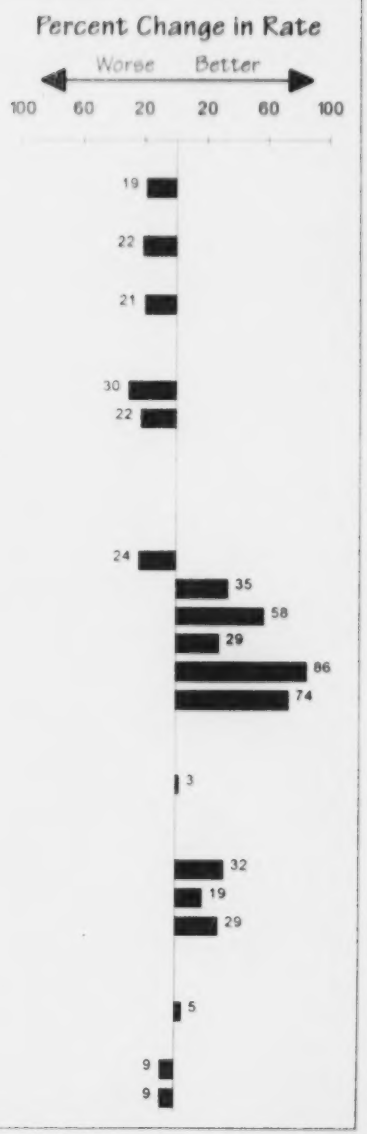
kids count in Michigan

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Lapeer County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		2,373	10.8%	3,182	12.9%	7
–ages 0-4		702	13.0%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,481	9.0%	2,029	11.0%	7
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,908	14.2%	2,549	17.1%	7
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		27	3.0%	43	3.9%	20
• Low birth-weight babies		49	4.8%	65	5.9%	26
• Infant mortality		9	8.6	5	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	2	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		665	30.7	878	38.2	20
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		189	8.7	131	5.7	23
• Children in out-of-home care		84	3.9	37	1.6	2
–for abuse or neglect		31	1.4	24	1.0	5
–for delinquency		10	0.5	2	*	-
–not specified (court supported)		43	2.0	12	0.5	4
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		37	18.3	34	17.7	16
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		7	104.2	3	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		106	10.3	80	7.0	9
–violent index crimes		6	0.6	6	0.5	1
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	208	5.3%	154	3.8%	28
Education: Students...						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	1,508	11.1%	1,567	10.6%	21
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		408	45.3%	500	49.4%	22
–seventh grade		689	59.8%	712	65.3%	54



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Leelanau County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	18,502	19,991	8.0%
• Total child population	4,763	4,381	-8.0%
–Ages 0-4	1,070	985	-7.9%
–Ages 5-9	1,411	1,110	-21.3%
–Ages 10-14	1,500	1,374	-8.4%
–Ages 15-17	782	912	16.6%
–White	4,510	4,031	-10.6%
–African American	10	9	-16.7%
–American Indian	216	321	48.9%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	27	20	-26.1%

• Total births *(1996)*	215

Income and Poverty (1995)

• Unemployment rate	4.6%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	34.0%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$23,235

Child Care (1996)

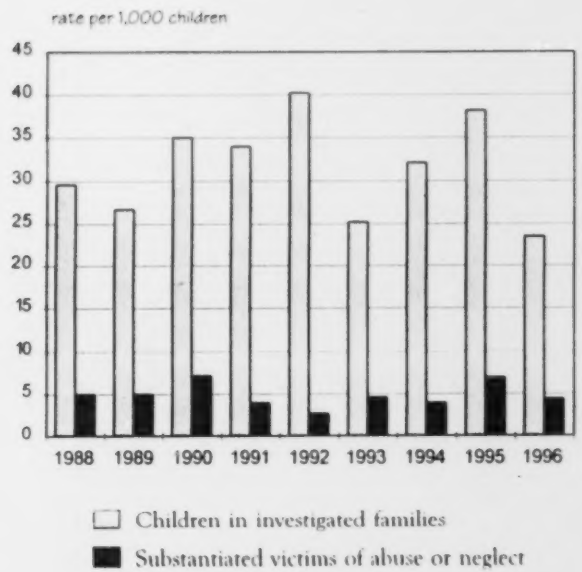
• Regulated slots	1,091
• Children in publicly subsidized care	177
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$88.83
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	3,388

Family Support (Average per month FY96)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	361	8%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	87	2%

kids count *in Michigan*

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

[1] Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2] Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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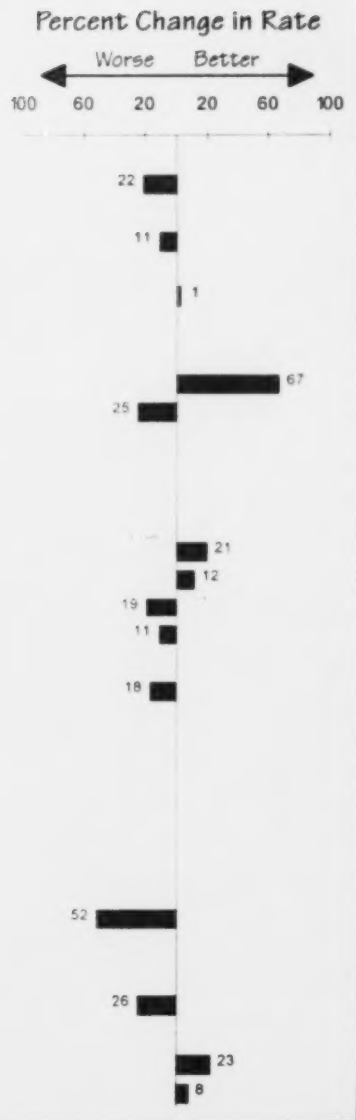
Trends in Child Well-Being

Leelanau County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		553	12.8%	746	15.6%	16
–ages 0-4		154	12.4%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		402	13.2%	494	14.7%	19
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	440	20.2%	565	20.0%	11
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		29	11.8%	8	3.9%	18
• Low birth-weight babies		10	4.4%	11	5.5%	16
• Infant mortality		3	*	1	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		122	29.6	110	23.5	2
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		21	5.1	21	4.5	10
• Children in out-of-home care		16	3.8	21	4.5	47
–for abuse or neglect		8	1.9	10	2.1	25
–for delinquency		2	*	4	*	-
–not specified (court supported)		6	1.5	8	1.7	37
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		5	*	3	*	-
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	1	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		8	4.4	3	*	-
–violent index crimes		0	*	1	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	8	1.4%	15	2.1%	13
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	129	6.8%	219	8.5%	7
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		97	52.8%	72	40.6%	5
–seventh grade		86	45.7%	78	41.9%	1



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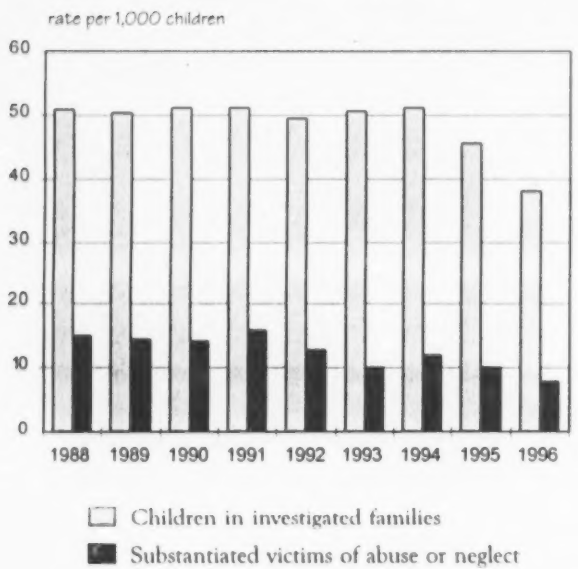
Lenawee County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	96,706	102,309	5.8%
• Total child population	26,336	27,219	3.4%
–Ages 0-4	6,728	7,205	7.1%
–Ages 5-9	7,104	7,524	5.9%
–Ages 10-14	7,560	7,767	2.7%
–Ages 15-17	4,945	4,723	-4.5%
–White	25,495	26,302	3.2%
–African American	524	566	8.1%
–American Indian	102	81	-21.2%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	215	269	25.2%

• Total births *(1996)*	1,143

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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Income and Poverty *(1996)*	
• Unemployment rate	4.5%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	30.4%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$21,422

Child Care *(1996)*	
• Regulated slots	3,031
• Children in publicly subsidized care	549
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$81.52
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	18,377

Family Support *(Average per month FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	2,709	10%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	1,788	7%

kids count *in Michigan*

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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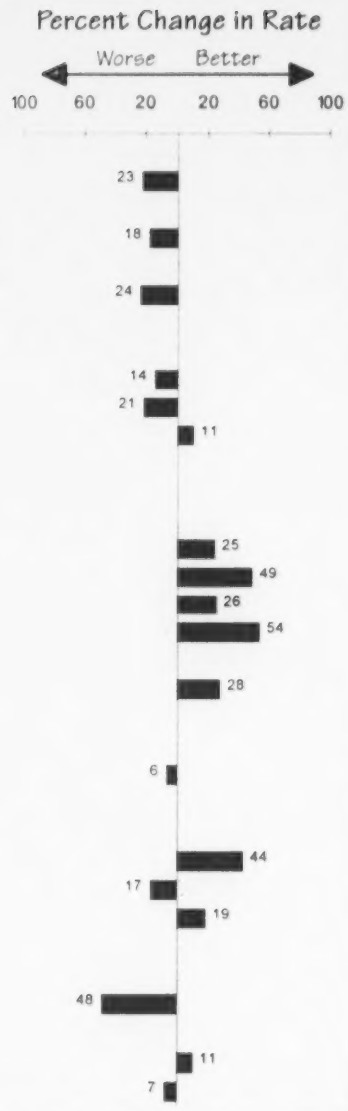
Trends in Child Well-Being

Lenawee County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		3,523	14.0%	4,612	17.2%	21
–ages 0-4		1,369	20.9%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		2,278	12.3%	2,853	14.5%	18
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	2,857	17.2%	3,991	21.3%	15
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		65	5.1%	68	5.8%	39
• Low birth-weight babies		63	5.0%	71	6.0%	29
• Infant mortality		8	6.4	7	5.7	3
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	5	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		1,285	50.9	991	38.0	19
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		382	15.1	200	7.7	36
• Children in out-of-home care		232	9.2	177	6.8	71
–for abuse or neglect		162	6.4	77	2.9	40
–for delinquency		2	*	50	1.9	40
–not specified (court supported)		69	2.7	51	2.0	39
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		51	21.9	52	23.2	27
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		7	92.1	4	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		325	27.6	197	15.5	37
–violent index crimes		11	1.0	14	1.1	9
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	343	6.4%	260	5.1%	53
Education: Students...						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	1,640	9.2%	2,508	13.7%	61
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		862	63.8%	706	56.8%	47
–seventh grade		876	61.9%	903	66.3%	60



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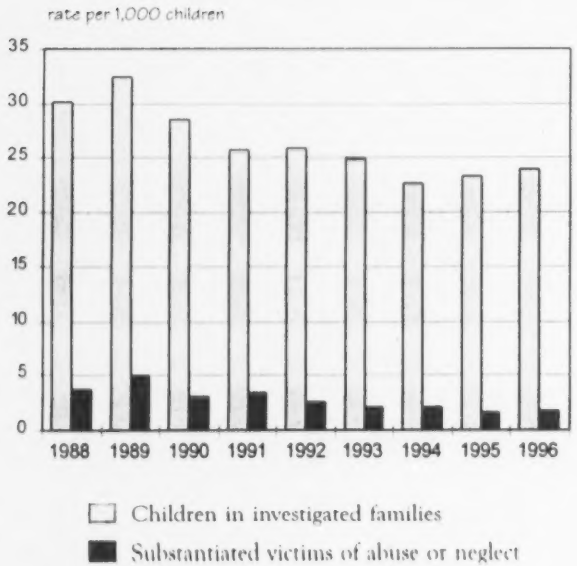
Livingston County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	133,601	163,652	22.5%
• Total child population	36,974	40,996	10.9%
–Ages 0-4	8,437	9,358	10.9%
–Ages 5-9	10,897	11,079	1.7%
–Ages 10-14	11,221	12,864	14.6%
–Ages 15-17	6,418	7,695	19.9%
–White	36,164	40,303	11.4%
–African American	317	252	-20.5%
–American Indian	274	215	-21.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	218	226	3.7%

• Total births *(1996)*	1,811

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	3.2%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	13.1%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$27,030

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	4,922
• Children in publicly subsidized care	244
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$110.70
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	26,074

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,064	3%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	543	1%

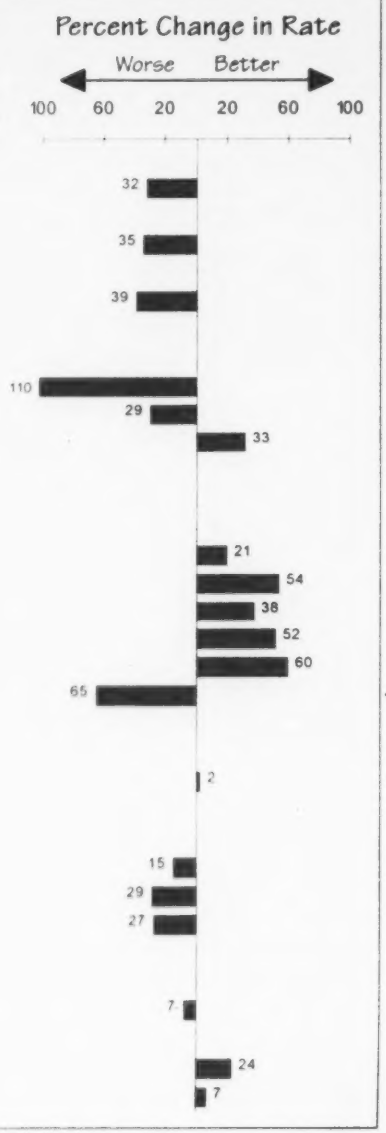
kids count in Michigan

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Livingston County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	 Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	 Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		1,710	5.3%	2,623	7.0%	1
–ages 0-4		503	5.8%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,006	4.3%	1,589	5.8%	1
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	951	5.0%	1,809	7.0%	1
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		67	3.9%	147	8.3%	60
• Low birth-weight babies		64	4.2%	98	5.5%	15
• Infant mortality		12	7.7	9	5.2	1
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	4	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		954	30.2	870	24.0	3
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		119	3.8	63	1.7	2
• Children in out-of-home care		63	2.0	45	1.2	1
–for abuse or neglect		32	1.0	18	0.5	1
–for delinquency		23	0.7	11	0.3	3
–not specified (court supported)		9	0.3	17	0.5	3
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		28	10.0	26	9.8	2
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		7	74.8	4	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		199	13.5	263	15.5	36
–violent index crimes		12	0.8	17	1.0	5
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	95	1.7%	132	2.2%	14
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	2,224	12.1%	2,949	12.9%	50
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		712	46.6%	612	35.4%	2
–seventh grade		805	50.9%	824	47.2%	2



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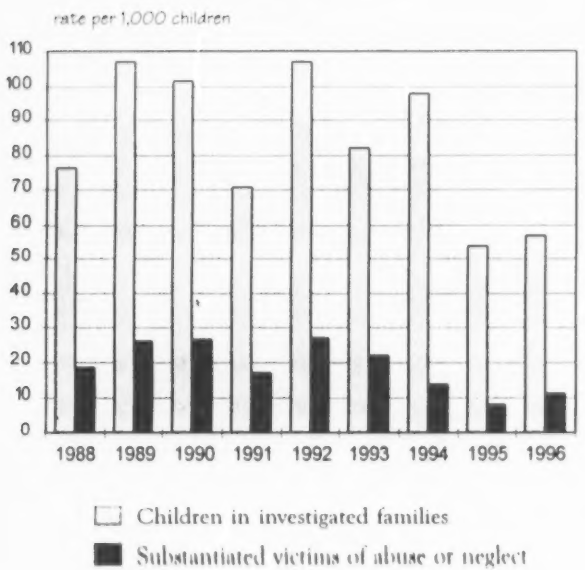
Luce County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	5,599	5,579	-0.4%
• Total child population	1,495	1,310	-12.4%
–Ages 0-4	352	375	6.6%
–Ages 5-9	377	357	-5.3%
–Ages 10-14	427	360	-15.8%
–Ages 15-17	339	218	-35.7%
–White	1,361	1,211	-11.0%
–African American	1	1	*
–American Indian	132	97	-26.3%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1	*

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

• Total births *(1996)*	68

Income and Poverty *(1995)*

• Unemployment rate	7.8%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	57.4%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$19,101

Child Care *(1995)*

• Regulated slots	194
• Children in publicly subsidized care	61
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$83.26
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	981

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	348	24%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	178	12%

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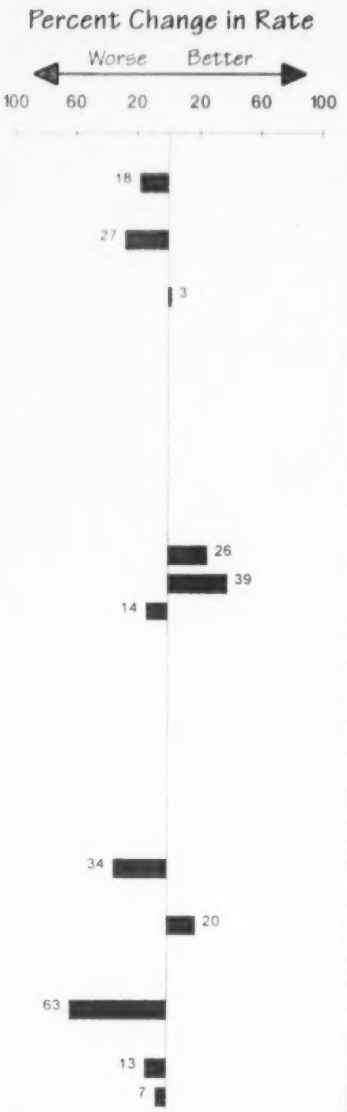
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Luce County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		357	22.9%	429	27.1%	66
–ages 0-4		106	28.3%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		234	19.8%	300	25.2%	65
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	514	43.2%	530	41.7%	69
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		4	*	2	*	-
• Low birth-weight babies		4	*	6	8.5%	73
• Infant mortality		1	*	0	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		116	76.2	81	56.6	37
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		28	18.4	16	11.2	58
• Children in out-of-home care		7	4.8	8	5.4	58
–for abuse or neglect		4	*	4	*	-
–for delinquency		3	*	4	*	-
–not specified (court supported)		1	*	0	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		5	*	5	*	-
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		14	18.7	19	25.2	65
–violent index crimes		0	*	2	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	22	5.6%	15	4.5%	44
Education: Students ...						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	100	7.7%	160	12.5%	46
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		55	65.5%	54	74.0%	82
–seventh grade		58	69.0%	72	73.5%	75



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Mackinac County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	10,978	11,867	8.1%
• Total child population	2,837	2,805	-1.1%
–Ages 0-4	695	688	-1.0%
–Ages 5-9	773	729	-5.7%
–Ages 10-14	792	849	7.2%
–Ages 15-17	577	539	-6.6%
–White	1,887	1,504	-20.3%
–African American	4	7	*
–American Indian	940	1,286	36.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	6	7	19.6%

• Total births *(1996)*	127

Income and Poverty *(1995)*

• Unemployment rate	10.3%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	44.9%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$19,790

Child Care *(1996)*

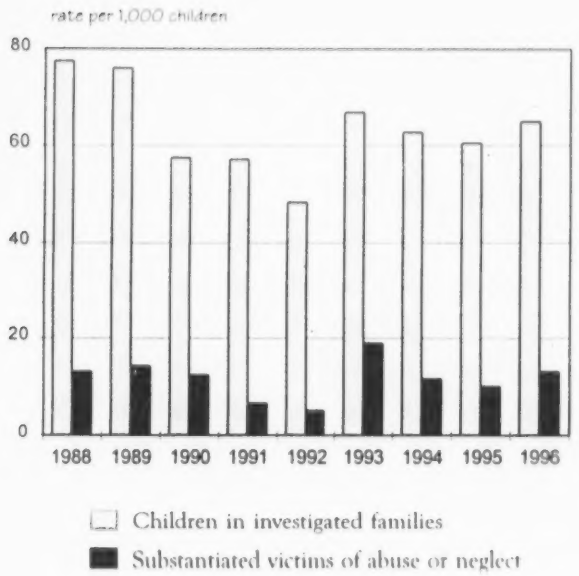
• Regulated slots	364
• Children in publicly subsidized care	50
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$89.04
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	1,935

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	277	10%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	109	4%

kids count in Michigan

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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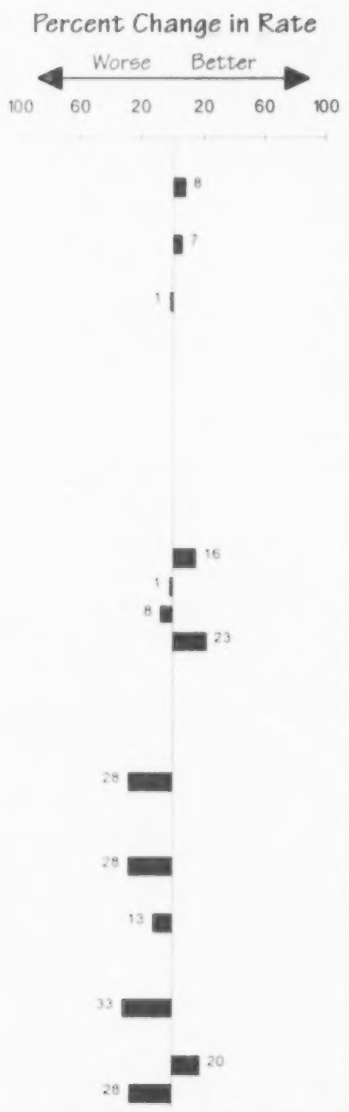
Trends in Child Well-Being

Mackinac County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		615	22.2%	585	20.4%	36
–ages 0-4		179	25.2%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		424	20.8%	412	19.4%	39
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	593	41.1%	757	41.6%	68
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		12	8.3%	4	*	-
• Low birth-weight babies		7	5.0%	4	*	-
• Infant mortality		2	*	1	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		208	77.3	177	64.8	49
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		35	13.0	36	13.2	68
• Children in out-of-home care		18	6.7	20	7.2	73
–for abuse or neglect		16	5.9	13	4.6	64
–for delinquency		1	*	4	*	-
–not specified (court supported)		1	*	3	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		6	20.9	6	26.8	36
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		36	27.1	46	34.7	73
–violent index crimes		3	*	3	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	24	4.5%	26	5.1%	50
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	88	4.9%	123	6.5%	2
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		93	68.5%	70	54.9%	38
–seventh grade		78	54.0%	94	68.9%	71



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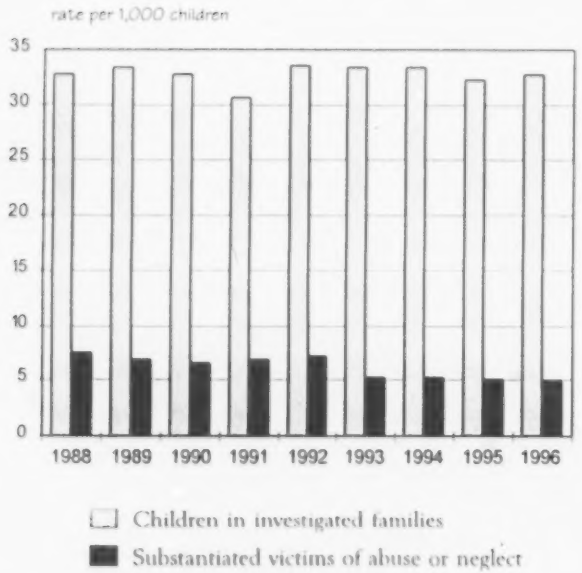
Macomb County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	733,607	768,450	4.7%
• Total child population	170,910	167,323	-2.1%
–Ages 0-4	46,528	40,992	-11.9%
–Ages 5-9	48,729	46,490	-4.6%
–Ages 10-14	48,013	50,949	6.1%
–Ages 15-17	27,639	28,892	4.5%
–White	163,202	158,052	-3.2%
–African American	3,539	3,963	12.0%
–American Indian	856	920	7.4%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	3,312	4,388	32.5%

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

• Total births (1996)	9,885

Income and Poverty (1996)

• Unemployment rate	4.2%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	22.8%
• Per person annual income (1995)	$26,311

Child Care (1996)

• Regulated slots	23,536
• Children in publicly subsidized care	1,159
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$109.82
• Child population, ages 0-12 (1995)	123,837

kids count in Michigan

Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	11,784	7%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)[2]	7,753	5%

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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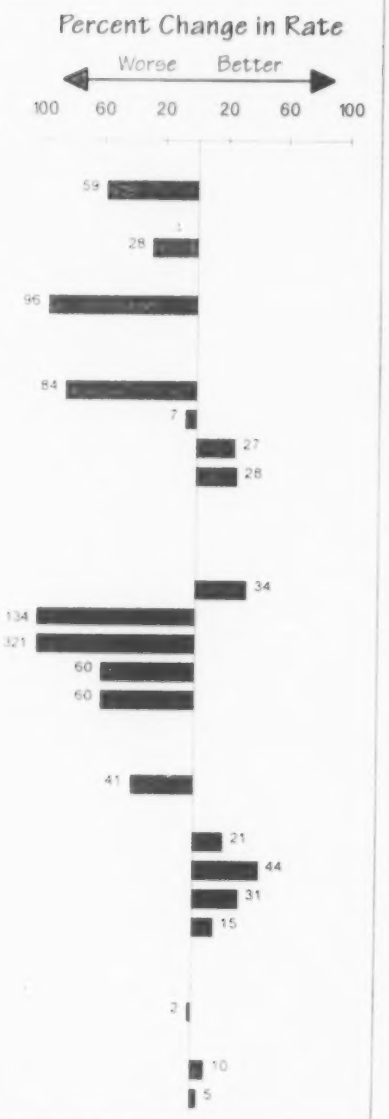
Trends in Child Well-Being

Macomb County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		12,517	7.4%	20,810	11.7%	5
–ages 0-4		4,059	8.4%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		9,437	7.8%	12,723	10.0%	5
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	8,905	8.6%	19,053	16.8%	5
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		354	4.0%	726	7.4%	55
• Low birth-weight babies		570	6.0%	624	6.4%	36
• Infant mortality		81	8.4	61	6.2	5
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		38	28.7	29	20.8	6
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		5,685	32.7	5,536	32.7	12
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		1,307	7.5	839	5.0	18
• Children in out-of-home care		278	1.6	635	3.7	29
–for abuse or neglect		79	0.5	324	1.9	22
–for delinquency		50	0.3	78	0.5	7
–not specified (court supported)		149	0.9	233	1.4	34
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		184	11.0	199	15.4	8
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		32	58.8	20	46.8	5
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		1,554	19.0	790	10.7	18
–violent index crimes		154	1.9	96	1.3	15
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	1,154	3.7%	937	3.1%	20
Education: Students...						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	13,449	12.8%	15,242	13.1%	51
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		4,451	54.1%	4,075	48.7%	18
–seventh grade		4,625	58.1%	4,581	55.1%	14



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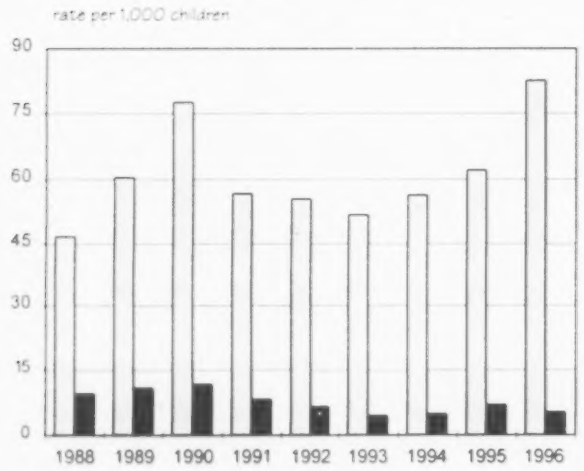
Manistee County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
· Total population	22,915	22,987	0.3%
· Total child population	5,174	4,719	-8.8%
–Ages 0-4	1,189	1,249	5.1%
–Ages 5-9	1,397	1,266	-9.4%
–Ages 10-14	1,568	1,351	-13.9%
–Ages 15-17	1,020	853	-16.4%
–White	5,059	4,591	-9.3%
–African American	20	21	8.3%
–American Indian	69	78	12.7%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	26	29	9.6%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

· Total births (1996)	208

Income and Poverty (1996)

· Unemployment rate	10.3%
· Percent Medicaid births[1]	50.0%
· Per person annual income (1995)	$16,878

Child Care (1996)

· Regulated slots	835
· Children in publicly subsidized care	235
· Average weekly cost (full-time)	$87.34
· Child population, ages 0-12 (1995)	3,504

Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)	Number	Percent of all Children
· Children receiving food stamps	1,102	22%
· Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)[2]	512	10%

kids count in Michigan

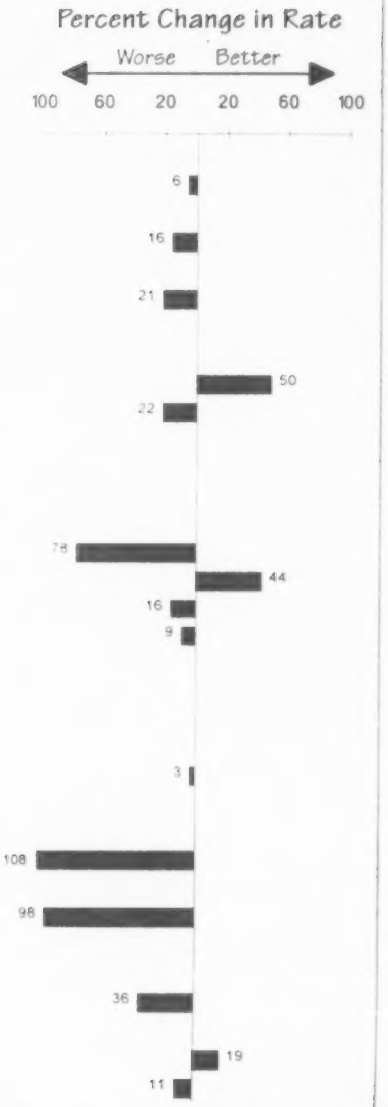
[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Manistee County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		1,310	25.9%	1,491	27.4%	68
–ages 0-4		415	31.7%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		813	21.9%	1,018	25.4%	67
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,049	32.0%	1,436	38.8%	61
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		23	13.1%	16	6.6%	48
• Low birth-weight babies		14	5.3%	16	6.5%	39
• Infant mortality		2	*	2	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		239	46.4	418	82.5	69
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		49	9.5	27	5.3	20
• Children in out-of-home care		20	3.8	22	4.4	44
–for abuse or neglect		14	2.7	15	3.0	41
–for delinquency		3	*	3	*	-
–not specified (court supported)		3	*	4	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		10	18.1	8	18.6	18
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		35	14.0	74	29.3	69
–violent index crimes		2	*	4	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	17	1.8%	36	3.6%	24
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	368	10.5%	540	14.3%	71
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		129	48.1%	106	39.1%	4
–seventh grade		134	53.5%	160	59.6%	22



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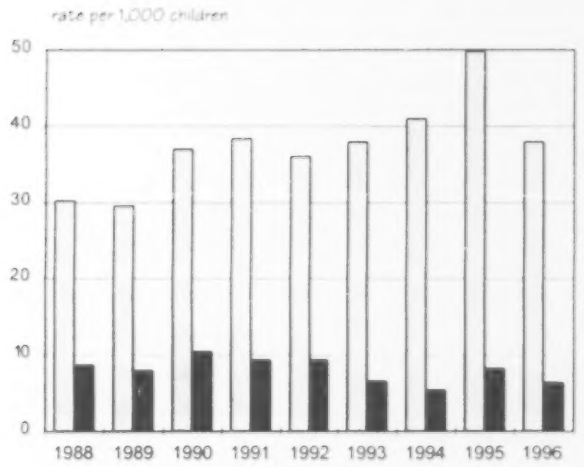
Marquette County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	65,442	68,916	5.3%
• Total child population	16,386	16,583	1.2%
–Ages 0-4	3,755	4,531	20.7%
–Ages 5-9	4,784	4,490	-6.1%
–Ages 10-14	5,090	4,385	-13.9%
–Ages 15-17	2,758	3,177	15.2%
–White	15,878	•	•
–African American	62	•	•
–American Indian	341	•	•
–Asian/Pacific Islander	105	•	•

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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• Total births (1996)	650

Income and Poverty (1995)

• Unemployment rate	6.3%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	34.3%
• Per person annual income (1995)	$18,699

Child Care (1997)

• Regulated slots	2,072
• Children in publicly subsidized care	375
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$98.81
• Child population, ages 0-12 (1995)	11,630

Family Support (Average per month FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,727	10%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)[2]	1,007	6%

kids count in Michigan

• Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

[1] Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2] Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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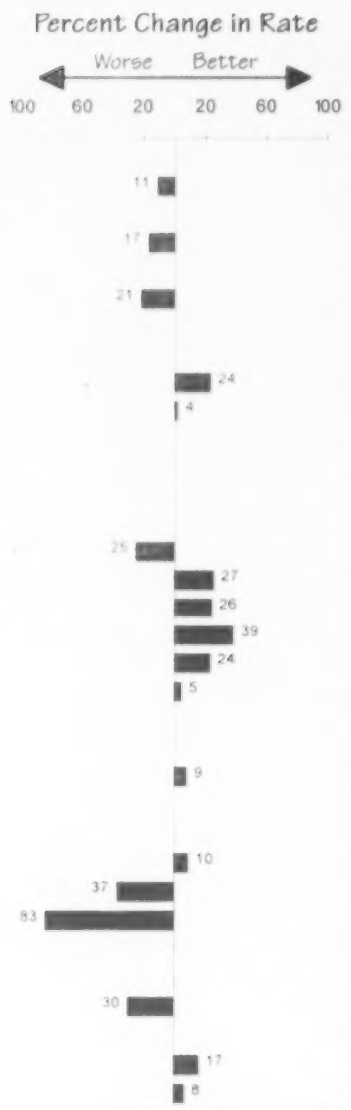
Trends in Child Well-Being

Marquette County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		2,595	14.3%	3,003	15.9%	18
–ages 0-4		952	19.0%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,577	12.0%	1,903	14.0%	16
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	2,562	20.3%	2,593	24.6%	17
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		44	3.8%	21	2.9%	6
• Low birth-weight babies		57	5.4%	39	5.2%	12
• Infant mortality		8	7.3	5	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	3	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		573	30.2	634	37.9	18
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		161	8.5	104	6.2	26
• Children in out-of-home care		102	5.4	67	4.0	35
–for abuse or neglect		56	3.0	30	1.8	20
–for delinquency		9	0.5	6	0.4	5
–not specified (court supported)		37	2.0	31	1.9	38
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		23	15.5	21	14.1	6
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	3	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		316	38.8	290	34.9	74
–violent index crimes		9	1.1	12	1.4	21
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	50	1.4%	87	2.6%	18
Education: Students . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	1,271	10.3%	1,489	13.4%	57
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		506	54.5%	302	45.2%	10
–seventh grade		495	55.2%	398	50.9%	6



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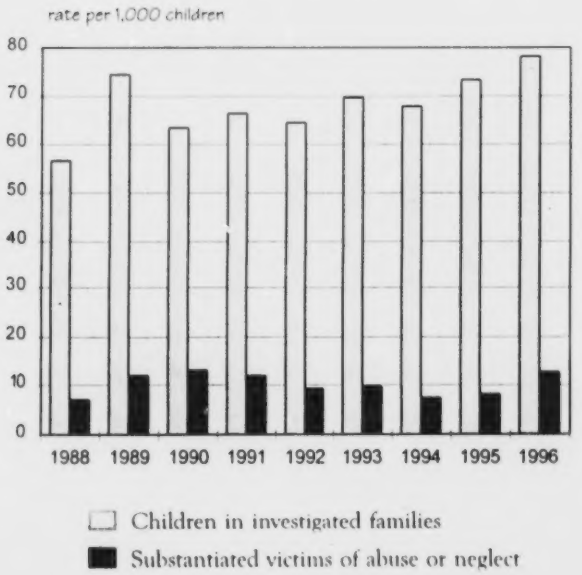
Mason County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	27,487	27,514	0.1%
• Total child population	7,131	6,753	-5.3%
–Ages 0-4	1,814	1,913	5.4%
–Ages 5-9	1,867	1,811	-3.0%
–Ages 10-14	2,087	1,893	-9.3%
–Ages 15-17	1,362	1,136	-16.6%
–White	6,974	6,568	-5.8%
–African American	49	68	38.2%
–American Indian	82	83	0.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	26	34	31.7%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

• Total births *(1996)*	281

Income and Poverty *(1995)*

• Unemployment rate	8.8%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	47.0%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$18,367

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	1,114
• Children in publicly subsidized care	333
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$82.82
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	4,923

kids count *in Michigan*

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,185	17%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	468	7%

[1] Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2] Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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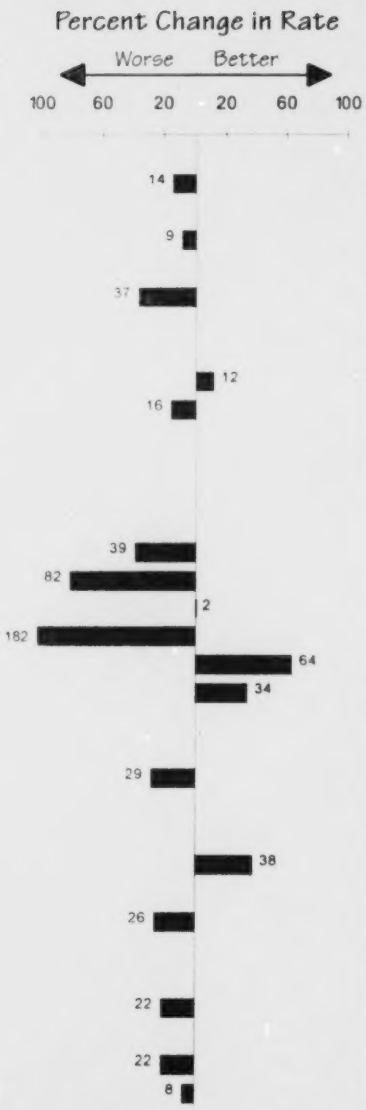
Trends in Child Well-Being

Mason County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		1,335	20.0%	1,656	22.9%	50
–ages 0-4		442	25.0%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		942	19.3%	1,109	21.0%	53
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,342	26.9%	1,897	36.8%	54
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		21	6.8%	19	6.0%	41
• Low birth-weight babies		19	5.4%	19	6.3%	33
• Infant mortality		2	*	1	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		371	56.5	548	78.3	66
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		46	7.0	89	12.7	65
• Children in out-of-home care		36	5.4	37	5.3	55
–for abuse or neglect		8	1.2	23	3.3	50
–for delinquency		18	2.7	7	1.0	23
–not specified (court supported)		10	1.5	7	1.0	22
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		16	26.8	20	34.6	54
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		99	32.5	68	20.1	51
–violent index crimes		2	*	9	2.8	32
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	44	3.3%	60	4.1%	36
Education: Students . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	509	11.2%	705	13.7%	62
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		187	53.5%	98	65.2%	70
–seventh grade		264	65.1%	123	70.0%	74



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*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

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Mecosta County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	37,725	39,127	3.7%
• Total child population	8,825	10,112	14.6%
–Ages 0-4	2,418	2,390	-1.2%
–Ages 5-9	2,365	2,264	-4.3%
–Ages 10-14	2,377	2,258	-5.0%
–Ages 15-17	1,665	3,200	92.2%
–White	8,329	9,116	9.5%
–African American	333	*	*
–American Indian	86	92	8.0%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	78	*	*

• Total births *(1996)*	448

Income and Poverty *(1995)*

• Unemployment rate	5.2%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	44.2%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$15,794

Child Care *(1996)*

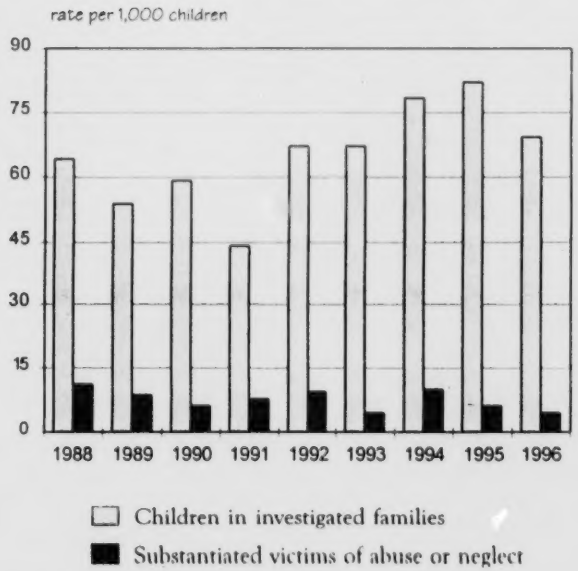
• Regulated slots	1,363
• Children in publicly subsidized care	366
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$76.90
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	6,196

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,649	17%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	840	9%

kids count *in Michigan*

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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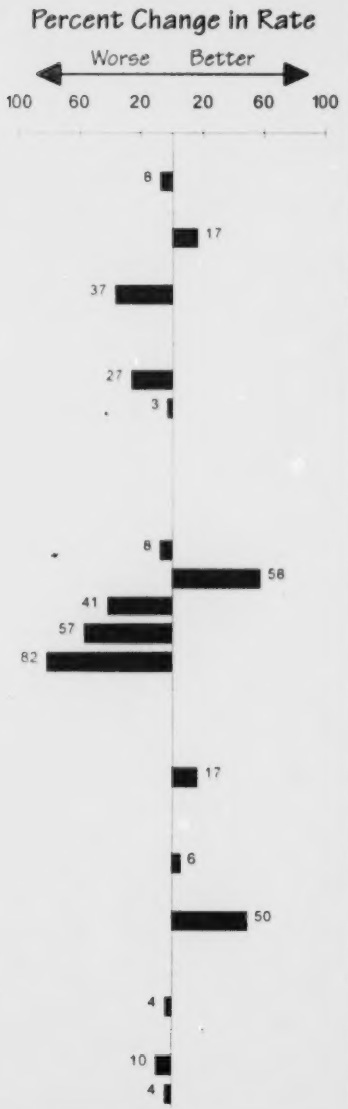
Trends in Child Well-Being

Mecosta County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		2,044	25.5%	2,461	27.5%	69
–ages 0-4		697	31.6%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,752	30.6%	1,625	25.4%	68
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,613	28.2%	2,713	38.7%	60
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		34	8.2%	45	10.3%	67
• Low birth-weight babies		21	4.7%	21	4.8%	6
• Infant mortality		5	*	3	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	4	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		629	64.2	681	69.2	57
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		110	11.2	46	4.7	14
• Children in out-of-home care		37	3.8	53	5.3	56
–for abuse or neglect		17	1.7	27	2.7	36
–for delinquency		13	1.3	24	2.4	50
–not specified (court supported)		7	0.7	2	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		16	22.4	19	18.5	17
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		59	13.9	59	13.1	27
–violent index crimes		2	*	4	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	55	3.4%	29	1.7%	9
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	790	14.4%	992	15.0%	74
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		193	47.8%	229	52.5%	29
–seventh grade		300	61.1%	297	63.5%	42



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Menominee County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	24,569	22,518	-8.3%
• Total child population	6,121	4,346	-29.0%
–Ages 0-4	1,174	955	-18.7%
–Ages 5-9	1,691	1,102	-34.8%
–Ages 10-14	1,968	1,329	-32.5%
–Ages 15-17	1,287	960	-25.4%
–White	5,929	4,151	-30.0%
–African American	2	0	*
–American Indian	162	171	6.0%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	29	23	-19.0%

• Total births *(1996)*	292

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	6.0%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	19.9%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$19,170

Child Care *(1996)*

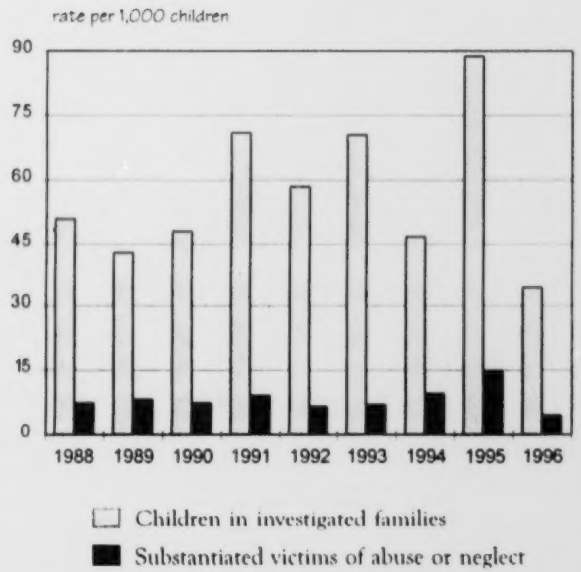
• Regulated slots	547
• Children in publicly subsidized care	231
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$80.77
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	4,079

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	622	10%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	308	5%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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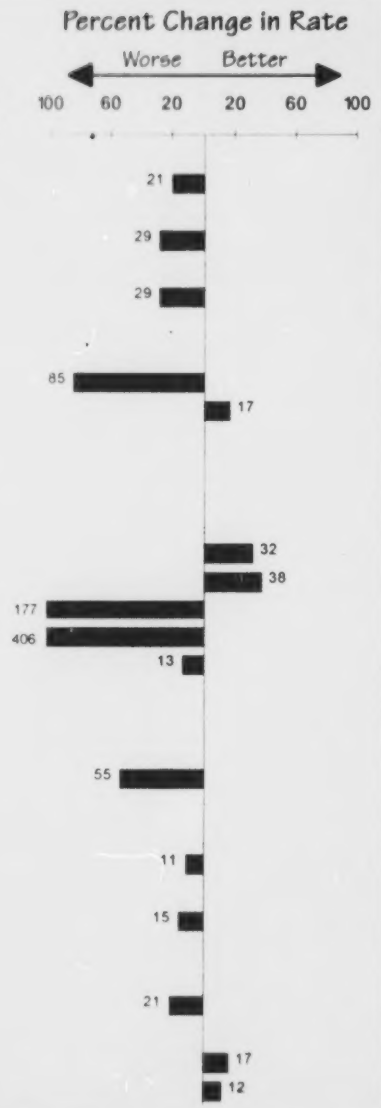
Trends in Child Well-Being

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		926	14.1%	1,123	17.0%	19
–ages 0-4		266	17.1%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		590	11.8%	755	15.2%	21
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,176	26.2%	1,482	33.9%	43
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		17	3.5%	18	6.6%	47
• Low birth-weight babies		21	6.3%	14	5.2%	10
• Infant mortality		4	*	2	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		342	50.8	205	34.4	16
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		51	7.6	28	4.7	15
• Children in out-of-home care		17	2.5	41	6.8	72
–for abuse or neglect		6	0.9	26	4.3	63
–for delinquency		11	1.6	11	1.8	39
–not specified (court supported)		0	*	4	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		8	13.4	11	20.7	23
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	2	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		56	17.4	61	19.3	47
–violent index crimes		0	*	3	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	32	2.7%	43	3.1%	19
Education: Students...						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	445	10.4%	556	12.6%	47
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		174	54.5%	132	45.2%	11
–seventh grade		219	64.0%	186	56.2%	16



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Menominee County

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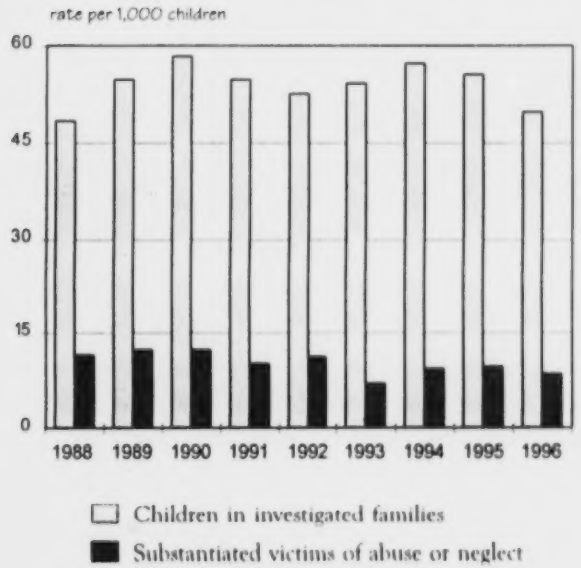
Midland County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	79,748	85,691	7.5%
• Total child population	21,117	21,148	0.2%
–Ages 0-4	5,684	5,573	-2.0%
–Ages 5-9	5,777	5,831	0.9%
–Ages 10-14	5,989	6,169	3.0%
–Ages 15-17	3,667	3,575	-2.5%
–White	20,459	20,392	-0.3%
–African American	278	388	39.6%
–American Indian	105	65	-37.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	275	304	10.5%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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• Total births *(1996)*	1,036

Income and Poverty (1996)

• Unemployment rate	4.0%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	25.5%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$26,885

Child Care (1996)

• Regulated slots	3,706
• Children in publicly subsidized care	183
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$103.15
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	14,972

kids count in Michigan

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	2,478	12%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	1,237	6%

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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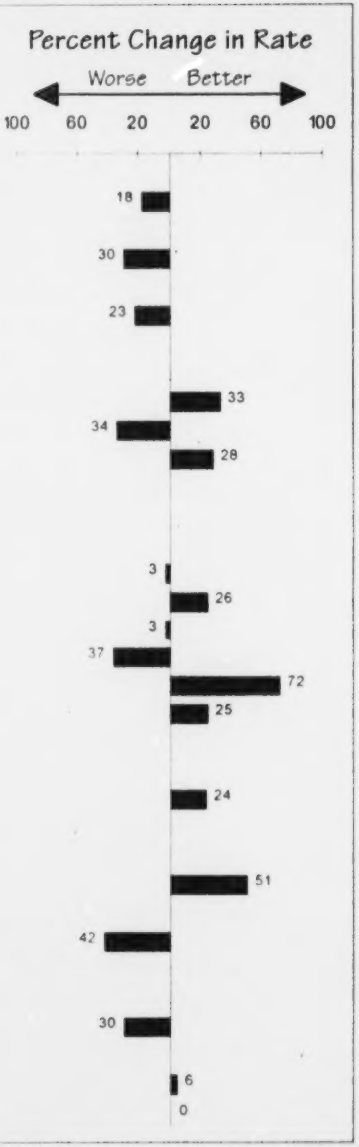
Trends in Child Well-Being

Midland County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		2,968	14.5%	3,779	17.1%	20
–ages 0-4		1,009	18.0%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,721	11.7%	2,421	15.2%	22
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	2,084	16.8%	2,881	20.6%	12
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		34	3.0%	21	2.0%	1
• Low birth-weight babies		49	4.7%	67	6.3%	34
• Infant mortality		10	9.5	7	6.8	11
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		6	38.1	5	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		993	48.4	1,040	49.7	29
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		232	11.3	176	8.4	42
• Children in out-of-home care		100	4.8	105	5.0	50
–for abuse or neglect		60	2.9	83	4.0	55
–for delinquency		19	0.9	6	0.3	1
–not specified (court supported)		21	1.0	16	0.8	15
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		29	15.7	20	11.8	4
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	4	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		116	12.4	58	6.1	6
–violent index crimes		4	*	11	1.1	7
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	122	3.2%	178	4.5%	45
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	1,366	10.7%	1,955	13.9%	63
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		434	46.1%	421	43.5%	9
–seventh grade		601	57.8%	568	57.6%	19



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Missaukee County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	13,522	15,360	13.6%
• Total child population	3,884	3,674	-5.4%
–Ages 0-4	883	993	12.5%
–Ages 5-9	1,008	966	-4.2%
–Ages 10-14	1,291	1,075	-16.8%
–Ages 15-17	702	640	-8.8%
–White	3,841	3,613	-5.9%
–African American	0	0	*
–American Indian	32	39	20.4%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	11	21	96.3%

• Total births (1996)	160

Income and Poverty (1995)

• Unemployment rate	7.0%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	37.5%
• Per person annual income (1995)	$14,813

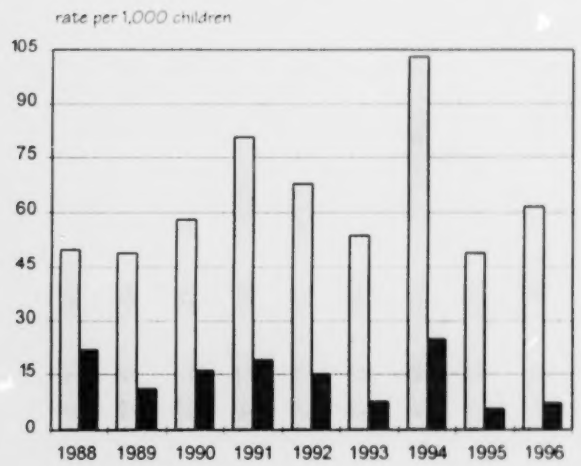
Child Care (1996)

• Regulated slots	481
• Children in publicly subsidized care	153
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$80.25
• Child population, ages 0-12 (1995)	2,707

Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	622	16%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)[2]	316	8%

kids count in Michigan

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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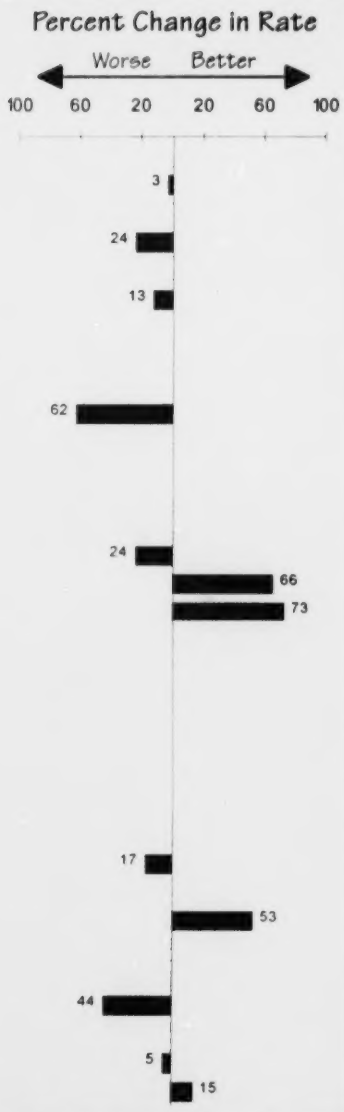
Trends in Child Well-Being

Missaukee County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		841	23.8%	985	24.5%	58
–ages 0-4		261	28.4%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		474	18.4%	666	22.8%	60
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	656	34.2%	947	38.5%	59
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		4	*	6	3.7%	16
• Low birth-weight babies		8	4.9%	14	8.0%	69
• Infant mortality		2	*	1	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	1	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		168	49.6	232	61.5	45
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		74	21.8	28	7.4	34
• Children in out-of-home care		34	10.1	10	2.7	15
–for abuse or neglect		21	6.2	5	*	-
–for delinquency		6	1.8	5	*	-
–not specified (court supported)		7	2.1	1	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		4	*	8	27.9	40
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		21	14.7	32	17.3	42
–violent index crimes		0	*	3	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	15	2.9%	9	1.3%	5
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	131	6.6%	229	9.6%	9
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		99	54.1%	92	56.9%	48
–seventh grade		147	71.5%	107	60.7%	27



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Monroe County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	139,550	145,704	4.4%
• Total child population	38,724	38,150	-1.5%
–Ages 0-4	9,595	9,674	0.8%
–Ages 5-9	11,325	10,682	-5.7%
–Ages 10-14	10,927	11,154	2.1%
–Ages 15-17	6,877	6,640	-3.5%
–White	37,372	36,711	-1.8%
–African American	889	920	3.5%
–American Indian	172	148	-14.1%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	291	371	27.4%

• Total births *(1996)*	1,798

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	4.0%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	25.1%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$23,073

Child Care *(1996)*

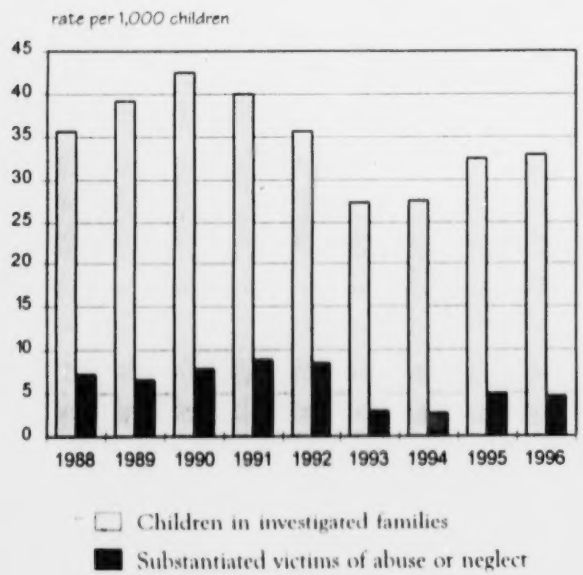
• Regulated slots	3,062
• Children in publicly subsidized care	264
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$97.02
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	27,434

Family Support *(Average per month FY 1996)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	3,703	10%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	2,298	6%

kids count *in Michigan*

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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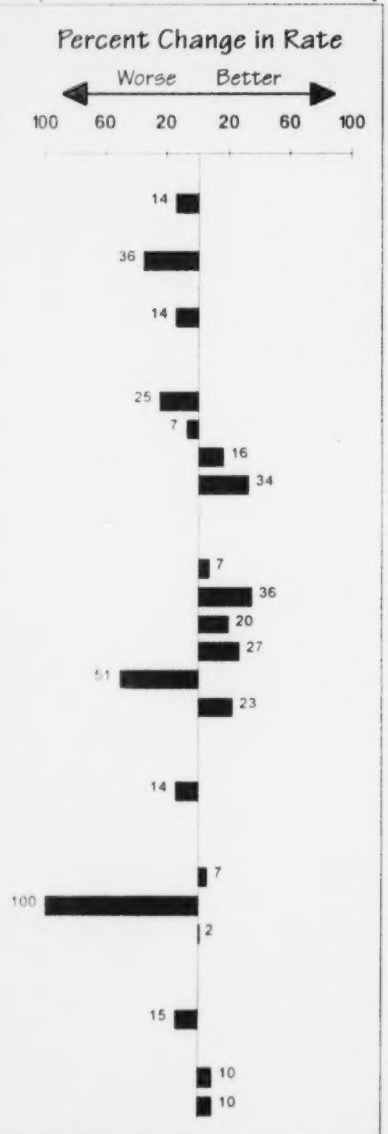
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Monroe County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		4,535	12.0%	5,509	13.7%	11
–ages 0-4		1,491	14.8%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		2,601	9.4%	3,739	12.8%	13
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	3,393	16.2%	4,424	18.5%	8
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		78	4.0%	90	5.0%	30
• Low birth-weight babies		114	6.0%	116	6.5%	41
• Infant mortality		18	9.3	14	7.8	15
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		8	27.3	6	18.0	3
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		1,350	35.5	1,256	32.9	13
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		269	7.1	174	4.6	12
• Children in out-of-home care		133	3.5	106	2.8	18
–for abuse or neglect		63	1.7	46	1.2	6
–for delinquency		9	0.2	13	0.3	4
–not specified (court supported)		61	1.6	47	1.2	31
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		77	21.5	79	24.6	30
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		7	58.6	5	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		176	9.9	164	9.2	13
–violent index crimes		13	0.7	25	1.4	20
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	294	4.4%	286	4.3%	40
Education: Students . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	3,026	13.1%	3,664	15.0%	76
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		961	60.1%	950	54.1%	37
–seventh grade		1,002	59.7%	948	53.8%	10



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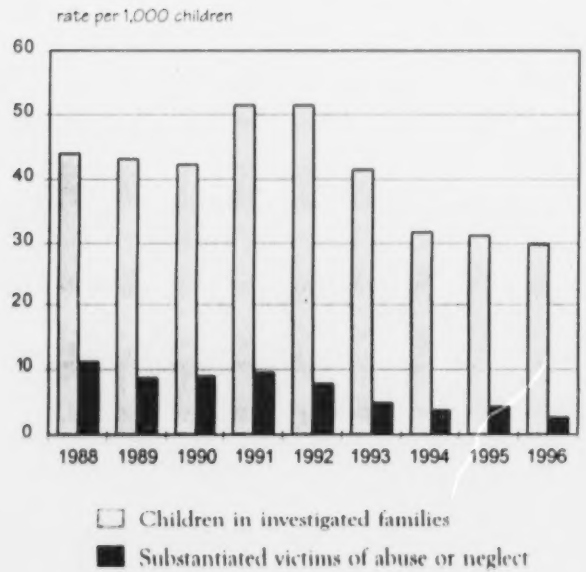
Montcalm County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	57,866	62,933	8.8%
• Total child population	16,090	16,530	2.7%
–Ages 0-4	4,053	4,423	9.1%
–Ages 5-9	4,396	4,487	2.1%
–Ages 10-14	4,795	4,801	0.1%
–Ages 15-17	2,846	2,819	-0.9%
–White	15,819	16,222	2.5%
–African American	33	47	40.2%
–American Indian	156	195	24.5%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	82	66	-18.9%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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• Total births (1996)	787

Income and Poverty (1996)

• Unemployment rate	8.6%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	38.5%
• Per person annual income (1995)	$15,847

Child Care (1996)

• Regulated slots	1,725
• Children in publicly subsidized care	363
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$83.48
• Child population, ages 0-12 (1995)	11,377

kids count in Michigan

Family Support (Average per month FY 1996)	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	2,227	14%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)[2]	1,192	8%

[1] Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2] Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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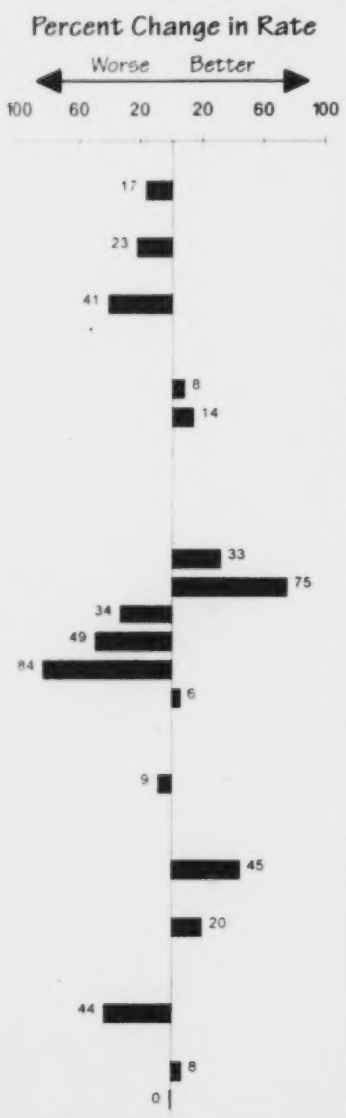
Trends in Child Well-Being

Montcalm County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		2,877	19.2%	3,696	22.4%	47
–ages 0-4		1,070	26.4%	•	•	-
–ages 5-17		1,726	15.9%	2,331	19.6%	41
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	2,676	22.4%	4,441	31.6%	37
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		57	7.8%	56	7.2%	52
• Low birth-weight babies		52	6.6%	44	5.6%	20
• Infant mortality		7	8.9	5	•	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	•	4	•	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		651	43.8	467	29.5	9
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		167	11.2	44	2.8	3
• Children in out-of-home care		43	2.9	61	3.9	33
–for abuse or neglect		21	1.4	33	2.1	26
–for delinquency		6	0.4	12	0.8	15
–not specified (court supported)		16	1.1	16	1.0	23
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		39	30.5	41	33.2	53
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		6	142.7	3	•	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		132	19.8	83	10.9	19
–violent index crimes		5	•	9	1.2	11
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	164	4.8%	139	3.8%	29
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	1,224	9.8%	1,909	14.1%	67
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		559	60.3%	527	55.5%	41
–seventh grade		699	63.9%	599	64.1%	46



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Montmorency County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	9,683	11,948	23.4%
• Total child population	2,099	2,105	0.3%
–Ages 0-4	472	552	16.9%
–Ages 5-9	543	555	2.3%
–Ages 10-14	663	618	-6.7%
–Ages 15-17	421	380	-9.6%
–White	2,078	2,071	-0.3%
–African American	0	0	*
–American Indian	16	25	55.4%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	4	10	*

• Total births (1996)	107

Income and Poverty (1996)

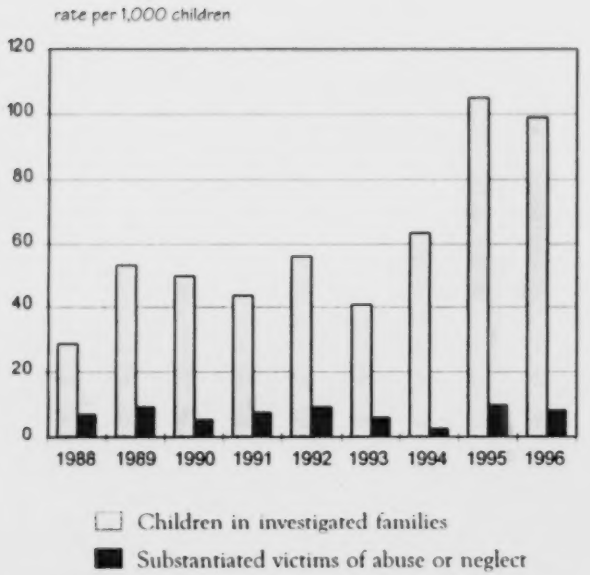
• Unemployment rate	12.5%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	41.1%
• Per person annual income (1995)	$14,405

Child Care (1996)

• Regulated slots	222
• Children in publicly subsidized care	32
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$79.11
• Child population, ages 0-12 (1995)	1,419

Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	430	21%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)[2]	217	11%

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

kids count in Michigan

*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

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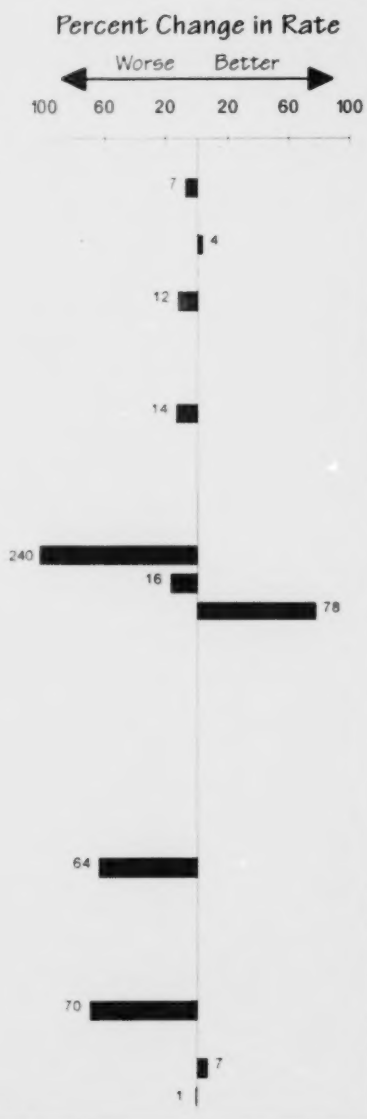
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Montmorency County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		549	26.8%	656	28.8%	74
–ages 0-4		170	32.9%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		423	28.0%	455	27.0%	73
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	480	40.0%	539	44.9%	75
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		4	*	2	*	-
• Low birth-weight babies		6	7.3%	8	8.3%	72
• Infant mortality		1	*	1	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		57	29.0	202	98.7	76
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		14	7.1	17	8.3	40
• Children in out-of-home care		16	8.2	4	1.8	3
–for abuse or neglect		8	3.8	2	*	-
–for delinquency		1	*	2	*	-
–not specified (court supported)		8	4.1	0	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		4	*	4	*	-
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		11	11.4	20	18.6	44
–violent index crimes		0	*	1	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	12	3.4%	3	*	-
Education: Students...						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	74	6.6%	141	11.2%	28
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		58	64.9%	55	60.3%	56
–seventh grade		72	75.9%	67	76.4%	79



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Muskegon County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	164,459	167,645	1.9%
• Total child population	46,271	45,730	-1.2%
–Ages 0-4	12,331	12,315	-0.1%
–Ages 5-9	13,121	12,479	-4.9%
–Ages 10-14	13,224	13,206	-0.1%
–Ages 15-17	7,594	7,730	1.8%
–White	36,613	34,281	-6.4%
–African American	8,833	10,622	20.2%
–American Indian	533	461	-13.5%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	291	366	25.8%

• Total births *(1996)*	2,350

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	6.0%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	76.1%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$18,581

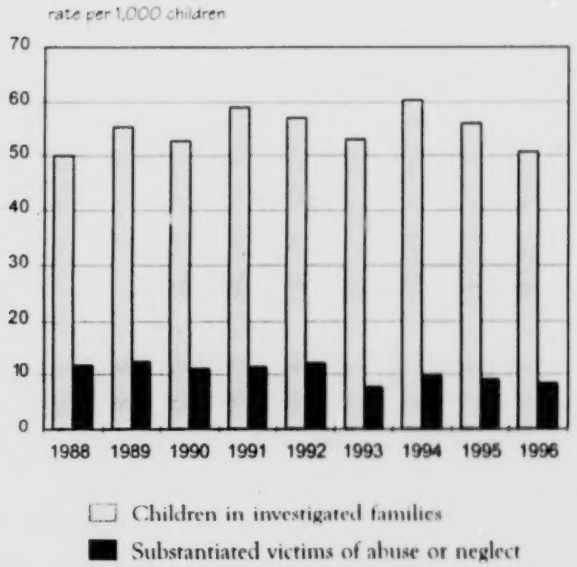
Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	5,384
• Children in publicly subsidized care	891
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$86.93
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	33,377

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	9,392	21%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	6,346	14%

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



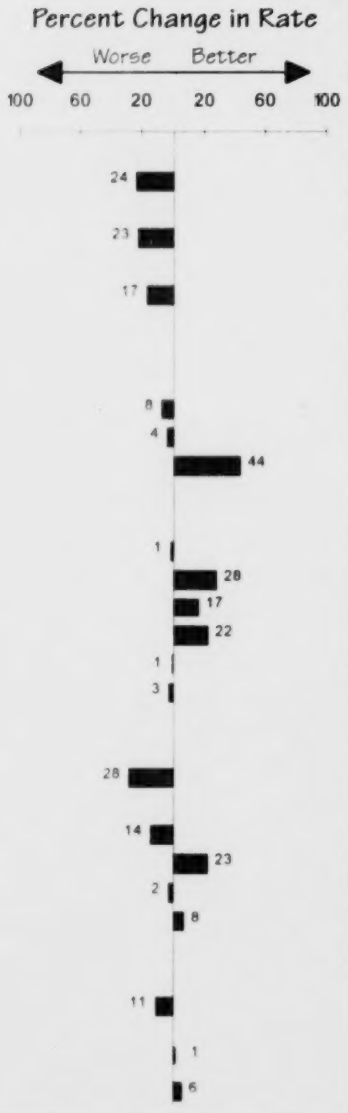
Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Muskegon County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		10,173	23.0%	13,420	28.6%	73
–ages 0-4		3,469	27.4%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		6,783	21.6%	8,751	26.5%	71
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	10,120	35.2%	13,180	41.3%	67
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		*	*	200	8.7%	63
• Low birth-weight babies		173	6.9%	173	7.5%	60
• Infant mortality		23	9.3	22	9.7	22
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		15	45.2	10	25.3	9
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		2,214	50.1	2,324	50.7	31
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		519	11.7	386	8.4	43
• Children in out-of-home care		311	7.0	269	5.9	61
–for abuse or neglect		238	5.4	191	4.2	60
–for delinquency		42	0.9	44	0.9	22
–not specified (court supported)		32	0.7	34	0.7	14
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		141	36.3	159	46.5	70
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		7	53.5	7	61.1	7
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		747	38.4	600	29.6	71
–violent index crimes		100	5.2	107	5.3	39
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	342	4.6%	320	4.2%	37
Education: Students...						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	3,875	13.5%	4,855	15.0%	75
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		1,464	61.7%	1,315	61.2%	60
–seventh grade		1,588	68.7%	1,494	64.4%	51



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Newaygo County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	43,587	49,724	14.1%
• Total child population	12,891	13,436	4.2%
–Ages 0-4	3,095	3,478	12.4%
–Ages 5-9	3,712	3,597	-3.1%
–Ages 10-14	3,880	3,988	2.8%
–Ages 15-17	2,204	2,373	7.7%
–White	12,588	13,194	4.8%
–African American	137	124	-10.0%
–American Indian	110	74	-32.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	56	45	-20.0%

• Total births *(1996)*	637

Income and Poverty *(1995)*

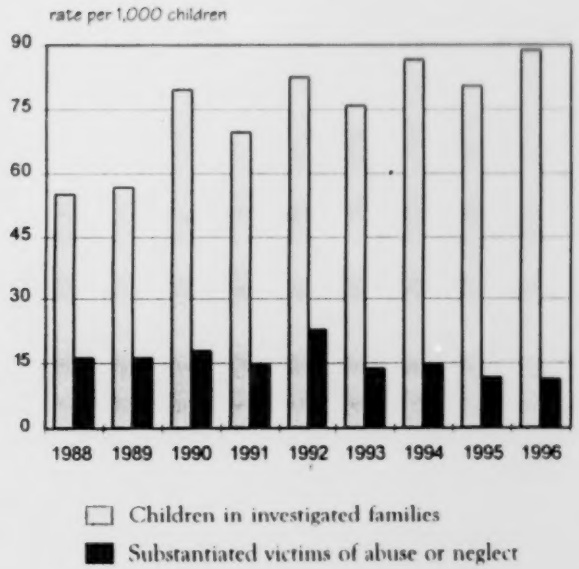
• Unemployment rate	9.6%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	39.1%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$16,006

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	1,518
• Children in publicly subsidized care	273
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$81.02
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	9,088

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,702	14%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	872	7%

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

321

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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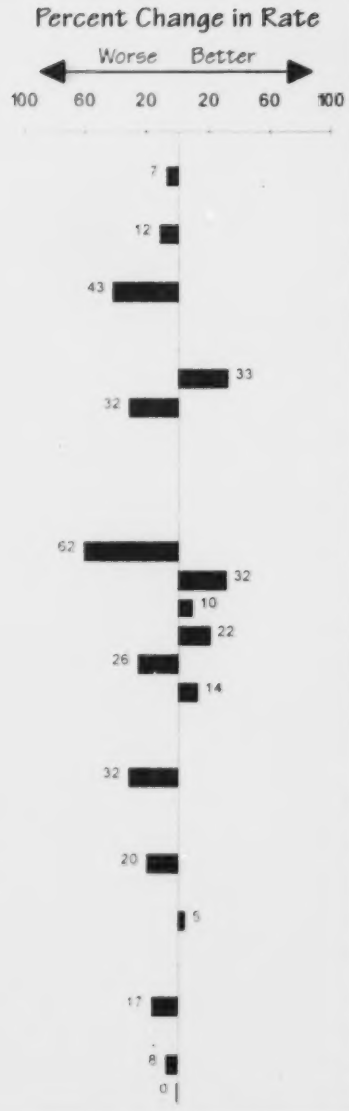
Trends in Child Well-Being

Newaygo County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		2,381	21.4%	2,929	22.9%	51
–ages 0-4		774	24.6%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,501	19.0%	1,937	21.3%	55
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	2,203	26.8%	3,685	38.3%	58
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		48	7.0%	28	4.6%	24
• Low birth-weight babies		35	5.7%	46	7.5%	62
• Infant mortality		6	10.2	5	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	2	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		594	54.7	1,117	88.7	74
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		177	16.3	140	11.1	57
• Children in out-of-home care		73	6.7	76	6.0	62
–for abuse or neglect		38	3.5	35	2.7	37
–for delinquency		15	1.3	21	1.7	38
–not specified (court supported)		20	1.8	20	1.6	36
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		27	28.4	34	37.5	57
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	3	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		87	18.1	128	21.8	57
–violent index crimes		3	*	8	1.3	16
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	97	4.5%	100	4.3%	38
Education: Students ...						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	944	12.5%	1,395	14.7%	72
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		378	60.9%	436	65.9%	72
–seventh grade		429	65.1%	416	65.3%	55



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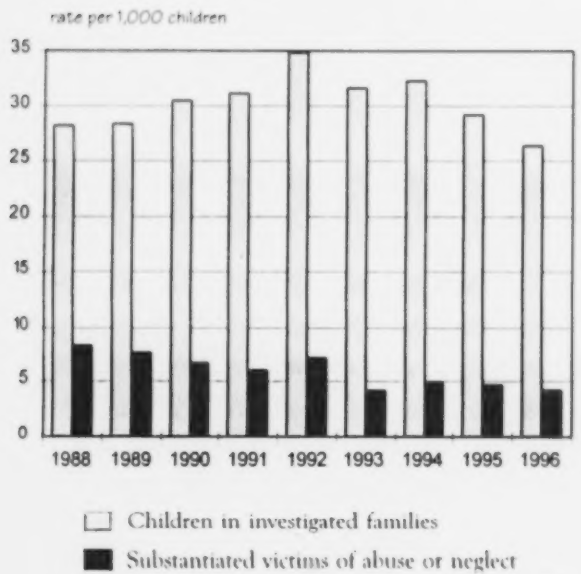
Oakland County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	1,153,461	1,276,009	10.6%
• Total child population	281,301	291,315	3.6%
–Ages 0-4	75,198	72,292	-3.9%
–Ages 5-9	81,551	80,646	-1.1%
–Ages 10-14	78,445	87,197	11.2%
–Ages 15-17	46,107	51,180	11.0%
–White	242,005	240,017	-0.8%
–African American	29,067	40,740	40.2%
–American Indian	1,287	1,317	2.4%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	8,942	9,241	3.3%

• Total births *(1996)*	16,088

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	3.2%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	24.0%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$35,869

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	44,601
• Children in publicly subsidized care	1,788
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$118.11
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	203,786

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	20,591	7%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	14,548	5%

kids count in Michigan

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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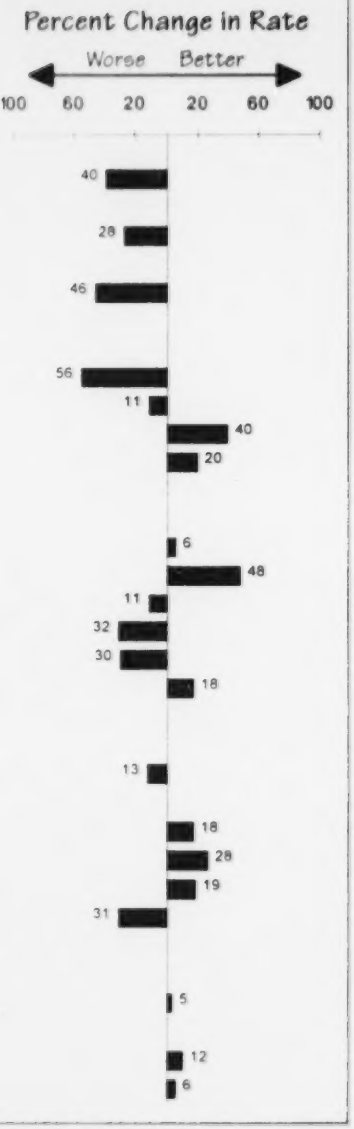
Trends in Child Well-Being

Oakland County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		22,393	8.5%	33,913	11.8%	6
–ages 0-4		7,499	9.7%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		14,868	7.9%	20,579	10.1%	6
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	18,169	11.4%	29,475	16.7%	4
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		494	3.6%	899	5.6%	36
• Low birth-weight babies		932	6.1%	1,101	6.8%	47
• Infant mortality		143	9.4	91	5.6	2
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		48	24.0	44	19.1	5
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		7,414	28.1	7,310	26.3	6
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		2,168	8.2	1,178	4.2	8
• Children in out-of-home care		746	2.8	875	3.2	22
–for abuse or neglect		350	1.3	484	1.7	19
–for delinquency		99	0.4	135	0.5	9
–not specified (court supported)		297	1.1	256	0.9	21
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		357	14.8	351	16.7	14
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		39	50.9	29	41.9	4
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		2,351	19.7	1,743	14.3	33
–violent index crimes		240	2.0	198	1.6	23
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	1,376	3.0%	1,785	4.0%	31
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	19,352	12.0%	20,376	11.4%	31
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		6,000	47.8%	5,414	42.3%	7
–seventh grade		6,636	53.1%	6,339	49.9%	5



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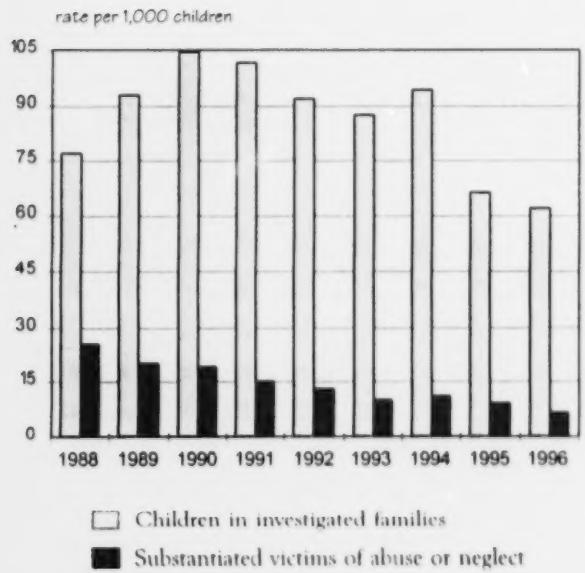
Oceana County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	23,875	24,681	3.4%
• Total child population	6,898	6,425	-6.9%
–Ages 0-4	1,679	1,788	6.5%
–Ages 5-9	1,815	1,710	-5.8%
–Ages 10-14	2,092	1,842	-12.0%
–Ages 15-17	1,311	1,085	-17.3%
–White	6,753	6,307	-6.6%
–African American	18	18	-3.8%
–American Indian	96	75	-21.1%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	31	25	-19.9%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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• Total births *(1996)*	355

Income and Poverty *(1995)*

• Unemployment rate	10.8%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	60.9%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$16,791

Child Care *(1997)*

• Regulated slots	881
• Children in publicly subsidized care	419
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$80.69
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	4,801

Family Support *(Average per month FY 1997)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,561	23%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	637	10%

kids count *in Michigan*

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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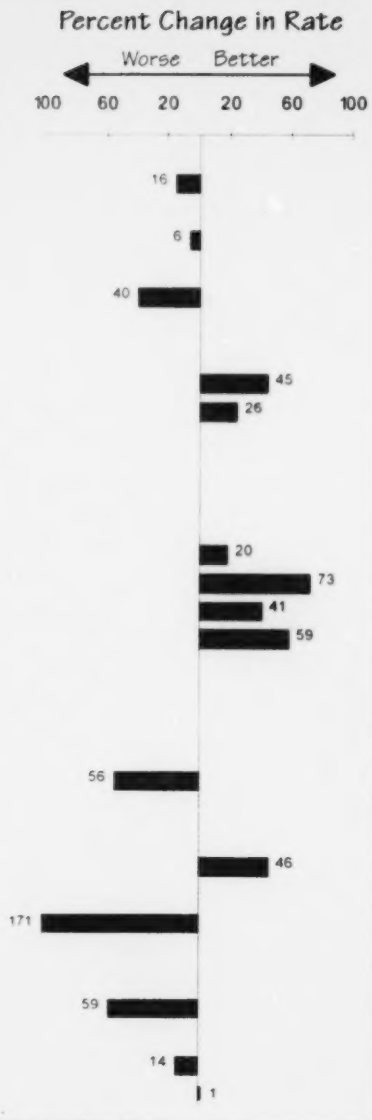
Trends in Child Well-Being

Oceana County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		1,615	24.6%	2,037	28.5%	72
–ages 0-4		519	29.9%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,192	24.9%	1,377	26.5%	72
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,237	34.0%	1,966	47.6%	78
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		48	11.9%	22	6.5%	46
• Low birth-weight babies		19	5.5%	14	4.1%	1
• Infant mortality		4	*	2	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		502	77.4	416	62.1	46
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		166	25.6	46	6.9	30
• Children in out-of-home care		27	4.2	17	2.5	9
–for abuse or neglect		19	3.0	8	1.2	8
–for delinquency		5	*	5	*	-
–not specified (court supported)		3	*	3	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		16	26.1	23	40.7	60
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	2	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		36	11.9	21	6.5	8
–violent index crimes		2	*	3	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	26	2.8%	76	7.6%	70
Education: Students...						
• In Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	351	9.8%	644	15.6%	80
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		173	60.2%	173	68.8%	80
–seventh grade		180	64.0%	185	63.5%	41



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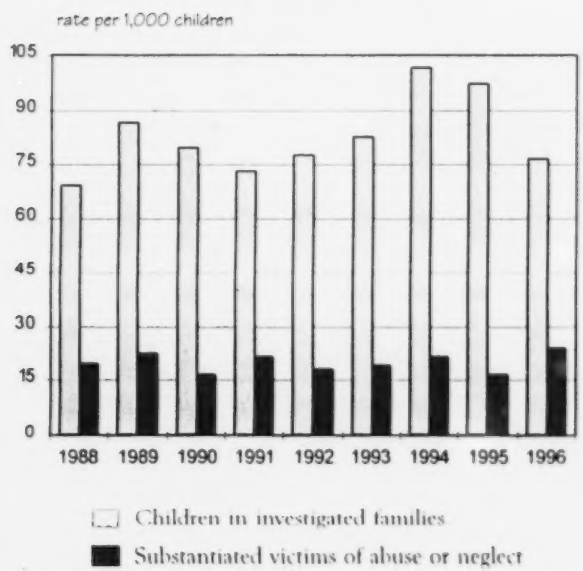
Ogemaw County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	20,559	24,354	18.5%
• Total child population	5,233	5,376	2.7%
–Ages 0-4	1,318	1,401	6.3%
–Ages 5-9	1,314	1,435	9.2%
–Ages 10-14	1,634	1,635	0.1%
–Ages 15-17	967	905	-6.4%
–White	5,180	5,319	2.7%
–African American	12	8	-33.0%
–American Indian	38	39	2.3%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	3	11	*

• Total births (1996)	221

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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Income and Poverty (1995)

• Unemployment rate	9.8%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	45.2%
• Per person annual income (1995)	$13,803

Child Care (1996)

• Regulated slots	645
• Children in publicly subsidized care	173
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$78.75
• Child population, ages 0-12 (1995)	3,615

Family Support (Average per month FY 1996)	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,307	26%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)[2]	655	13%

*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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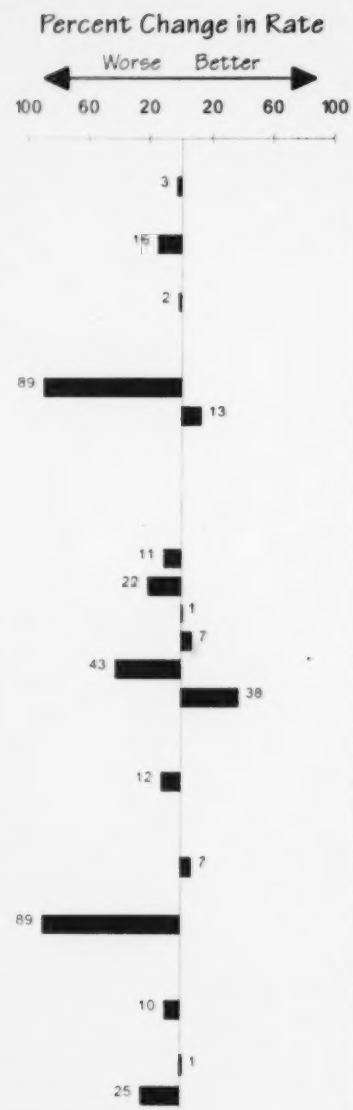
Trends in Child Well-Being

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		1,498	30.5%	1,724	31.5%	80
–ages 0-4		394	31.7%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		947	26.0%	1,219	30.2%	80
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,035	39.1%	1,136	39.7%	63
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		7	1.9%	9	3.7%	14
• Low birth-weight babies		15	6.0%	12	5.2%	13
• Infant mortality		1	*	2	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		329	69.3	393	76.8	64
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		93	19.6	122	23.9	82
• Children in out-of-home care		40	8.4	43	8.3	79
–for abuse or neglect		21	4.4	21	4.1	57
–for delinquency		10	2.2	16	3.1	55
–not specified (court supported)		9	1.9	6	1.2	28
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		10	22.9	10	25.7	33
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	2	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		48	22.0	52	20.4	52
–violent index crimes		3	*	6	2.2	30
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	24	3.1%	50	5.9%	58
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	240	9.3%	295	10.2%	15
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		108	62.4%	138	61.9%	63
–seventh grade		119	53.4%	129	66.8%	63



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[2] Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

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Ontonagon County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	8,639	8,043	-6.9%
• Total child population	1,950	1,649	-15.4%
–Ages 0-4	479	422	-11.9%
–Ages 5-9	528	449	-14.9%
–Ages 10-14	542	493	-9.1%
–Ages 15-17	401	285	-28.9%
–White	1,904	1,614	-15.2%
–African American	1	0	*
–American Indian	38	33	-13.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	7	2	*

• Total births *(1996)*	72

Income and Poverty *(1995)*

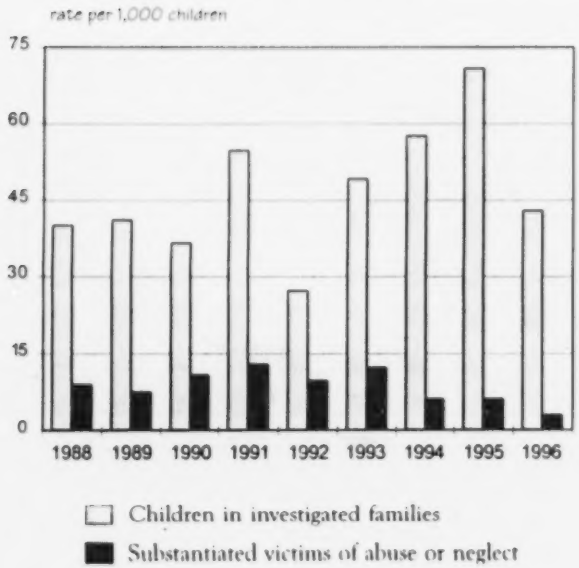
• Unemployment rate	16.8%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	51.4%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$16,971

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	196
• Children in publicly subsidized care	52
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$90.53
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	1,326

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	269	14%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	151	8%

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		348	16.5%	396	19.0%	26
–ages 0-4		114	21.4%	•	•	-
–ages 5-17		271	17.3%	267	17.3%	27
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	439	28.6%	564	41.0%	66
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		6	9.9%	3	•	-
• Low birth-weight babies		8	8.4%	2	•	-
• Infant mortality		2	•	1	•	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	•	0	•	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		85	40.3	81	43.1	22
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		19	9.0	6	3.2	5
• Children in out-of-home care		5	2.1	5	2.4	7
–for abuse or neglect		3	•	1	•	-
–for delinquency		2	•	4	•	-
–not specified (court supported)		0	•	0	•	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		4	•	3	•	-
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	•	0	•	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		31	28.2	17	17.7	43
–violent index crimes		0	•	1	•	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	6	1.2%	26	5.9%	59
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	113	6.9%	156	10.4%	16
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		67	57.2%	49	51.2%	25
–seventh grade		76	61.2%	65	59.9%	23

[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.
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Osceola County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	21,756	23,013	5.8%
• Total child population	6,326	6,041	-4.5%
–Ages 0-4	1,525	1,572	3.1%
–Ages 5-9	1,644	1,616	-1.7%
–Ages 10-14	1,960	1,814	-7.4%
–Ages 15-17	1,197	1,039	-13.2%
–White	6,231	5,956	-4.4%
–African American	29	24	-19.6%
–American Indian	39	40	1.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	27	22	-19.1%

• Total births *(1996)*	276

Income and Poverty *(1995)*

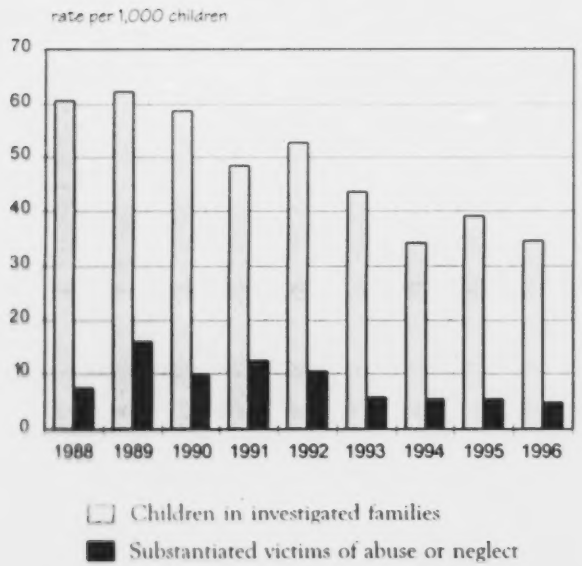
• Unemployment rate	6.9%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	40.6%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$16,104

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	938
• Children in publicly subsidized care	242
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$87.44
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	4,343

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,113	18%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	586	10%

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



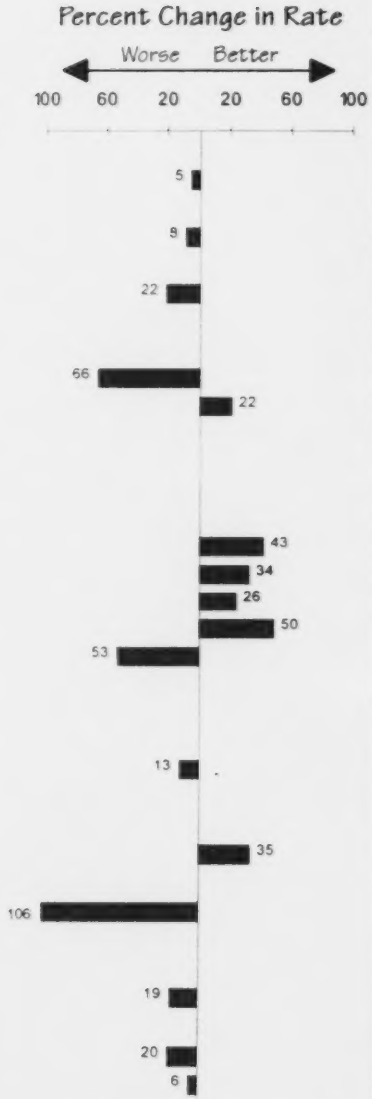
Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Osceola County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		1,399	24.1%	1,621	25.4%	61
–ages 0-4		414	27.3%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		932	21.9%	1,110	23.7%	61
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,885	36.1%	2,557	43.9%	73
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		20	3.7%	17	6.2%	43
• Low birth-weight babies		20	6.7%	14	5.2%	11
• Infant mortality		3	*	1	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		351	60.6	212	34.5	17
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		44	7.6	31	5.0	19
• Children in out-of-home care		35	6.0	27	4.4	45
–for abuse or neglect		18	3.0	9	1.5	13
–for delinquency		8	1.4	13	2.1	44
–not specified (court supported)		9	1.6	5	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		14	26.1	14	29.4	46
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		67	25.1	49	16.4	39
–violent index crimes		2	*	4	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	57	4.1%	131	8.5%	72
Education: Students . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	470	9.3%	637	11.1%	25
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		215	55.1%	295	66.0%	73
–seventh grade		268	62.5%	338	66.0%	58



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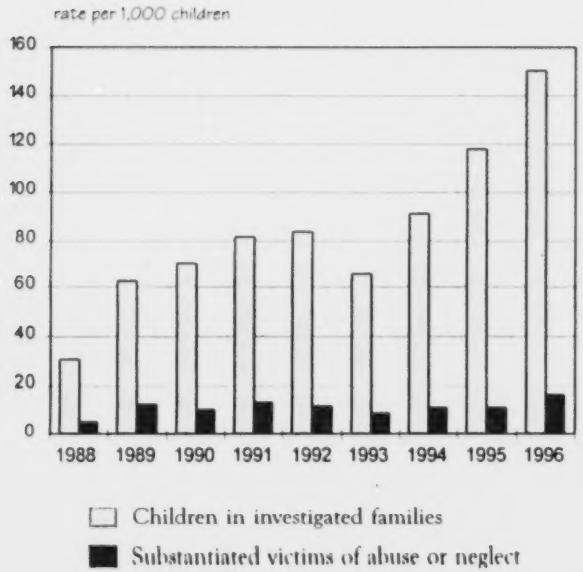
Oscoda County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	8,682	10,306	18.7%
• Total child population	1,951	1,801	-7.7%
–Ages 0-4	478	475	-0.6%
–Ages 5-9	525	454	-13.5%
–Ages 10-14	622	534	-14.2%
–Ages 15-17	326	338	3.9%
–White	1,931	1,781	-7.8%
–African American	0	0	•
–American Indian	17	18	6.2%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	3	2	•

• Total births *(1996)*	89

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	9.8%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	49.4%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$13,728

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	200
• Children in publicly subsidized care	57
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$80.69
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	1,374

kids count in Michigan

Family Support *(Average per month FY 1996)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	442	23%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	230	12%

•Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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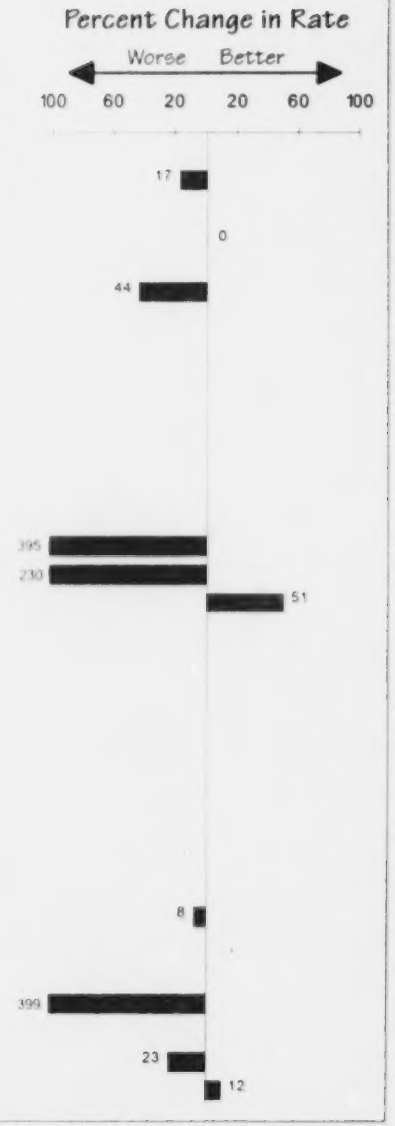
Trends in Child Well-Being

Oscoda County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		450	24.4%	586	28.4%	71
–ages 0-4		151	28.7%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		359	27.5%	398	27.4%	74
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	299	34.5%	715	49.7%	81
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		8	7.4%	7	7.4%	54
• Low birth-weight babies		3	*	8	8.0%	68
• Infant mortality		1	*	2	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		56	30.4	289	150.4	82
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		9	4.9	31	16.1	73
• Children in out-of-home care		8	4.2	4	2.1	6
–for abuse or neglect		2	*	1	*	-
–for delinquency		3	*	3	*	-
–not specified (court supported)		3	*	0	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		4	*	6	42.3	64
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		5	*	18	19.9	50
–violent index crimes		0	*	1	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	11	3.6%	13	3.9%	30
Education: Students . . .						
• In Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	29	2.7%	187	13.4%	56
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		44	43.1%	48	53.2%	33
–seventh grade		72	71.0%	79	62.8%	34



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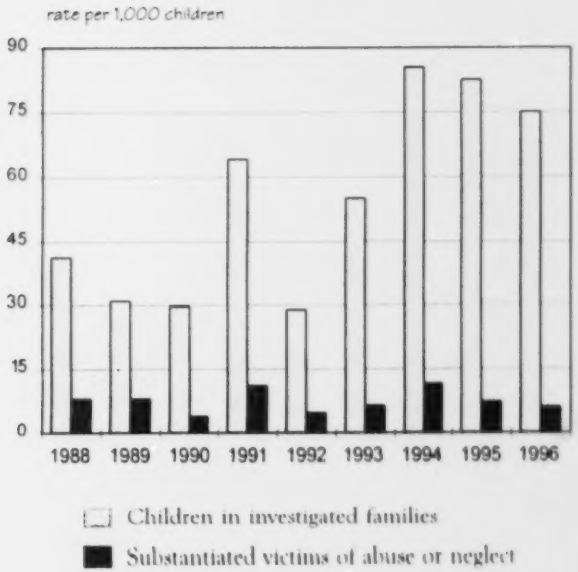
Otsego County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	20,762	25,762	24.1%
• Total child population	5,599	5,921	5.7%
--Ages 0-4	1,343	1,516	12.9%
--Ages 5-9	1,551	1,618	4.3%
--Ages 10-14	1,746	1,773	1.6%
--Ages 15-17	960	1,014	5.7%
--White	5,529	5,842	5.6%
--African American	7	6	-7.9%
--American Indian	36	45	25.6%
--Asian/Pacific Islander	27	28	2.7%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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• Total births (1996)	263

Income and Poverty (1996)

• Unemployment rate	5.1%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	36.1%
• Per person annual income (1995)	$19,079

Child Care (1996)

• Regulated slots	1,090
• Children in publicly subsidized care	333
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$85.77
• Child population, ages 0-12 (1995)	3,966

Family Support (Average per month FY 1996)	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	526	10%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)[2]	219	4%

kids count in Michigan

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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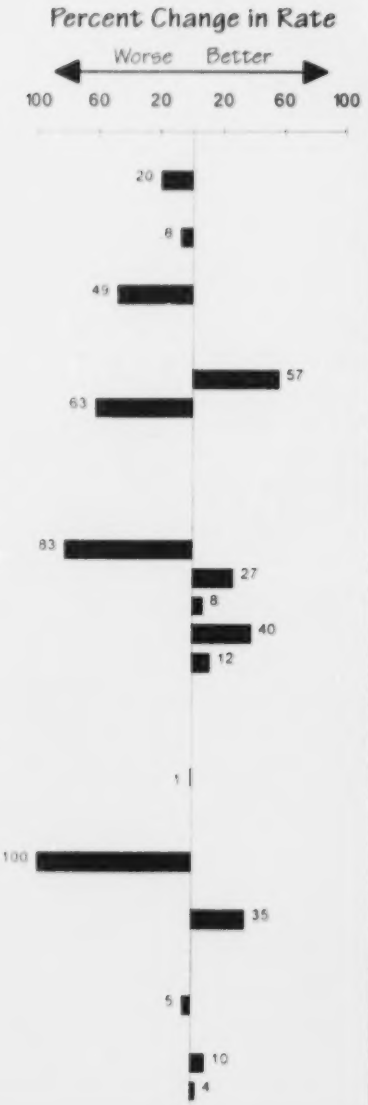
Trends in Child Well-Being

Otsego County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		577	11.5%	809	13.8%	12
–ages 0-4		201	14.7%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		415	11.3%	522	12.2%	10
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	788	19.5%	1,343	29.1%	29
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		20	5.3%	6	2.3%	2
• Low birth-weight babies		12	4.7%	20	7.6%	63
• Infant mortality		2	*	3	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		198	41.1	412	75.1	62
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		41	8.5	34	6.2	25
• Children in out-of-home care		21	4.4	22	4.1	37
–for abuse or neglect		13	2.6	9	1.6	16
–for delinquency		7	1.3	7	1.2	27
–not specified (court supported)		2	*	7	1.3	32
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		7	16.6	7	16.7	15
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		33	15.3	79	30.7	72
–violent index crimes		2	*	3	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	31	3.0%	24	1.9%	11
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	417	11.6%	542	12.2%	41
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		195	64.5%	181	58.0%	52
–seventh grade		195	65.7%	201	63.0%	36



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*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

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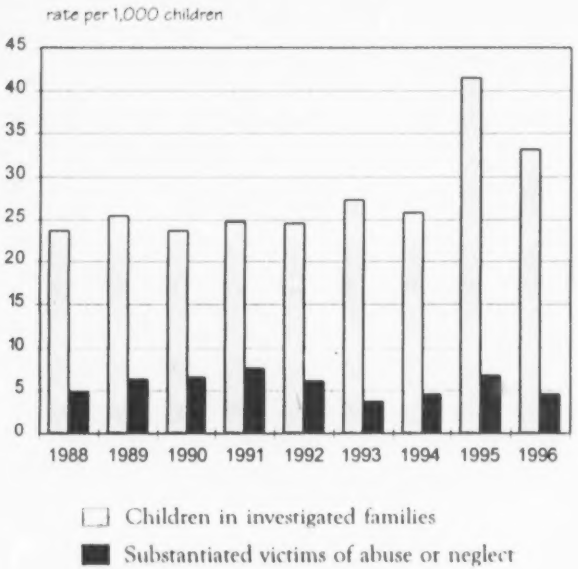
Ottawa County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	210,389	249,012	18.4%
• Total child population	62,203	69,693	12.0%
–Ages 0-4	15,687	17,094	9.0%
–Ages 5-9	18,133	18,688	3.1%
–Ages 10-14	18,394	20,431	11.1%
–Ages 15-17	9,990	13,480	34.9%
–White	60,225	67,149	11.5%
–African American	426	767	80.2%
–American Indian	198	190	-4.1%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	1,355	1,586	17.1%

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

• Total births *(1996)*	3,367

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	3.2%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	16.8%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$23,999

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	11,009
• Children in publicly subsidized care	945
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$95.80
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	45,012

kids count *in Michigan*

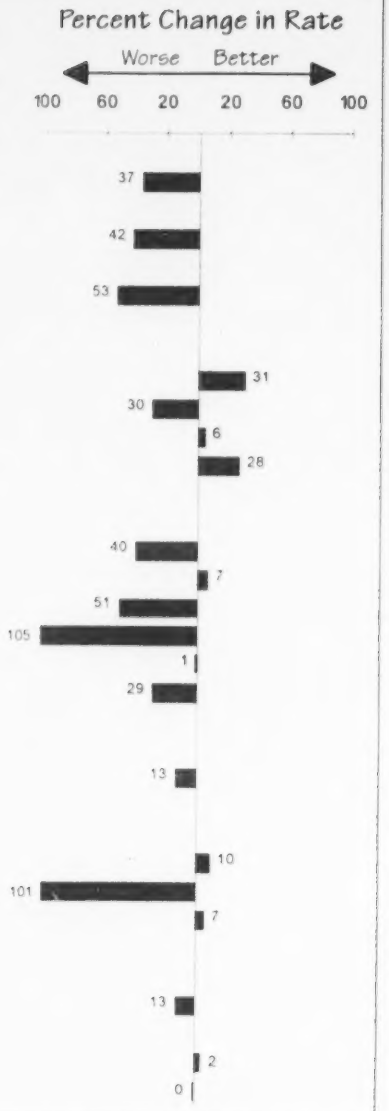
Family Support *(Average per month FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	2,317	4%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	888	1%

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Ottawa County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		3,428	6.3%	5,300	8.6%	2
–ages 0-4		1,183	7.5%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,998	5.2%	3,226	7.4%	2
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	3,505	11.0%	5,933	16.9%	6
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		180	5.1%	114	3.5%	11
• Low birth-weight babies		131	4.4%	186	5.7%	22
• Infant mortality		23	7.8	24	7.4	13
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		12	30.6	11	22.1	8
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		1,267	23.7	2,074	33.1	14
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		262	4.9	284	4.5	11
• Children in out-of-home care		91	1.7	160	2.6	10
–for abuse or neglect		32	0.6	77	1.2	9
–for delinquency		16	0.3	18	0.3	2
–not specified (court supported)		43	0.8	65	1.0	24
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		73	17.1	93	19.4	20
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		8	51.8	4	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		555	24.7	605	22.1	58
–violent index crimes		20	0.9	48	1.8	24
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	311	3.7%	327	3.5%	23
Education: Students						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	2,810	10.0%	4,057	11.3%	29
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		1,244	49.6%	1,270	48.6%	17
–seventh grade		1,418	54.7%	1,435	54.9%	13



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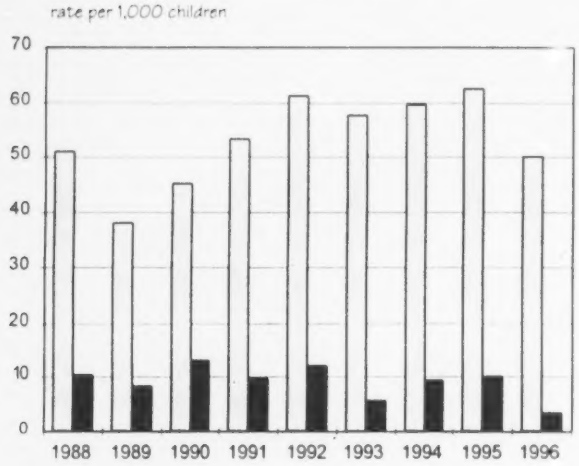
Presque Isle County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	14,242	14,628	2.7%
• Total child population	3,514	3,241	-7.8%
–Ages 0-4	891	878	-1.4%
–Ages 5-9	860	883	2.7%
–Ages 10-14	1,060	970	-8.5%
–Ages 15-17	703	510	-27.5%
–White	3,491	3,215	-7.9%
–African American	1	0	*
–American Indian	16	13	-19.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	7	13	91.2%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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• Total births *(1996)*	143

Income and Poverty *(1995)*

• Unemployment rate	13.6%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	40.6%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$15,420

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	320
• Children in publicly subsidized care	97
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$82.39
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	2,387

kids count *in Michigan*

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	409	12%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	143	4%

*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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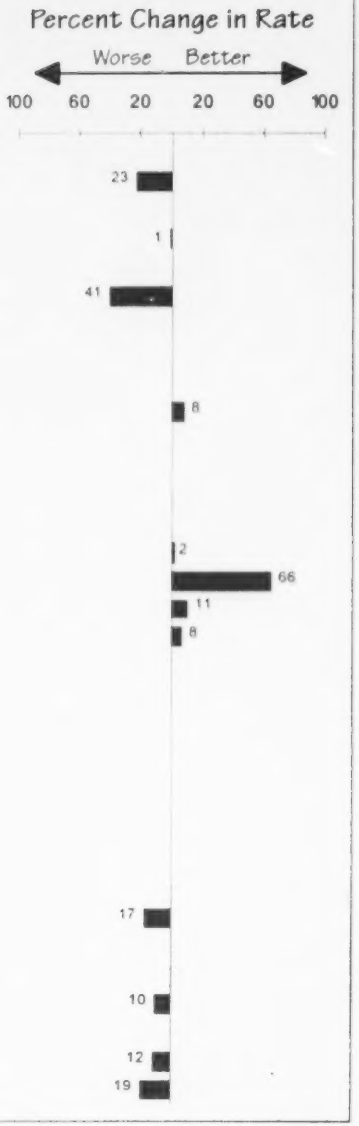
Trends in Child Well-Being

Presque Isle County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		576	16.7%	752	20.5%	37
–ages 0-4		192	23.2%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		465	17.9%	501	18.1%	36
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	539	25.0%	795	35.1%	46
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		7	5.4%	4	*	-
• Low birth-weight babies		8	5.4%	6	5.0%	7
• Infant mortality		2	*	3	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		178	51.0	171	50.1	30
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		36	10.3	12	3.5	6
• Children in out-of-home care		14	3.9	12	3.5	26
–for abuse or neglect		8	2.2	7	2.0	24
–for delinquency		4	*	3	*	-
–not specified (court supported)		2	*	2	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		4	*	5	*	-
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		9	5.5	3	*	-
–violent index crimes		0	*	0	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	37	4.7%	46	5.6%	54
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	159	7.0%	177	7.7%	3
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		92	55.3%	93	61.7%	61
–seventh grade		97	53.2%	112	63.3%	38



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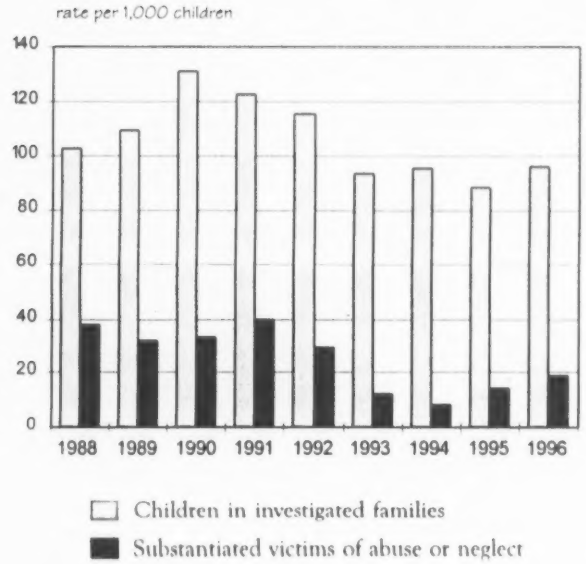
Roscommon County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	22,593	26,490	17.2%
• Total child population	4,604	4,629	0.5%
–Ages 0-4	1,167	1,233	5.6%
–Ages 5-9	1,138	1,193	4.9%
–Ages 10-14	1,417	1,398	-1.4%
–Ages 15-17	882	805	-8.7%
–White	4,558	4,568	0.2%
–African American	10	20	103.6%
–American Indian	28	33	16.1%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	8	8	6.2%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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• Total births *(1996)*	208

Income and Poverty (1996)

• Unemployment rate	9.4%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	53.4%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$17,082

Child Care (1996)

• Regulated slots	495
• Children in publicly subsidized care	167
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$88.89
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	3,163

Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,294	29%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	781	17%

kids count in Michigan

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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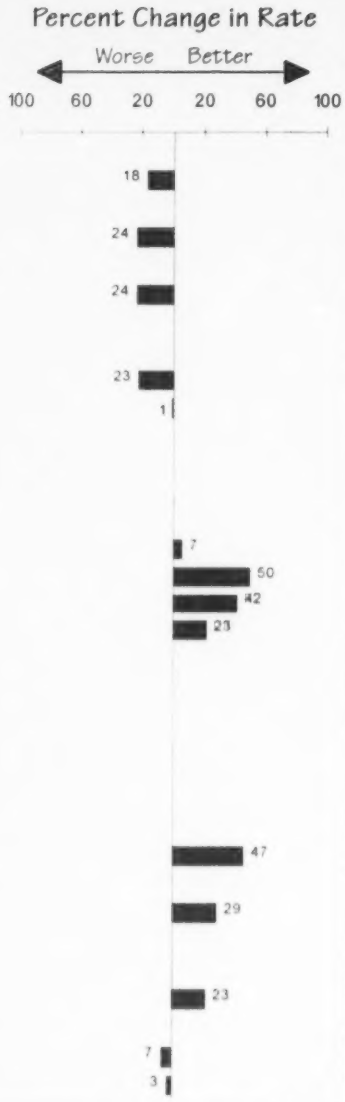
Trends in Child Well-Being

Roscommon County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		1,067	26.0%	1,420	30.6%	76
–ages 0-4		323	30.4%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		711	23.5%	984	29.1%	78
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,387	36.5%	1,986	45.3%	76
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		6	3.8%	10	4.7%	25
• Low birth-weight babies		12	6.0%	13	6.1%	30
• Infant mortality		1	*	2	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		410	103.0	432	96.3	75
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		150	37.7	84	18.7	77
• Children in out-of-home care		26	6.5	17	3.7	28
–for abuse or neglect		16	4.0	14	3.1	43
–for delinquency		6	1.5	3	*	-
–not specified (court supported)		4	*	0	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		5	*	10	29.0	44
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		102	54.9	63	28.9	68
–violent index crimes		2	*	4	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	100	9.7%	73	6.9%	65
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	590	17.3%	556	13.3%	54
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		171	63.5%	214	67.7%	79
–seventh grade		197	61.9%	196	63.5%	39



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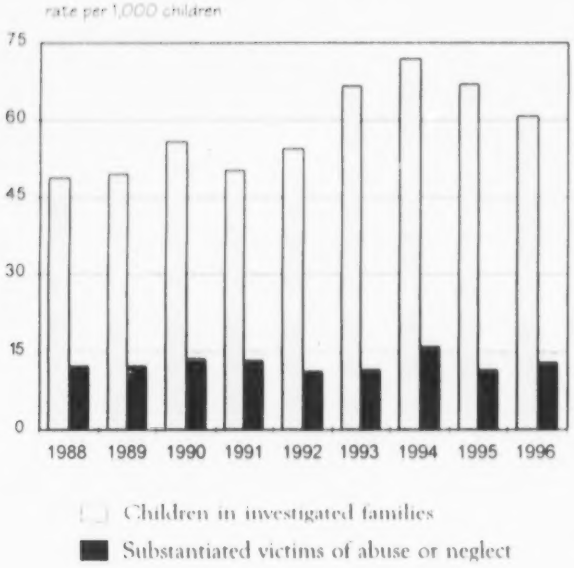
Saginaw County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	212,295	213,714	0.7%
• Total child population	58,640	58,254	-0.7%
–Ages 0-4	16,221	15,479	-4.6%
–Ages 5-9	16,074	16,176	0.6%
–Ages 10-14	16,100	17,093	6.2%
–Ages 15-17	10,245	9,506	-7.2%
–White	42,249	39,231	-7.1%
–African American	15,469	17,911	15.8%
–American Indian	395	404	2.3%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	526	708	34.4%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

• Total births *(1996)*	2,782

Income and Poverty *(1995)*

• Unemployment rate	5.1%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	67.7%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$20,871

Child Care *(1995)*

• Regulated slots	7,770
• Children in publicly subsidized care	1,257
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$92.22
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	41,868

Family Support *(Average per month FY 1996)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	15,513	27%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	10,991	19%

kids count *in Michigan*

[1] Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2] Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Saginaw County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate (Worse / Better)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993						
• Child poverty		15,396	26.3%	18,929	31.2%	78	19
–ages 0-4		5,022	31.3%	*	*	-	
–ages 5-17		8,949	21.2%	12,579	29.0%	77	37
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	10,727	30.2%	14,393	39.0%	62	29
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
• Inadequate prenatal care		189	6.4%	181	6.0%	40	5
• Low birth-weight babies		270	8.0%	282	9.4%	77	17
• Infant mortality		39	11.7	26	8.8	19	25
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		19	41.5	12	25.9	10	38
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996						
• Children in investigated families		2,944	48.7	3,518	60.7	42	25
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		729	12.1	758	13.1	67	8
• Children in out-of-home care		284	4.7	234	4.0	36	14
–for abuse or neglect		168	2.8	143	2.5	32	11
–for delinquency		63	1.0	44	0.8	14	28
–not specified (court supported)		53	0.9	47	0.8	16	8
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		223	38.4	199	41.2	63	7
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		16	87.6	11	66.5	8	24
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		309	10.9	189	7.1	10	34
–violent index crimes		31	1.1	40	1.5	22	37
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	439	4.4%	545	5.9%	60	36
Education: Students . . .							
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	4,231	11.2%	5,101	14.0%	65	25
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97						
–fourth grade		1,344	53.4%	1,413	56.8%	46	6
–seventh grade		1,080	60.6%	1,411	60.1%	24	1

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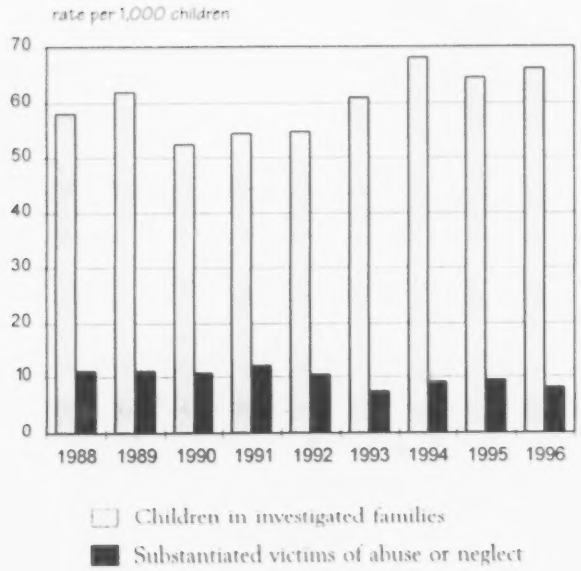
St. Clair County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	154,231	168,367	9.2%
• Total child population	42,128	43,485	3.2%
–Ages 0-4	10,504	10,880	3.6%
–Ages 5-9	12,267	12,057	-1.7%
–Ages 10-14	12,271	12,944	5.5%
–Ages 15-17	7,086	7,604	7.3%
–White	40,453	41,560	2.7%
–African American	1,112	1,258	13.1%
–American Indian	326	351	7.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	238	316	32.7%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

• Total births (1996)	2,064

Income and Poverty (1996)

• Unemployment rate	5.3%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	28.6%
• Per person annual income (1995)	$21,413

Child Care (1996)

• Regulated slots	4,511
• Children in publicly subsidized care	1,027
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$98.33
• Child population, ages 0-12 (1995)	30,066

Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	4,359	10%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)[2]	2,505	6%

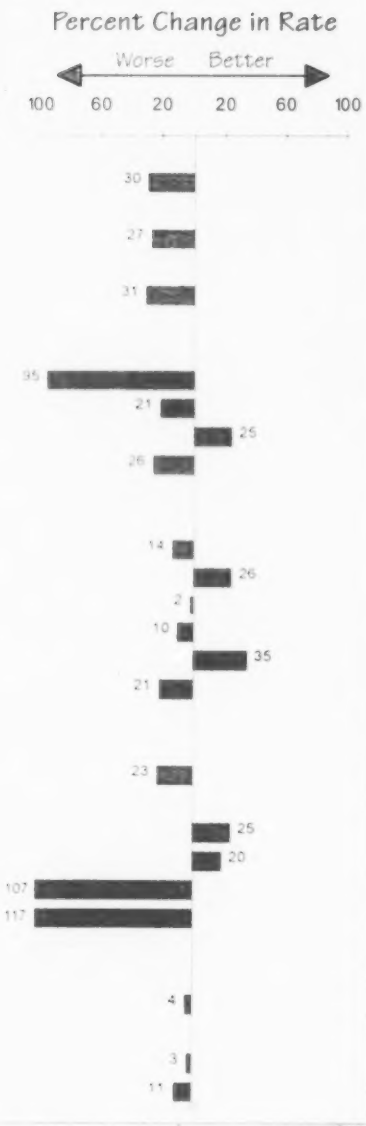
kids count in Michigan

[1] Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2] Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

St. Clair County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		6,042	15.1%	8,498	19.6%	30
–ages 0-4		2,108	19.3%	•	•	-
–ages 5-17		3,795	13.1%	5,204	16.7%	26
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	4,828	19.1%	6,451	25.0%	20
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		85	4.0%	163	7.8%	56
• Low birth-weight babies		116	5.6%	142	6.8%	48
• Infant mortality		20	9.6	15	7.2	12
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		6	20.9	9	26.3	12
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		2,296	57.9	2,744	66.0	51
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		435	11.0	340	8.2	39
• Children in out-of-home care		247	6.2	264	6.3	65
–for abuse or neglect		152	3.8	176	4.2	61
–for delinquency		55	1.4	37	0.9	19
–not specified (court supported)		40	1.0	51	1.2	30
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		75	20.8	83	25.6	32
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		9	73.3	6	55.2	6
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		264	14.5	221	11.6	24
–violent index crimes		17	0.9	37	1.9	28
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	138	2.0%	298	4.3%	41
Education: Students...						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	2,979	12.0%	3,377	12.4%	44
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		1,158	58.6%	1,217	60.4%	57
–seventh grade		1,037	56.9%	1,217	62.9%	35



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•Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

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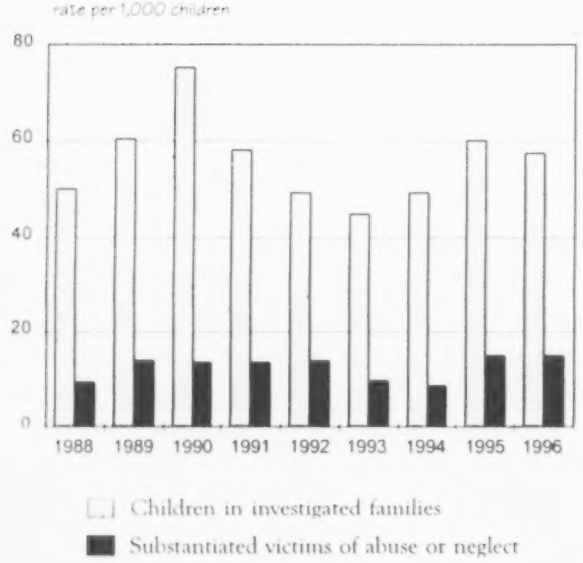
St. Joseph County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	60,684	62,528	3.0%
• Total child population	17,127	16,034	-6.4%
–Ages 0-4	4,162	4,158	-0.1%
–Ages 5-9	4,836	4,302	-11.0%
–Ages 10-14	5,125	4,677	-8.7%
–Ages 15-17	3,004	2,897	-3.6%
–White	16,356	15,256	-6.7%
–African American	607	605	-0.3%
–American Indian	57	63	11.2%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	107	110	2.6%

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

• Total births *(1996)*	873

Income and Poverty *(1995)*

• Unemployment rate	4.7%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	36.1%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$20,167

Child Care *(1995)*

• Regulated slots	2,321
• Children in publicly subsidized care	298
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$72.57
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	12,044

Family Support *(Average per month, FY 1996)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,893	11%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	1,255	7%

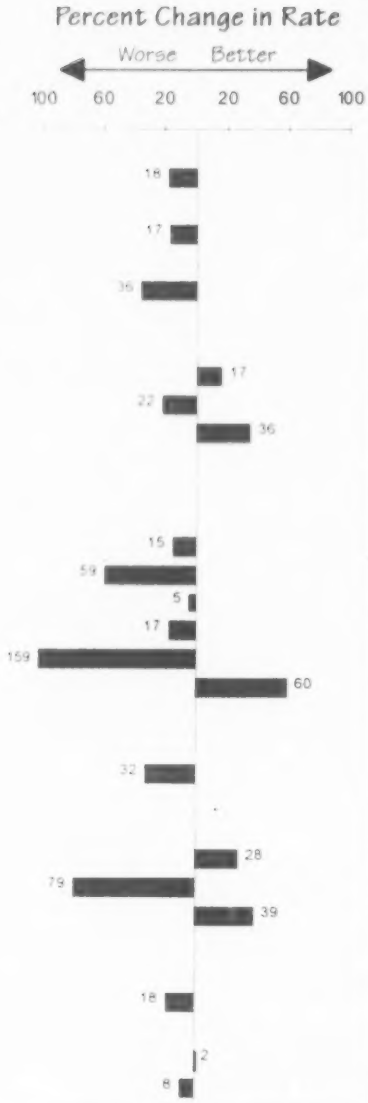
kids count in Michigan

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

St. Joseph County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		2,778	16.7%	3,487	19.7%	31
–ages 0-4		1,001	22.0%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,794	15.0%	2,229	17.6%	30
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	2,233	19.7%	3,208	26.8%	23
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		54	6.7%	46	5.5%	35
• Low birth-weight babies		59	6.5%	65	7.9%	67
• Infant mortality		10	10.6	6	6.8	10
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	4	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		835	49.8	967	57.4	39
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		157	9.4	251	14.9	71
• Children in out-of-home care		82	4.9	87	5.1	53
–for abuse or neglect		51	3.0	60	3.6	52
–for delinquency		6	0.4	16	1.0	24
–not specified (court supported)		25	1.5	10	0.6	8
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		39	27.6	48	36.4	56
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	4	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		177	23.9	137	17.1	41
–violent index crimes		9	1.3	18	2.3	31
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	211	6.7%	123	4.1%	34
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	1,272	10.8%	1,510	12.7%	48
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		522	61.7%	514	60.6%	58
–seventh grade		499	64.3%	582	69.7%	72



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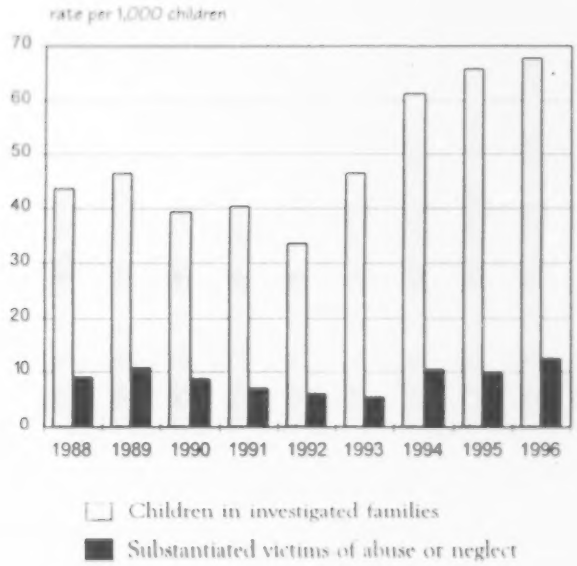
Sanilac County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	42,203	43,546	3.2%
• Total child population	11,597	10,887	-6.1%
–Ages 0-4	2,782	3,047	9.5%
–Ages 5-9	3,092	2,924	-5.4%
–Ages 10-14	3,433	3,060	-10.9%
–Ages 15-17	2,290	1,856	-19.0%
–White	11,485	10,787	-6.1%
–African American	15	11	-29.0%
–American Indian	68	66	-2.9%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	28	23	-18.8%

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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- Total births *(1996)* 514

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

- Unemployment rate 7.0%
- Percent Medicaid births[1] 33.3%
- Per person annual income *(1995)* $18,989

Child Care *(1996)*

- Regulated slots 1,148
- Children in publicly subsidized care 250
- Average weekly cost (full-time) $78.65
- Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)* 7,890

kids count in Michigan

Family Support *(Average per month FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,415	13%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	614	5%

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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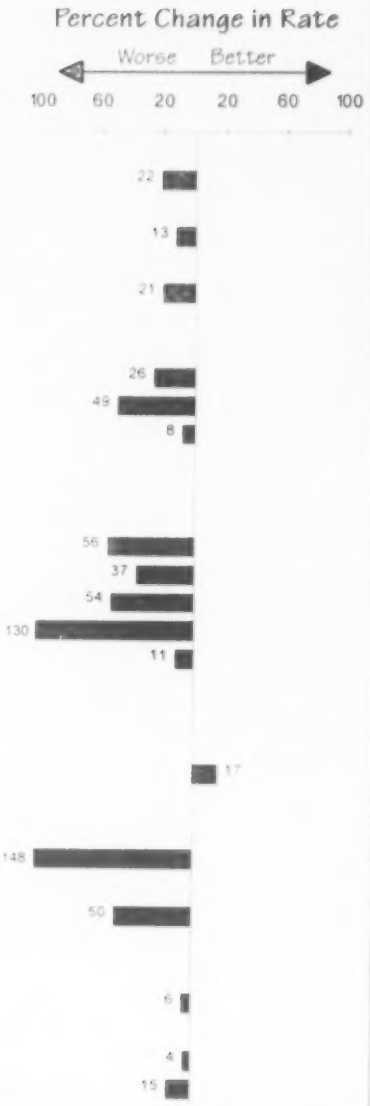
Trends in Child Well-Being

Sanilac County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		2,098	18.7%	2,744	22.8%	49
–ages 0-4		629	21.4%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,504	18.4%	1,822	20.7%	52
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,874	24.7%	2,550	29.8%	31
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		38	7.3%	48	9.2%	65
• Low birth-weight babies		30	5.2%	41	7.8%	65
• Infant mortality		6	10.0	6	10.8	23
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	3	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		484	43.6	765	67.9	55
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		101	9.1	140	12.4	64
• Children in out-of-home care		25	2.3	39	3.5	25
–for abuse or neglect		11	1.0	26	2.3	29
–for delinquency		8	0.7	9	0.8	16
–not specified (court supported)		6	0.5	4	*	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		19	18.3	15	15.2	7
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	2	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		24	4.5	62	11.2	20
–violent index crimes		2	*	7	1.2	12
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	57	2.4%	87	3.6%	25
Education: Students ...						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	813	10.0%	930	10.6%	19
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		409	54.5%	373	56.6%	45
–seventh grade		336	57.1%	400	65.4%	56



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Schoolcraft County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	8,700	8,861	1.9%
• Total child population	1,992	1,683	-15.5%
–Ages 0-4	433	450	4.0%
–Ages 5-9	488	442	-9.5%
–Ages 10-14	654	483	-26.2%
–Ages 15-17	417	308	-26.1%
–White	1,763	1,472	-16.5%
–African American	4	1	*
–American Indian	221	210	-5.1%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	4	1	*

• Total births *(1996)*	88

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	11.7%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	51.1%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$16,940

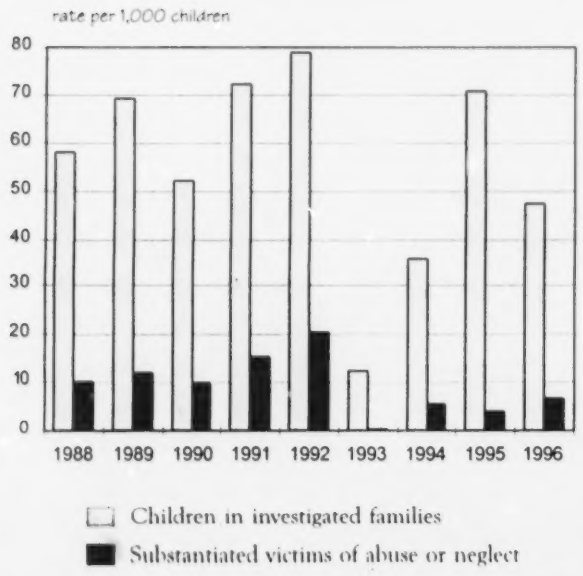
Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	143
• Children in publicly subsidized care	29
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$89.65
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	1,305

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	446	23%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	258	13%

kids count in Michigan

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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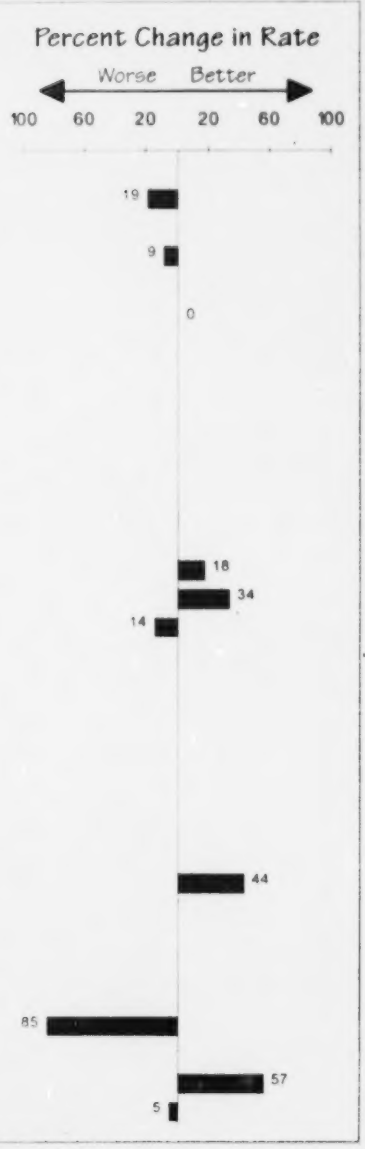
Trends in Child Well-Being

Schoolcraft County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		438	20.7%	537	24.7%	59
–ages 0-4		156	31.8%	•	•	-
–ages 5-17		319	19.9%	357	21.6%	57
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	489	44.5%	524	44.4%	74
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		3	•	4	•	-
• Low birth-weight babies		5	•	7	6.9%	51
• Infant mortality		1	•	2	•	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	•	0	•	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		120	58.1	92	47.4	23
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		21	10.2	13	6.7	29
• Children in out-of-home care		14	6.7	15	7.6	77
–for abuse or neglect		9	4.4	5	•	-
–for delinquency		4	•	10	5.0	56
–not specified (court supported)		1	•	0	•	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		4	•	5	•	-
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	•	0	•	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		19	18.7	11	10.5	16
–violent index crimes		0	•	1	•	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	1	•	2	•	-
Education: Students . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	102	8.4%	199	15.5%	79
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		60	56.6%	18	24.3%	1
–seventh grade		29	57.5%	55	60.4%	26



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Shiawassee County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	72,079	73,259	1.6%
• Total child population	19,567	18,544	-5.2%
–Ages 0-4	5,037	4,999	-0.8%
–Ages 5-9	5,175	5,144	-0.6%
–Ages 10-14	5,639	5,350	-5.1%
–Ages 15-17	3,717	3,051	-17.9%
–White	19,320	18,295	-5.3%
–African American	31	37	18.5%
–American Indian	130	126	-3.1%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	86	86	0.6%

• Total births *(1996)*	885

Income and Poverty *(1995)*

• Unemployment rate	6.6%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	32.6%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$19,524

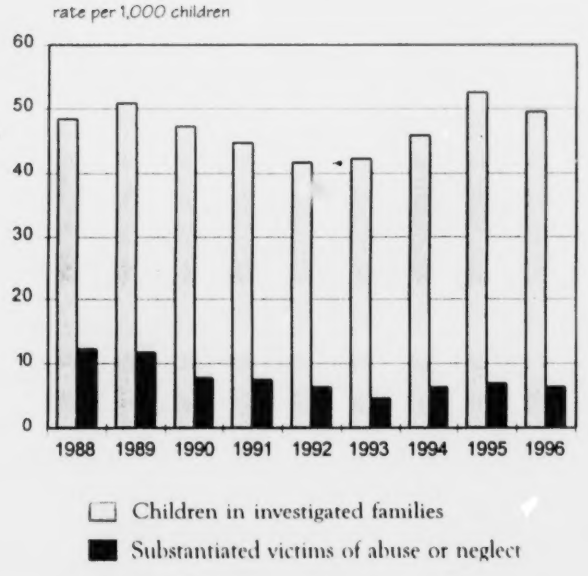
Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	1,775
• Children in publicly subsidized care	447
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$87.96
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	13,607

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,999	10%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	1,056	5%

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



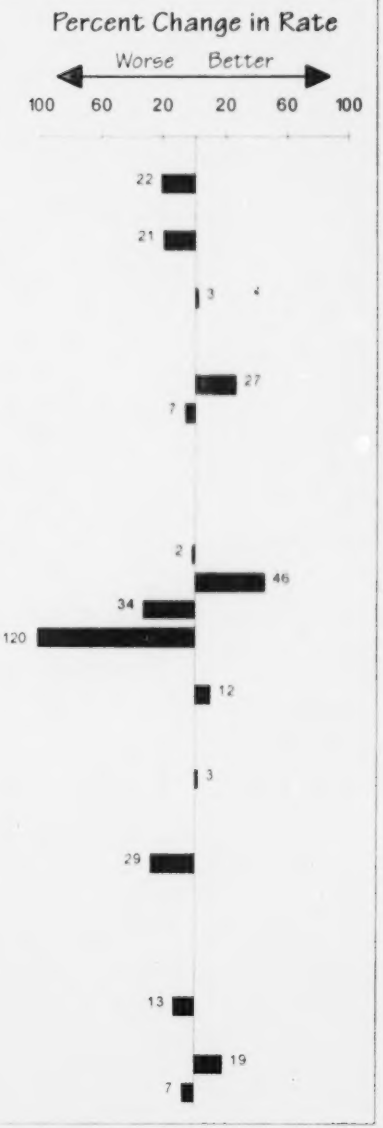
Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Shiawassee County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		2,854	14.5%	3,710	17.7%	24
–ages 0-4		1,062	20.7%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,797	12.5%	2,334	15.1%	20
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	2,738	20.3%	2,956	19.7%	9
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		47	4.5%	30	3.3%	9
• Low birth-weight babies		60	6.0%	58	6.4%	37
• Infant mortality		9	8.7	4	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	3	*	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		973	48.2	951	49.3	28
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		246	12.2	126	6.5	28
• Children in out-of-home care		44	2.2	56	2.9	19
–for abuse or neglect		20	1.0	41	2.1	27
–for delinquency		11	0.6	4	*	-
–not specified (court supported)		13	0.6	11	0.6	5
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		45	23.4	39	22.8	26
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	4	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		71	7.4	90	9.5	14
–violent index crimes		2	*	17	1.8	25
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	121	2.9%	*	*	-
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	1,526	10.2%	1,702	11.6%	32
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		612	59.8%	460	48.5%	16
–seventh grade		643	60.0%	674	64.4%	50



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Tuscola County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	57,491	59,307	3.2%
• Total child population	15,671	14,719	-6.1%
–Ages 0-4	3,773	3,884	3.0%
–Ages 5-9	4,165	3,995	-4.1%
–Ages 10-14	4,685	4,288	-8.5%
–Ages 15-17	3,048	2,552	-16.3%
–White	15,366	14,414	-6.2%
–African American	97	98	0.6%
–American Indian	138	140	1.3%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	69	67	-2.5%

• Total births *(1996)*	700

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	6.5%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	40.9%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$18,447

Child Care *(1996)*

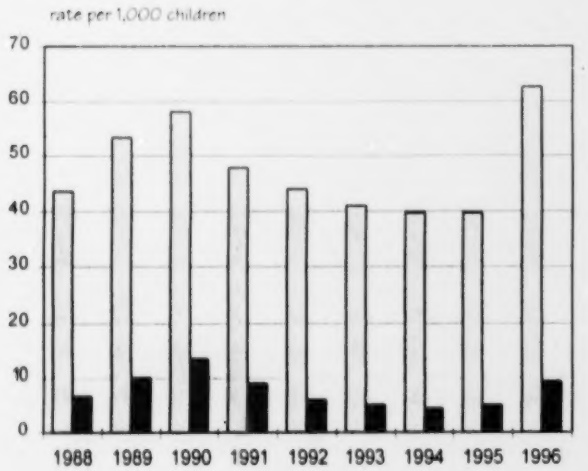
• Regulated slots	1,278
• Children in publicly subsidized care	195
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$84.97
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	10,722

Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,796	12%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	786	5%

kids count *in Michigan*

Child Abuse and Neglect
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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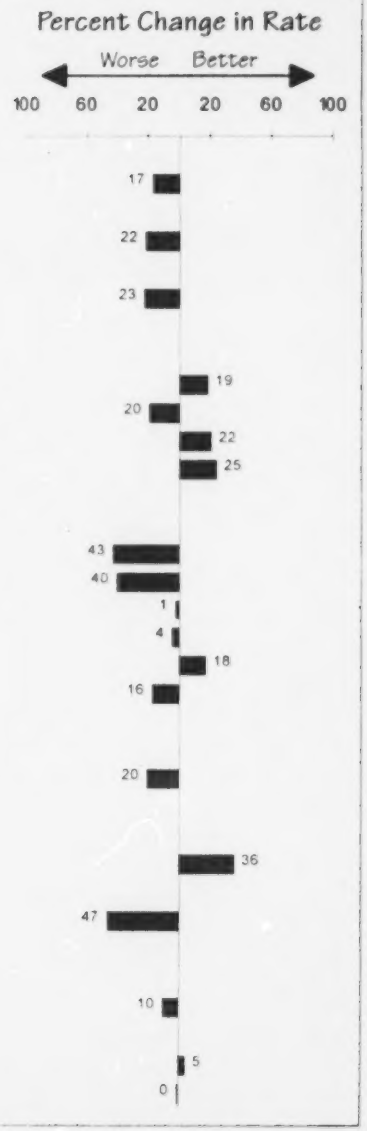
Trends in Child Well-Being

Tuscola County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		2,670	17.2%	3,323	20.1%	35
–ages 0-4		880	22.6%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		1,668	14.5%	2,176	17.7%	33
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	2,658	24.3%	3,623	30.0%	32
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		41	5.9%	34	4.7%	26
• Low birth-weight babies		43	5.7%	48	6.8%	45
• Infant mortality		9	11.5	6	8.9	21
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		9	70.5	7	53.1	20
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		696	43.7	961	62.5	47
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		108	6.8	146	9.5	49
• Children in out-of-home care		81	5.1	79	5.1	52
–for abuse or neglect		60	3.7	60	3.9	53
–for delinquency		13	0.8	10	0.7	12
–not specified (court supported)		8	0.5	9	0.6	7
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		29	18.8	31	22.6	25
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	5	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		59	7.6	37	4.9	2
–violent index crimes		3	*	3	*	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	129	3.5%	182	5.1%	51
Education: Students...						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	1,495	12.1%	1,642	13.4%	55
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		504	59.5%	426	56.4%	44
–seventh grade		569	61.6%	519	61.8%	31



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Van Buren County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	74,591	82,828	11.0%
• Total child population	21,471	22,614	5.3%
–Ages 0-4	5,526	6,137	11.1%
–Ages 5-9	5,804	6,255	7.8%
–Ages 10-14	6,383	6,612	3.6%
–Ages 15-17	3,759	3,610	-4.0%
–White	19,346	20,400	5.4%
–African American	1,755	1,890	7.7%
–American Indian	280	265	-5.3%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	91	58	-35.8%

• Total births (1996)	1,027

Income and Poverty (1995)

• Unemployment rate	6.6%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	45.2%
• Per person annual income (1995)	$17,952

Child Care (1997)

• Regulated slots	2,248
• Children in publicly subsidized care	496
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$88.35
• Child population, ages 0-12 (1995)	15,148

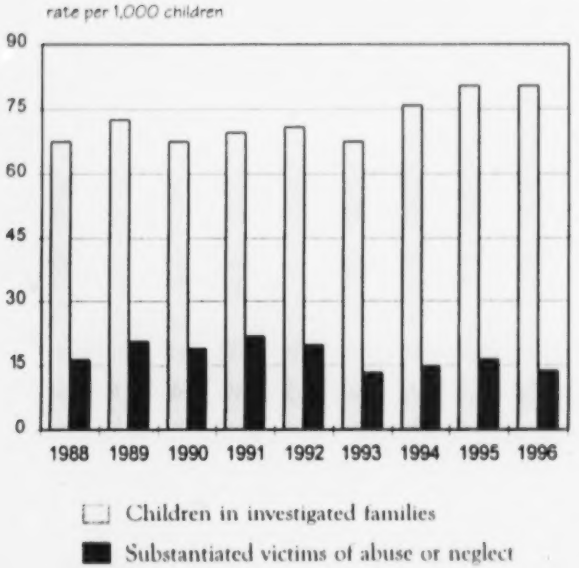
Family Support (Average per month FY 1997)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	3,977	19%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)[2]	1,992	9%

kids count in Michigan

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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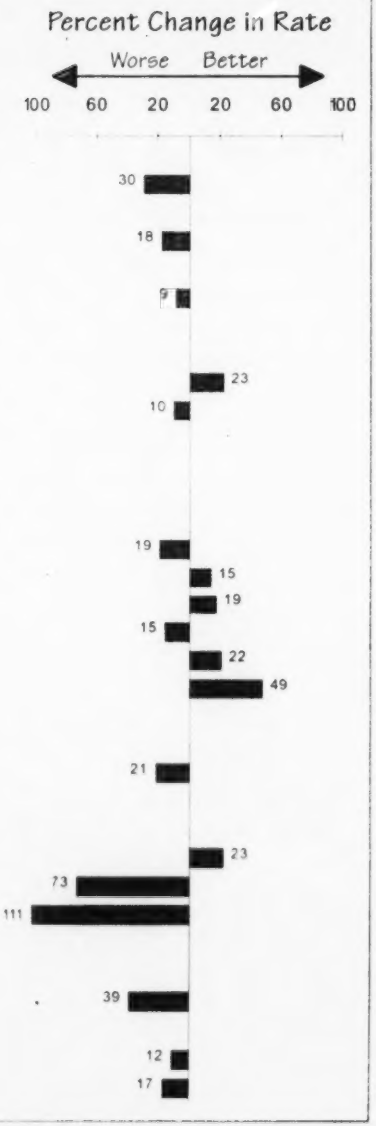
Trends in Child Well-Being

Van Buren County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		4,225	21.0%	5,989	27.3%	67
–ages 0-4		1,119	21.2%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		3,235	22.0%	4,113	25.9%	69
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	4,905	35.0%	6,594	38.0%	56
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		92	8.7%	71	6.7%	50
• Low birth-weight babies		69	6.6%	77	7.2%	55
• Infant mortality		13	12.2	5	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	6	36.0	18
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		1,330	67.4	1,692	80.3	68
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		320	16.2	290	13.8	70
• Children in out-of-home care		163	8.2	141	6.7	70
–for abuse or neglect		56	2.8	68	3.2	47
–for delinquency		50	2.5	42	2.0	43
–not specified (court supported)		57	2.9	31	1.5	35
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		57	33.2	67	40.3	59
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		7	123.7	4	*	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		191	21.5	165	16.6	40
–violent index crimes		11	1.2	21	2.1	29
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	177	4.4%	387	9.2%	75
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	1,140	7.2%	1,740	10.1%	13
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		694	57.0%	739	63.6%	69
–seventh grade		734	58.0%	855	68.0%	68



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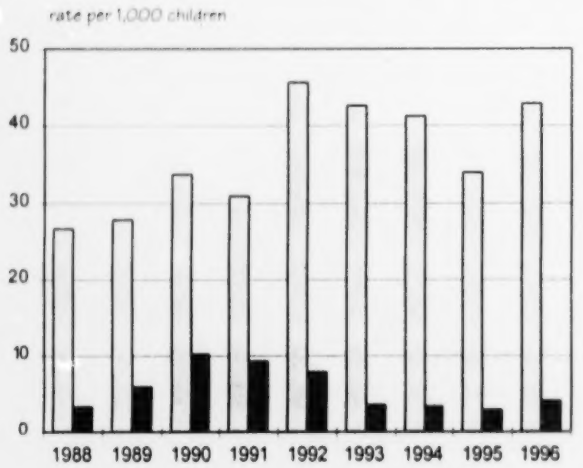
Washtenaw County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	292,609	318,420	8.8%
• Total child population	63,712	73,729	15.7%
–Ages 0-4	18,759	19,560	4.3%
–Ages 5-9	18,186	19,184	5.5%
–Ages 10-14	16,900	18,462	9.2%
–Ages 15-17	9,867	16,523	67.5%
–White	50,355	56,395	12.0%
–African American	9,820	11,588	18.0%
–American Indian	309	475	53.6%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	3,228	5,271	63.3%

• Total births *(1996)*	3,749

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Income and Poverty *(1995)*	
• Unemployment rate	2.3%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	27.5%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$30,311

Child Care *(1996)*	
• Regulated slots	14,738
• Children in publicly subsidized care	966
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$115.00
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	47,065

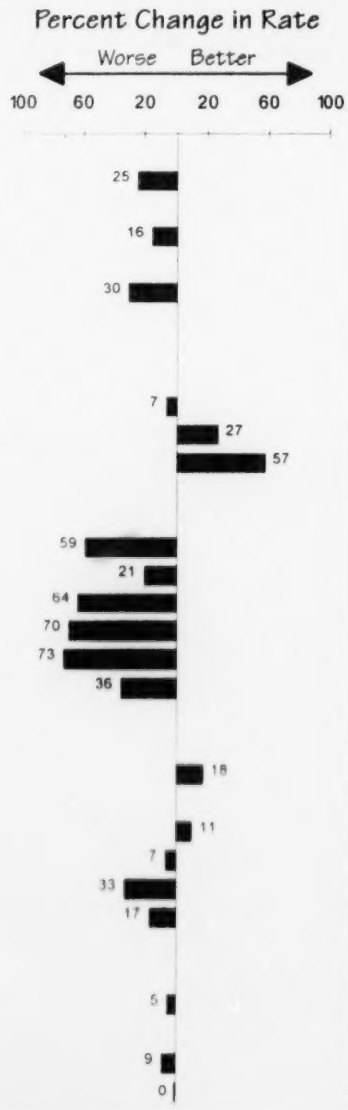
Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	5,959	9%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	4,207	6%

kids count in Michigan

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		6,468	10.8%	8,742	13.5%	10
–ages 0-4		2,353	12.6%	•	•	-
–ages 5-17		4,369	10.7%	5,472	12.4%	11
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	5,390	16.0%	8,294	20.9%	14
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		132	3.0%	•	•	-
• Low birth-weight babies		232	6.0%	249	6.4%	38
• Infant mortality		35	9.0	25	6.5	8
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		16	35.5	8	15.1	1
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		1,731	26.8	2,914	42.7	21
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		224	3.5	285	4.2	7
• Children in out-of-home care		163	2.5	283	4.1	39
–for abuse or neglect		116	1.8	207	3.0	42
–for delinquency		18	0.3	33	0.5	8
–not specified (court supported)		30	0.5	43	0.6	12
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		98	19.8	95	16.3	13
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		10	38.7	8	34.5	2
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		506	19.2	572	20.6	54
–violent index crimes		58	2.2	80	2.9	33
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	388	3.9%	462	4.6%	46
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	4,582	12.6%	5,420	13.3%	53
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
. .–fourth grade		1,441	48.9%	1,573	53.2%	32
–seventh grade		1,597	57.9%	1,712	58.1%	20



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

[2]Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

• Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

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Wayne County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	2,055,500	1,970,327	-4.1%
• Total child population	573,639	575,196	0.3%
–Ages 0-4	171,408	150,578	-12.2%
–Ages 5-9	166,125	162,253	-2.3%
–Ages 10-14	148,258	172,136	16.1%
–Ages 15-17	87,848	90,229	2.7%
–White	278,382	244,429	-12.2%
–African American	284,549	317,678	11.6%
–American Indian	2,543	2,497	-1.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	8,164	10,591	29.7%

• Total births *(1996)*	31,685

Income and Poverty *(1995)*

• Unemployment rate	5.5%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	75.6%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$22,957

Child Care *(1995)*

• Regulated slots	57,357
• Children in publicly subsidized care	9,458
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$93.94
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	425,643

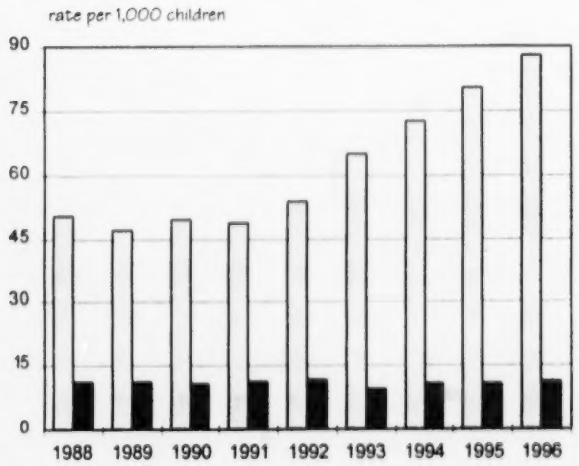
Family Support *(Average per month FY 1995)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	187,567	33%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	146,463	26%

kids count *in Michigan*

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.
[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

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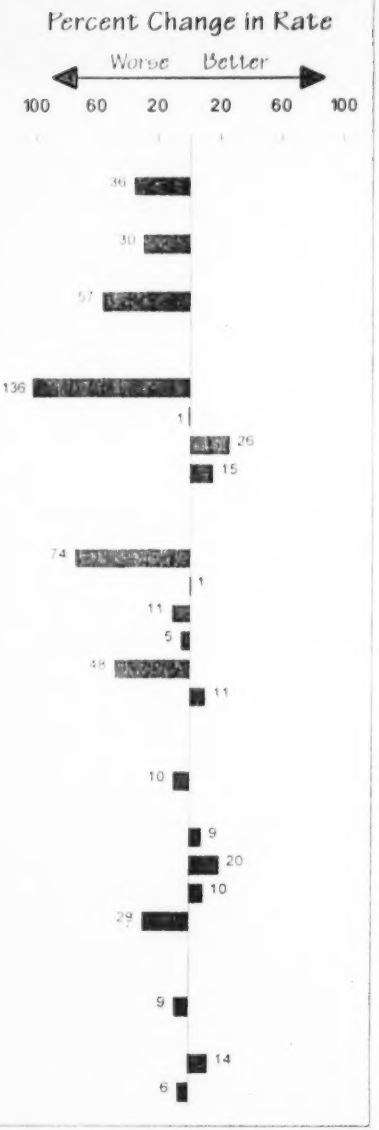
Trends in Child Well-Being

Wayne County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		171,663	30.6%	236,598	41.5%	83
–ages 0-4		58,742	35.1%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17		115,112	29.4%	149,494	38.2%	82
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	103,334	31.2%	174,379	48.9%	80
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		2,373	7.5%	5,844	17.6%	70
• Low birth-weight babies		3,590	10.2%	3,424	10.3%	78
• Infant mortality		545	15.5	380	11.4	24
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		174	39.5	156	33.4	17
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		29,027	50.4	49,946	87.9	73
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		6,564	11.4	6,387	11.2	59
• Children in out-of-home care		6,246	10.8	6,873	12.1	82
–for abuse or neglect		4,921	8.5	5,091	9.0	72
–for delinquency		1,057	1.8	1,546	2.7	54
–not specified (court supported)		268	0.5	236	0.4	1
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		2,250	42.1	2,010	46.4	69
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		182	105.0	136	95.3	14
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		6,335	24.5	4,690	19.6	48
–violent index crimes		1,886	7.3	1,579	6.6	41
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	11,176	13.4%	12,455	17.4%	77
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	33,273	9.8%	37,355	10.7%	22
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		14,534	59.9%	12,806	51.8%	27
–seventh grade		14,635	63.2%	15,066	67.0%	64



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

[2]Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

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Wexford County

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	28,686	29,453	2.7%
• Total child population	8,180	7,572	-7.4%
–Ages 0-4	2,026	1,943	-4.1%
–Ages 5-9	2,262	2,038	-9.9%
–Ages 10-14	2,507	2,278	-9.2%
–Ages 15-17	1,384	1,313	-5.1%
–White	8,058	7,429	-7.8%
–African American	20	9	-52.3%
–American Indian	64	81	27.2%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	38	53	38.0%

• Total births *(1996)*	378

Income and Poverty *(1996)*

• Unemployment rate	9.1%
• Percent Medicaid births[1]	38.9%
• Per person annual income *(1995)*	$17,849

Child Care *(1996)*

• Regulated slots	1,370
• Children in publicly subsidized care	331
• Average weekly cost (full-time)	$79.80
• Child population, ages 0-12 *(1995)*	5,810

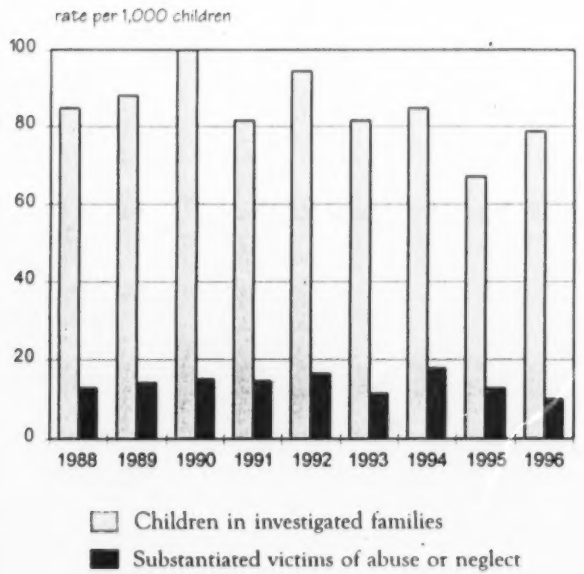
Family Support *(Average per month-FY 1996)*

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,333	17%
• Children receiving FIP assistance *(May 1997)*[2]	685	9%

kids count *in Michigan*

Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

[1]Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, $24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

[2]Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

Trends in Child Well-Being

Wexford County

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate[2]	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate[2]	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty		1,508	20.1%	1,979	24.0%	57
–ages 0-4		471	23.1%	•	•	-
–ages 5-17		1,031	19.1%	1,327	22.4%	58
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,525	31.1%	1,863	33.1%	41
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care		19	5.7%	22	5.7%	37
• Low birth-weight babies		22	5.5%	21	5.5%	14
• Infant mortality		3	•	2	•	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	•	2	•	-
Child Safety	FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families		620	84.6	629	78.5	67
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		91	12.4	77	9.6	51
• Children in out-of-home care		76	10.4	45	5.6	59
–for abuse or neglect		52	7.1	26	3.2	46
–for delinquency		8	1.0	15	1.9	41
–not specified (court supported)		17	2.3	4	•	-
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17		15	23.0	19	33.1	52
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		3	•	1	•	-
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		85	26.7	137	36.8	76
–violent index crimes		2	•	5	•	-
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96	71	5.0%	127	8.6%	73
Education: Students . . .						
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96	555	11.2%	620	10.6%	20
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97					
–fourth grade		270	64.0%	248	63.2%	66
–seventh grade		261	58.1%	291	64.9%	53

[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

[2]Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

•Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

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Data Notes & Sources

DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES OF INDICATORS

Definition of Terms

Fiscal Years begin on the previous October 1 and end on September 30. For example, Fiscal Year 1996 spanned October 1, 1995, through September 30, 1996. Data from the *Family Independence Agency* are reported in fiscal years.

Percentage Change is calculated by dividing the difference between the recent and base year rates by the base year rate: (Recent rate-base rate)/base rate. Rising rates indicated worsening conditions for children under most *Kids Count* indicators. Percentage change is calculated using unrounded rates so calculations with the published rounded numbers may not reflect the same change. Caution should be used in reviewing the trends based on small numbers as they have limited use in comparison or prediction.

Rank is assigned a county indicator based on the ***rate*** of the most recent year, often the average of the three most recent years. A rank of "1" is the "best" rate. Only counties with a rate in the most recent year could be ranked on a given indicator.

Rates are calculated when the average number of events for a county exceeds 5: rates based on small numbers of events and small populations can often vary dramatically and cannot be considered statistically reliable for projecting trends or considering impact. All rates based on population groups, such as teen births or arrests, were based on the appropriate year of population estimates available from the *Office of the State Demographer*. (See "Total Population" note.) The only exception was the 1996 data, where 1995 population estimates were used because 1996 estimates were not yet available.

Standard measures are used for the various indicators:

- **Percentages** for child poverty, participation in free or reduced price lunch, low birth-weight babies, high school dropout, inadequate prenatal care, students in Special Education and students with inadequate reading skills
- **Per 1,000** for infant mortality, children in investigated families, substantiated victims of abuse or neglect, children in out-of-home care, births to teens, juvenile index crime arrests, juvenile violent index crime arrests
- **Per 100,000** for child deaths and teen deaths by accident, homicide and suicide
- **Three-year averages** are presented for most health indicators because they are less likely to be distorted. Many Michigan counties have small numbers of events for several health indicators and small population bases.

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Background Indicators

Listed in order of appearance on the county profile pages

Total Population/ Total Child Population/ Age and Race of Children

The population estimates for 1995 (released February 1997) are consistent with each county's projected age/race/sex distribution, as well as with the Census Bureau's 1995 estimates of each county's total population and of the state's age distribution. The population projections for the year 2005 (released January 1996) were prepared by applying projected birth, migration and mortality rates by age, race and sex to each county's population based on the 1990 U.S. Census. The 1990 U.S. Census included five recognized racial groups: White, Black, Native American, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Other. Race estimates use only the four major racial categories, called the Modified Age, Race and Sex (MARS) files. (Population identified as "Other" in the decennial census was reclassified into the four major categories.)

Source: *Office of the State Demographer, a division of the Michigan Information Center in the Michigan Department of Management and Budget.*

Total Births

Birth statistics are limited to events occurring during the year. The data are based on place of residence of the mother. Births occurring to nonresidents of the United States or to citizens outside the U.S. are excluded.

Source: *Michigan Department of Community Health, Office of the State Registrar & Division for Health Statistics, 1996.*

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate reflects the number of unemployed persons as a percent of the total civilian labor force, which includes employed and unemployed persons.

Persons ages 16 and older, are classified as unemployed if they were:

1. ***not working during the reference week;***
2. ***looking for work during the prior four weeks; and***
3. ***available to accept a job.***

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***Unemployment Rate** - continued*

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Persons working part time are considered employed, regardless of whether they are only working a few hours a week, or working part time only because they cannot find full-time employment. Unemployment data from counties may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Source: *Area Labor Statistics, Michigan Employment Security Agency, Detroit, MI MESA Form 3103. (August 19, 1997)*

Percent Medicaid Births

Families with newborns qualifying for Medicaid would have incomes below 185 percent of poverty — $24,013 for a family of three in 1996. The percent is based on an estimate that includes additional health maintenance organization (HMO) births covered by Medicaid; such births were apportioned to counties based on the level of their Medicaid enrollment in HMOs as of December 1996.

Source: *Michigan Department of Community Health, Office of the State Registrar & Division for Health Statistics*

Per Person Annual Income

The average income per each man, woman and child in a particular locality. It is derived from dividing the total income for the state or county by the total population in that area, including families without children and those not living in family settings. This average reflects both the highest and lowest incomes in the entire population and includes people receiving income from public assistance and persons working less than full time or full year.

Source: *Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis U.S. Department of Commerce. October 1997*

Child Care Regulated Slots

Each slot accommodates one child in a licensed or regulated Child Care Center, group family day care or family day care home. This count is inflated because it includes slots with an estimated 20 percent of providers who are inactive or no longer in business because of the high turnover as well as part-day programs that do not provide full-day care. (Approximately 30 percent of centers were part-day programs according to a 1995 survey by the regional Community Coordinated Child Care organizations.)

Source: *Child Day Care Licensing Reports CT-200, CT-430, CT-070 dated Aug. 1997 Division of Child Day Care Licensing, Department of Consumer and Industry Services*

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Children in Publicly Subsidized Care

This number represents the average monthly number of children in child care whose parents were receiving a subsidy payment from the state in Fiscal Year 1996. Eligibility for child care subsidies is based on family participation in the Family Assistance Program or earnings below qualifying income levels (roughly 150% of poverty level). Payments are only extended to regulated child care providers or legally exempt care, such as relatives or in-home care aides registered with the state. Subsidies range from 100 to 5 percent of an appropriate rate determined by the agency based on previous surveys.

Source: *Program Statistics, Fiscal Year 1996. State of Michigan, Family Independence Agency. (FIA Pub 170)*

Average Weekly Cost

The average cost of full-time child care (45 hours a week) as reported by providers in child care centers, group family day care, and family day care homes for all ages of children — infants, toddlers, preschoolers and school-age children. The cost of infant care or toddler care may well be higher than the average. In general, the cost of care in child care centers also tends to be higher.

Source: *Provider files from an April 1997 survey of the regional Community Coordinated Child Care by the Michigan Community Coordinated Child Care Association*

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Child Population, ages 0-12

This age group constitutes those children considered in need of child care. The population estimates for 1995 (released February 1997) are consistent with each county's projected age distribution, as well as with the Census Bureau's 1995 estimates of each county's total population and of the state's age distribution.

Source: *Office of the State Demographer, a division of the Michigan Information Center in the Michigan Department of Management and Budget.*

Children Receiving Food Stamps

This federally funded program is designed to provide low-income households with sufficient food purchasing power to sustain a nutritionally adequate diet, based on the "Thrifty Food Plan." The monthly average number of children receiving food stamps in fiscal year 1996 is based on the average monthly number of persons receiving food stamp benefits in that year. Children in families receiving other forms of public assistance are included, as well as those receiving no income assistance. The percent is based on the 1995 child population estimates from the Michigan Information Center.

Source: *Policy Analysis Division, Family Independence Agency, Publication Program Statistics Fiscal Year 1996. Table 34. FIA Publication 170. (Fiscal Year 1996, Special Run)*

Children Receiving FIP Assistance

The Family Independence Program (FIP) replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) as a cash assistance program to needy families in Michigan. The maximum monthly payment for a family of three is $459 in 1997, not including food stamps. The monthly average was derived from a point-in-time count by age group. The percent is based on the 1995 child population estimates from the Michigan Information Center.

Source: *Assistance Payment Statistics (September 1996, Table 5), Family Independence Agency*

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Trend Indicators

Listed in order of appearance on the county profile pages

Child Poverty, Ages 0-4 and Ages 5-17

The child poverty rate includes all children while child poverty by age groups includes only "related" children, that is "related" to the head of the family by birth, marriage or adoption, and other persons under age 18 related to the family head. Poverty thresholds are applied on a national basis and are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living.

The 1993 estimates for child poverty mark the first attempt by the Census Bureau to produce county-level poverty estimates more frequently than those released every ten years based on the U.S. decennial census. The county-level estimates are based on combining results of the 1994 March Current Population Survey and data derived from federal income tax returns, food stamp participation and 1990 decennial census figures.

Source: *Census of Population and Housing, Bureau of the Census, STF4 special runs and calculations (1990).*

Children Receiving Free and Reduced Price School Lunches

This indicator includes the percentage of all public school students receiving free or reduced price school lunches in school years 1989-90 and 1996-97. Students from families reporting income below 185 percent of the federal poverty level are eligible for reduced price meals, while children from families with incomes below 130 percent of poverty are eligible for a fully subsidized or free meal. The percentage receiving free or reduced price meals may thus exceed the percentage of children at 100 percent poverty. National estimates indicate that about 17 percent of children eligible for free or reduced price school meals do not apply. The rate reflects the number of children who are receiving free or reduced price meals divided by total school enrollment during that school year.

Source: *Report of School Program Operations (FNS-10), Food and Nutrition Services, Office of Nutrition, Michigan Department of Education (School years 1989-1996).*

Inadequate Prenatal Care

As defined by the Kessner Index, inadequate prenatal care occurs when no care was received or if care began during the third trimester, or if care began during the first or second trimester but fewer than five visits occurred, when the length of gestation was 34 weeks or more. (When the length of gestation was less than 34 weeks, the number of visits depends on the actual weeks of gestation.) The percentage of births to women who had inadequate prenatal care represents the share of all mothers giving live births during that year. Once annual rates have been computed, an average of three years is calculated. Rates and numbers reflect an average of 1986-88 in the base year and 1994-96 for the most recent year. This indicator does not reveal the quality of care, and inadequate prenatal care per se does not cause poor birth outcomes.

Source: *Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1996).*

Low Birth-Weight Babies

Babies of low birth-weight weigh less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lb. 8 oz.) at birth. Low birth-weight percentages reflect the number of resident low weight births per 100 resident live births. Each year a rate is determined. Once annual rates have been computed, an average of three years is calculated. Rates and numbers reflect an average of 1986-88 in the base year and 1994-96 for the most recent year.

Source: *Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1996).*

Infant Mortality

This rate shows the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. Once annual rates have been computed, an average of three years is calculated. Rates and numbers reflect an average of 1986-88 in the base year and 1994-96 for the most recent year. Although infants who died in a given year, such as 1996, may have been born in the previous year, death rates are based on the number of live births in the year of death. Because of the relatively small numbers at the county level, a small change in the actual number may result in a relatively large percentage change for the trend period. This rate also does not reflect the quality of life for those who have survived life-threatening disease or injury.

Source: *Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1996).*

Definitions of Child Abuse & Neglect

Child Abuse:

Harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare or by a teacher or teacher's aide[1] that occurs through nonaccidental physical or mental injury; sexual abuse; sexual exploitation; or maltreatment.

Child Neglect:

Harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare that occurs through either of the following:

1. Negligent treatment, including the failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter or medical care, or
2. Placing a child at an unreasonable risk to the child's health or welfare by failure of the parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare to intervene to eliminate the risk when that person is able to do so and has, or should have, knowledge of the risk.

1. Cases of alleged abuse or neglect by teachers or their aides are referred to law enforcement by the department.

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Child Deaths, Ages 1 to 14

The child death rate is the number of deaths from all causes per 100,000 children between the ages of 1 and 14. Each year a rate is determined using population estimates. Once annual rates have been computed, an average of three years is calculated. Rates and numbers reflect an average of 1986-88 in the base year and 1994-1996 for the most recent year. Because of the relatively small numbers at the county level, a small change in the actual number may result in a relatively large percentage change for the trend period. This rate also does not reflect the quality of life for those who have survived life-threatening disease or injury.

Source: *Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1996). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center (1986-88 and 1994-95).*

Children in Investigated Families

These children are in families where a preliminary or field investigation was conducted after a complaint of suspected child abuse or neglect was received by the Child Protective Services Division of the Family Independence Agency. Families may be investigated more than once in a given year, so these numbers represent a duplicated count.

Source: *Report PS-315, Referrals Studied, Children's Protective Services (Fiscal Years 1988 and 1996). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center (1988 and 1995).*

Substantiated Victims of Abuse or Neglect

These victims reflect an unduplicated count of children in a given fiscal year where alleged abuse or neglect is confirmed after an investigation. The legal definitions for child abuse, child neglect, and child sexual abuse are found in SMI 711 and are narrowly defined based on the language of PA 238 of 1975 as amended.

The rate is the number of child abuse and neglect victims per 1,000 divided by the children under age 18 using annual population estimates.

Source: *Report PS-310, Victims by Category of Abuse/Neglect, Children's Protective Service Management Information, Health and Welfare Data Center, Michigan Family Independence Agency (Fiscal Years 1988-1996). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center (1988 and 1995).*

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Children in Out-of-Home Care

Children in out-of-home care includes a count of all children in facilities or placements supervised by the Family Independence Agency (FIA) and the courts. Children receiving aftercare services in their own homes or those placed with a relative or guardian are not included. Data for four quarters are used to calculate an annual average. The three sub-categories of out-of-home care include: foster care for child victims of abuse or neglect; children adjudicated delinquent; and court-supported neglect or delinquency care. Court-supported care is derived by taking the total paid days for the year and dividing by 365 to get an average daily count at the end of each fiscal year. (Since children in mental health facilities or out-of-home placements supervised by the Department of Mental Health are not included, these numbers are viewed as an under-count of children in out-of-home care.)

Source: *Report PS-315, Children's Protective Services Management Information, Health and Welfare Data Center, Michigan Family Independence Agency (Fiscal Years 1988-1996). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center (1988 and 1995).*

Births to Teens, Ages 15-17

Rates are based on population estimates for an incidence per 1,000 women in this age group. Once annual rates have been computed, an average of three years is calculated. Rates and numbers represent an average of three-year periods, 1986-88 and 1994-96.

Source: *Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1996). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center (1986-88 and 1994-95).*

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Deaths by Accident, Homicide or Suicide of Teens, Ages 15-19

Death rates from accidents, homicides and suicides of teens, ages 15 through 19, are calculated for every 100,000 youth. The calculation involves dividing the number of youth deaths from these causes by the total number of youth in this age group based on population estimates. Once annual rates have been computed, an average of three years is calculated. Percentages and numbers represent an average of the three-year periods 1986-88 and 1994-1996, respectively. Because of the relatively small numbers at the county level, a small change in the actual number may result in a relatively large percentage change for the trend period. This rate also does not reflect the quality of life for those who have survived life-threatening disease or injury.

Source: *Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1994). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center (1986-88 and 1994-95).*

Index Crime Arrests and Violent Index Crime Arrests of Juveniles, Ages 10-17

The Uniform Crime Reports of the Michigan State Police tabulates the number of arrests for eight index crimes: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The first four are considered violent index offenses. The arrest count reflects numbers of arrests not youth; repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses are counted each time. Although seventeen year-olds are not classified as juveniles in Michigan, they are included in this indicator because they are part of the national juvenile indicator. The rate is based on the number of index crime arrests per 1,000 children ages 10-17. Not all jurisdictions in all counties report each year. In 1996, 68 agencies representing 7.8 percent of the state's population did not report. Numbers for 1996 may vary somewhat in later reports because counties have two years to complete their reports.

Source: *Uniform Crime Reports, Criminal Justice Data Center, Michigan State Police (1986-1996). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center (1986-88 and 1994-95).*

High School Dropouts

Michigan's annual dropout rate is calculated on the number of students enrolled in grades 9 through 12 in public schools in a given year and the number enrolled in grades 10 through 12 in the next year. This difference, which reflects the students who left school and did not return during the following school year, is then adjusted for graduating students and transfers in and out of the district or the state. The rate represents one year only. The calculation does not reflect those who return to an adult education program to complete their diploma requirements or those who drop out prior to the ninth grade. These dropout rates are based on the 1991-92 and 1995-96 adjusted high school enrollments respectively. The number of dropouts is calculated for every school district, then the county totals are computed. Rates for counties with more than 15 percent of their high school population affected by incomplete or missing data were not included. These data represent the "'new" report issued December 1997. (In this report 51 districts still posted negative rates.)

Source: *Retention Dropout Information, Michigan Department of Education (1991-92 and 1995-1996 school year).*

Students in Special Education

This figure represents the percent of the enrolled public school students who are diagnosed with a mental or physical condition resulting in their eligibility for special education services. Local school districts report this information to the Michigan Department of Education. The county numbers represent the children served by local and intermediate school districts within the county. Children in programs operated by the Michigan Departments of Corrections, Community Health, or the Family Independence Agency are not included.

Source: *Students by Diagnostic Category Source Form SE-4568- School Years 1986-87 and 1995-96. Michigan Department of Education.*

Students with Inadequate Reading Skills

Grade-level data on the county pages reflect only the percentages and numbers of students performing at a less than satisfactory level (moderate or low scores) on the initial Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) reading tests. This percentage represents the share of all students in that grade in that county taking the initial test. Scores are rated as satisfactory, moderate and low. The MEAP is a statewide testing program to provide information to identify educational needs. In grades 4 and 7, MEAP tests are administered to measure selected essential performance objectives in reading and mathematics. (Additional information about how to interpret and use MEAP scores is available in the *Michigan Educational Assessment Program Handbook*.)

Source: *MEAP Scores, Michigan Educational Assessment Program, Michigan Department of Education (School years 1993-94 and 1996-97).*

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kids count in Michigan

Kids Count in Michigan 1997-98 Data Book

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Photographs in the data book were acquired independently and have no relationship to the discussion or indicator with which they appear.

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MISSION STATEMENT

To improve the status of children, youth, and families,

Kids Count in Michigan collects and disseminates data

as a basis for public policy development and

community action.

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